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HOLDING OUR TRADE BALANCE.

The precipitation of the smouldering elements of discord among European powers to such a critical denouement within the last few days has stunned the world's commercial and industrial activities and stability with a force that cannot at this early stage of development be measured within anything like reasonable bounds. The most formidable reflection has been experienced in the suspension of operations in all of the world's securities markets, but in comparatively few instances so far has the actual engagement of hostilities operated with direct and tangible bearing upon the mercantile markets. The Reporter's trades in closest affiliation, in the main, with the countries already enmeshed and of probable implication in the toils of actual and threatened imbroglio, have naturally been keenly impressed with the possibilities in the wake of such a radical dismemberment of the world's business structure. It is far from our wish or purpose to attempt to analyze to what extent the unsettlement of normal trade relations may be carried so far as our particular activities are concerned. As a nation we are blessed with a degree of fortitude that has carried us safely through many an emergency that would be calculated to upset a country of less phlegmatic and adaptable propensities, and while the present skies may seem unusually overcast with dismal forebodings, our dominating spirit of optimism and resolute determination to maintain our balance against all odds are reasonably sure to serve us to most creditable advantage in combating the menacing conditions with which we are confronted. No worthier instance of the urgency of our responsibility in safeguarding our interests against such possible effects could be given than is contained in a statement by one of our leading financiers which, while bearing upon the country's financial situation, applies with equal force upon our general commercial and industrial fortunes. Quoting from this statement, we find the following sound appeals to our courage and determination:—

It is essentially a time for the owners of American securities to keep their heads. Bear in mind the actual properties represented by American securities will not suffer greatly by a European war. It is idle to say that America will not be hurt by a general European war. The wholesale waste of capital involved in such a catastrophe would result in a distribution of losses the world over, but the loss here would be infinitesimal compared with the losses immediately involved. There is no doubt that the whole American people will co-operate to restore the normal conditions throughout the country at the earliest possible moment.

Among the late developments in the Reporter's markets there have been found unmistakable evidences of a strengthening of the conservatism on the part of sellers in many cases involving unusual risks in shipments from foreign sources and it is believed to be the exception where the prospective buyer has succeeded in gaining his point against the odds which would seem to confront the seller in fulfilling his engagement. If this policy of watchful waiting be pursued so far as operations involving extreme chances of future deliveries of over-sea commodities are concerned, the more capable must be our position in directing our business affairs in the channels toward ultimate restoration of sound economics. Under prevailing conditions the spirit of encouraging the tendency toward conservatism in foreign transactions of a speculative character should appeal to buyers as the safest means of maintaining a fair balance for our markets. Another point for which sellers throughout our trades must be given credit is their reasonable attitude in failing to take advantage of foreign conditions as a pretext for unduly enhancing prices for goods actually in hand where no element of strengthening reflection has really entered. In some of our markets quotations have naturally assumed a wholly nominal character during the last few days and we ask the indulgence of buyers where the prices given may not be found a definite basis for actual operations.

FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL.

Flaxseed developments during the last two weeks have been an unusually variable character, injecting elements of uncertainty in the market which were probably more pronounced at the close of the month than at any other time over the interval. Reports of crop damage in this country and Canada, and the critical bearing of European affairs have been the dominant factors for the enlivening course of the market. There had been persistent rumors of the crop setback about the middle of the month, but they seemed to be accepted with more or less allowance until about ten days ago, when they gained greater credence and brought the market to a sharply enhanced level, $1.95 for October and November, as against $1.66⅛ for the same positions on July 15. The premium as a speculative basis could not be maintained, and the reaction was due largely to the European complications, leading to forced sales which, however, was in the nature of profit taking as well, and at this writing, after an erratic movement during the week, the market has settled to a position of $1.74½ for October-November, representing a gain of six and three-eighths cents for the half month. Lack of rain and extreme temperatures in the northwest are given as the threatening factors for our crop, while in Canada the same conditions and a decreased acreage have been the unfavorable conditions. There are still misgivings in the local trade as to the real basis for the reported damage and the government report on the domestic yield, due next week, is awaited with particular interest as affording a more definite gauge upon which the market can be worked out.

Conditions in the linseed oil market, on the other hand, have been of a fairly consistent tendency during the last half of the month, values attaining a steady appreciation from fifty-two to sixty cents, the high level marking the close of the week. Crushers have maintained faith in the reports of crop setback and held the oil market against the reaction in seed on the theory that the latter development was the result of speculative tactics. The crop damage reports had the effect of strengthening crushers' views to the point of withdrawing all future offers for new oil except at figures that made them untenable. The effect of continued unsettlement of foreign affairs upon the markets for seed and oil has been the subject of keen interest in the local trade, but there are too many elements of natural and speculative uncertainty at this time to permit any but the most hazardous forecasts of possible results.

FISCAL YEAR COMPARISON OF PETROLEUM EXPORTS.

The record of exports of petroleum and the various products for the fiscal year ending June, bears particular interest at this time when the general industry is laboring under so many discrediting conditions. The export returns for the twelve months may in their general significance be construed with a fair degree of encouragement, but in most of the items surpassing their earlier records, volume gains have appeared to better advantage than the volume increases. This is exemplified in the grand totals, in which the expansion has been 16.50 per cent. in volume, from 1,947,746,303 to 2,269,218,073 gallons, and 12.17 per cent. in value, from $134,514,109 to $150,879,856. On the comparison of the general petroleum exports for the calendar years of 1912 and 1913, there was a gain of 14.18 per cent. in volume, and of 20.65 per cent. in value, so the unsettlement of the industry during the last six months is reflected in the recent statistics only in the value depreciation.

Illuminating oil retains its dominant relationship toward the general summary of the industry's exports, and its expansion during the last fiscal year is one of the most gratifying developments. There were shipped 155,809,430 gallons, valued at $74,374,091, as compared with 1,046,954,019 gallons ($66,039,790) for the former year, representing gains of 10.40 per cent. in volume and 12.62 per cent. in value. For the last calendar there were noted increases of 9.21 per cent. in volume, and 16.50 per cent. in value.

The lubricating products are of next importance among the refined varieties, but in this branch the recent fiscal year exports have been of disparaging comparison, which may be accounted for by the widespread commercial depression in Europe rather than any loss in the prestige of our products in their competition for the foreign trade. Foreign requirements of lubricating and paraffin oils for the late fiscal year were 195,472,181 gallons ($27,566,378), as against 210,707,429 gallons ($29,120,443), for the former year. On this basis are shown losses of 7.23 per cent. in volume, and 5.34 per cent. in value, comparing with a volume decline of 3.62 per cent., but a value gain of 5.13 per cent. for the calendar year of 1913.

The record of exports of the naphthas, gasoline and other light distillates for the last fiscal year may have some consoling effect upon the depressed state of the market in this country. The foreign movement for the period amounted to 185,578,776 gallons ($26,568,682), while the former record comprised 174,073,477 gallons ($23,883,424), showing an expansion by 6.69 per cent. in volume, and by 11.24 per cent. in value. During the last calendar year there was an increase of 1.02 per cent. in volume, and of 37.38 per cent. in value.

The marked increment in exports of residuum, gas oil and other heavy products has been the most impressive development during the fiscal year ending June. The aggregate shows 586,301,600 gallons ($15,562,192), as against 338,299,155 gallons ($8,401,216) previously, representing an increment of 73.36 per cent. in volume, and of 73.33 per cent. in value and comparing with a gain of 62.10 and 70.59 per cent., respectively, for the calendar year of 1913. The greatest outlet for the lower grade products is from the West coast and Gulf markets and augurs favorably as a balancing factor upon the general industry.

Of remaining consideration is the record of crude oil exports which is in the class with the lubricating products as representing a shrinkage for the fiscal year, by 146,056,086, against 177,712,223 gallons, or 17.81 per cent., and by $6,808,513 against $7,069,236, or 3.69 per cent. On the comparison of the calendar years of 1913 and 1912 there was an increase of 7.04 per cent. in volume and of 28.26 per cent. in value.

A comparison of the proportionate parts of crude oil and the products to the general totals of exports for the last two current years follows:—

1912—1913.

	Percentage	
	Gallons.	Values.
Crude	9.12	5.26
Illuminating oils	53.75	49.09
Lubricating oils	10.82	21.65
Naphthas	8.94	17.75
Residuum products	17.37	6.25

1913—1914.

	Percentage	
	Gallons.	Values.
Crude	6.44	4.51
Illuminating oils	50.93	49.29
Lubricating oils	8.61	18.27
Naphthas	8.18	17.62
Residuum products	25.84	10.31

CALENDAR OF TRADE EVENTS.

In the following table are given plans for the annual meetings and conventions of associations and organizations pertaining to the Reporter's industries:—

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Philadelphia has been chosen as the scene for the 1914 convention, beginning the week of August 17. President, James Finneran, Boston; secretary, Thomas H. Potts, of Chicago.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Convention, Detroit, August 24-29, 1914. President, George M. Beringer, Camden, N. J.; general secretary, J. H. Beal, Scio, Ohio; secretary of council, Joseph W. England, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The 1914 convention will be held at Indianapolis during the week beginning September 21. President, George W. Lattimer, of the Kaufman-Lattimer Company, Columbus, Ohio; secretary, Joseph E. Toms, 41 Fulton street, New York.

NATIONAL PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH ASSOCIATION.

The 1914 convention will be held at Louisville, Ky., during the week of October 5. President, Patrick H. Callahan, of the Louisville Varnish Company, Louisville, Ky.; secretary, Frank P. Cheesman, Cheesman & Elliott, 100 William street, New York.

INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM MARKETERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, will be the scene of the 1914 convention on October 12-14. President, W. H. Baxter, Minneapolis, Minn.; secretary, W. C. Platt, Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

AMERICAN PETROLEUM SOCIETY.

First annual meeting has been scheduled for October 15-16, 1914, at New Orleans. President, C. D. Chamberlain, of the National Petroleum Association, Cleveland, Ohio; secretary, Dr. Irving C. Allen, United States Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The 1914 convention will be held at New York, October 19-21. President, William H. Phillips, F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Company, New York; secretary, George B. Heckel, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.

No arrangements have been made for the 1914 meeting. President, William Muir, Pennsylvania Paraffine Works, Titusville, Pa.; secretary, C. D. Chamberlin, Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS.

The 1915 convention will probably be held during the first week of February, the place to be decided later. President,

Henry C. Lovis, of Seabury & Johnson, New York; secretary, Charles M. Woodruff, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

President, A. M. Spiehler, of Adolph Spiehler, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Frank N. Carpenter, of Lazell, Perfumer, New York.

PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

President, Frank J. Cheney, Cheney Medicine Company, Toledo, Ohio; secretary-treasurer, Charles P. Tyrrell, G. C. Hanford Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

INTERSTATE COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Charles L. Ives, New Bern, N. C., Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Mills; secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

WESTERN WHOLESALE OIL JOBBERS' ASSOCIATION.

The 1915 annual meeting will be held in Muskogee, Okla., March 20-21. President, A. H. Caward, Waterloo, Iowa; secretary, W. H. Stark, Webster Building, Chicago.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

The 1915 convention will be held at Rochester, N. Y., in May. President, George C. Hall, New York; secretary, E. L. Maltbie, Newark, N. J.

FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

No plans for the 1915 convention have been made. President, Dr. Samuel H. Baer, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, F. P. Beers, Earlville, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PAINT JOBBERS.

First annual convention will be held at Louisville, Ky., October 5-8, 1914. President, R. F. Rainey; secretary, Edward R. Drake, 72 West Adams street, Chicago.

N. W. D. A. Convention Plans.

The following official announcement giving many of the essential details in connection with the approaching convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association has been sent to the members by the Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment.—

Fortieth Annual Convention,

Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis,
Sept. 21-26, 1914.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 30, 1914.

To the Members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association:—

Your Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment announces that, with the approval of the president, it has selected the week beginning Monday, September 21, 1914, as the time for the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

The Claypool Hotel, one of the finest convention hotels in the Middle West, has been chosen as headquarters. This committee is very anxious to make the meeting a most successful one, and would urge each of the members to reserve accommodations early. This may be done by writing directly to the hotels or through Mr. W. A. Caperton, of Eli Lilly & Co., who is chairman of the Sub-Committee on Hotels.

Remember that in 1876 the National Wholesale Druggists' Association was born in the city of Indianapolis. Let us have an anniversary that will be long remembered.

Sincerely yours,

The Committee.—T. A. Alford, A. H. Beardsley, A. R. Beardsley, F. G. Beckman, H. J. Bowerfind, W. A. Caperton, John N. Carey, W. A. Conner, W. G. Cook, Chas. H. Davis, C. S. Dearborn, L. F. Eberbach, F. K. Fernald, H. E. Green, W. D. Kibler, F. C. Landenberger, Eli Lilly, J. E. Lilly, J. K. Lilly, Carl Leich, Clarence Leich, Herbert Leich, C. J. Lynn, H. C. Marvin, O. C. Mauer, A. Kiefer Mayer, Charles Mayer, W. J. Mooney, Jr., G. Barret Moxley, Clemens Mueller, J. G. Mueller, H. E. Murbarger, W. H. Noll, N. H. Noyes, E. L. Olcott, Bert O'Leary, J. F. Persise, W. E. Plummer, C. P. Rau, Wm. Scott, C. A. Sellers, Lee W. Sinclair, J. E. Stilz, Clarence G. Stone, Thos. Taggart, Thos. Taggart, Jr., Marion Ward, J. S. Wright; Wm. J. Mooney, chairman.

PROGRAM.

Monday, Sept. 21.—10 a. m., First Session N. W. D. A.; 2 p. m., Second Session N. W. D. A.; 9 p. m., President's Reception and Ball

Tuesday, Sept. 22.—10 a. m., Third Session N. W. D. A.; 2 p. m., "Speedway" Automobile Race; 5 p. m., Afternoon Tea, Country Club; 8 p. m., Informal Meeting Wholesale Druggists.

Wednesday, Sept. 23.—10 a. m., Fourth Session N. W. D. A.; 2 p. m., Informal Meeting Wholesale Druggists; 8 p. m., Theater Party.

Thursday, Sept. 24.—10 a. m., Fifth Session N. W. D. A.; 2 p. m., Informal Meeting Wholesale Druggists; 7:30 p. m., Banquet.

Friday, Sept. 25.—Guests of Mr. Thomas Taggart; 8:30 a. m., Depart for French Lick; 4 p. m., Sixth Session N. W. D. A.; 8:30 p. m., Reception.

Saturday, Sept. 26.—10:30 a. m., Leave for Indianapolis.

HOTELS.

Claypool Hotel—Headquarters; fireproof; European plan; corner Illinois and Washington streets; 400 rooms with bath; 200 rooms without bath.

New Severin Hotel—Fireproof; European plan; corner Illinois and Georgia streets; 400 rooms with bath.

New Washington Hotel—Fireproof; European plan; North Side Washington street, between Meridian and Pennsylvania; 300 rooms with bath.

Denison Hotel—American and European plan; 250 rooms.

Friday, September 25, the trip to French Lick will be made by a special train furnished by the French Lick Springs Hotel Company. The train leaves Indianapolis 8:30 a. m.; arrives French Lick 12:30 p. m.; returning, leaves French Lick, Saturday, Sept. 26, 10:30 a. m.; arrives at Indianapolis at 2:30 p. m. Members taking this trip are to be the guests of Thomas Taggart, president of the French Lick Springs Hotel Company, from time the train leaves Indianapolis until its return.

TRADE AND NEWS ITEMS

The High Grade Oil Company, Los Angeles, Cal., has been authorized to increase its capital stock from $5,000 to $25,000.

The Armour Fertilizer Works will erect a plant on a six-acre site at Houston, Tex. The plant will cost about $150,000.

The Riker-Hegeman Drug Corporation has leased the Smith-Gray building, Fulton street and Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The arrivals at Dairen, Manchuria, wharves in June included 24,928 tons of soya beans, 34,115 tons of bean cake and 1,924 tons of soya bean oil.

The stock of linseed oil in Paris on July 18 amounted to 10,540 tons, as against 10,560 tons in the previous week, and 1,445 tons a year ago.

The tank steamship Northtown, owned by the Texas Oil Company, after being lengthened at a Philadelphia shipyard, will be renamed the Intiana.

C. E. Hoch will represent the Wilford Hall Laboratories of Port Chester, N. Y., in Pennsylvania and Virginia. He will make his headquarters in Philadelphia.

Swift & Co. will construct a cottonseed oil mill having an annual capacity to crush 18,000 tons of seed at Augusta, Ga. The mill will cost about $300,000.

Plans have been prepared for a five-story reinforced concrete factory building 72 by 73 feet for George W. Blabon & Co., oil cloth manufacturers at Nicetown, Philadelphia.

A charter has been filed by the Marshall Cotton Oil Company at Austin, Tex., capitalizing the company at $50,000. The incorporators are E. Key, P. H. Manire and W. L. Martin.

H. Hilson Whyte, sales manager for the H. K. Mulford Company of Philadelphia, has returned from London where he was engaged in opening a branch office for the company.

The Sedgewick Paint Company, Texarkana, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. The incorporators are H. E. Townsend, M. D. Tilson and P. B. Townsend.

A permit to do business in Texas has been granted to the Lucas Company, of Wilmington, Del., manufacturers of paints, oils, etc. The Texas headquarters will be located at Fort Worth.

James A. Quigley, who has been with the John W. Hegman Company for a number of years, has now succeeded to the management of the business in the place of J. W. Winant, who retired.

It is reported that F. D. Wead has purchased the stock of the bankrupt Yetter Wall Paper Company, of Omaha, Neb., for a consideration of $14,000. He intends to continue the business.

The C. D. Webster Oil Company, recently organized at Bristow, Okla., will build an oil refinery to have a capacity of about 100,000 barrels daily. The company will also construct a pipe line.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Halper Bros., Inc., druggists, formerly at 850 Longwood avenue, New York city. Liabilities are placed at $12,000, and assets at $4,000.

Employes of the Oil Well Supply Company of Oil City, Pa., will hold their annual outing at Waldameer Park, near Erie, on August 22. It is expected to be the largest in the history of the company.

Importations of opium into Canton, China, in 1913 were valued at $4,056,765, as against $4,285,526 in 1912. Imports of American kerosene at that port were valued at $997,229 in 1913 and $693,214 in 1912.

At present it is reported that there are only five mills in India crushing cotton seed. The principal needs of the cottonseed oil industry, in that country are proper machinery and methods for refining.

More than 300 members and employes of the San Antonio Drug Company, San Antonio, Texas, attended the annual picnic, on July 11, at the home of Albert Kronkosky, vice-president of the company.

The Yellowstone Sulphur Company has been incorporated under the laws of Maine with a capital stock of $50,000. The incorporators are W. F. Bergen, W. B. Davis and P. H. Holme, all of Denver, Col.

The De Laval Separator Company, manufacturers of cream separators and other centrifugal machinery, maintains a complete and thoroughly equipped experimental station at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

At the centennial exhibition of 1914, at Christiania, Norway, "AA" brand codliver oil was awarded a gold medal. This brand is refined by Brodr. Aarsaether, Aalesund, Norway, and H. J. M. Monsanto, Produce Exchange, is the New York representative.

It is reported that E. J. Smith & Son, Sylacauga, Ala., will erect a fertilizer mixing plant at an estimated cost of $15,000.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has practically concluded a deal for the two plants of the Republic Glass Company at Sandusky, O., by taking a lease on the property which contains provision for the actual purchase. The plants will be remodeled and put in operation at once.

Information has been received at the Division of Foreign Tariffs in the Commerce Department to the effect that under a decree of the Belgium Government effective on August 27, 1914, the government has removed the export duty on peanuts, palm oil, palm nuts, sesame seeds and coffee.

D. C. Link, Sr., of D. C. Link & Co., Inc., will leave early in August on a month's automobile trip through the vicinity of the Thousand Islands. Mr. Link is one of the best known tallow, stearine and grease brokers in the country and this will be the first vacation he has taken in over thirty years.

The management of the Corn Products Refining Company has decided that instead of opening up its Pekin, Ill., plant it will repoen its Granite City plant this week, providing that sufficient corn can be secured to keep the plant in operation. The Corn Products officials at first contemplated opening up the Pekin plant.

The two tank steamships, building at the plant of the New York Ship Building Company at Camden, N. J., for the Gulf Oil Company are to be named the Gulflight and the Gulfstream. The former will be launched in about two weeks. One of these ships will take the place of the Oklahoma, lost the first of the year off the New Jersey coast.

During a heavy electrical storm on July 25 lightning struck a 55,000 barrel oil tank at the plant of the Crew Levick Company at Chester, Pa. The tank and its contents, which was 20,000 barrels of oil, were destroyed. The loss is $40,000. Another tank only a short distance from the one destroyed which contained 40,000 barrels of oil was saved by the firemen.

Harry B. French, president of the Smith, Kline & French Company, wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, was one of the committee representing the National Association of Wholesalers which visited President Wilson at Washington on Wednesday last to discuss business conditions, with a view to bringing about modifications of the proposed Trade Commission laws.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported favorably Senate joint resolution 166, introduced by Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the committee, authorizing the President of the United States to designate two officers connected with the public health service to represent the United States at the sixth International Sanitary Conference of American States to be held at Montevideo, Uruguay. The sum of $2,000 is appropriated to cover the expenses of such delegates.

O. B. Henderson, for many years general sales manager of the Baker Electric Vehicle Company, of Cleveland, has become vice-president of the Pacific KisselKar branch with headquarters at Los Angeles. Mr. Henderson's experience and wide acquaintance are counted upon to strengthen the KisselKar organization's already great prestige on the Western coast, where it handles Ford cars and Baker electrics, as well as KisselKars. It is the largest automobile company in the West, being capitalized at $500,000.

The National Window Glass Manufacturers' Association elected the following officers at the closing session of its annual convention at Atlantic City July 24:—President, O. C. Teague, Utica, Ohio; vice-president, J. H. Brewster, Weston, W. Va., and secretary, J. K. Johnson, Pittsburgh, Pa. Unusually friendly relations between the employers and their men were indicated by reports presented throughout the convention, while it was predicted that the coming year would be one of exceptional prosperity for the window glass trade and all engaged in it.

Josiah B. Andrews, one of the best known representatives of the oil industry of the Eastern and Central West fields, died in Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 23, after an illness of more than a year. Mr. Andrews was born in Geauga county, Ohio, seventy-two years ago. He spent his early life there, but when the Civil War was declared he enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Volunteers and served until its close. He then located at Titusville, Pa., operating in that vicinity and at Pithole, following the trend of developments from Titusville to Bradford, Cherrygrove and McDonald and then into the Middle West and West Virginia. He was the organizer of the Sian Oil Company of Indiana.

Howard B. French, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by Governor Tener of Pennsylvania as a delegate to represent that State at the seventh annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association to be held in New York September 22 to 26.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Rumo Chemical Company at Wilmington, Del. The company is capitalized at $100,000. The incorporators are A. Jacobson of Jersey City, N. J., W. Jacobson of Summit, N. J., and P. Elert of Hoboken, N. J.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Gittes Drug Company will be held on August 17, at 4 p. m., at the office of the company, No. 250 Grand street, New York city, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Adam Pfromm, president of Adam Pfromm & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, was given a surprise by his employes on Monday evening last when they called in a body at his home, 2247 North Thirteenth street, and reminded him that that day was the fifty-first anniversary of his entrance to the wholesale drug business. Mr. Pfromm began his career in July, 1863, with Alfred Wilberger at 233 North Second street, Philadelphia, where the business of Pfromm & Company is now located. He was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1869 and soon after became a partner in the business. In 1897 he became the senior partner. Mr. Pfromm served two terms as president of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, was one of the founders and a vice-president of the Philadelphia Drug Club and rarely misses a convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

KisselKar 1,500-pound delivery wagons have been selected in competition by two more United States mail contractors. In Seattle, where the firm of Miles & Foley deliver all the heavy mail for the government, the selection of KisselKars is particularly complimentary owing to the difficult hills over which competitive tests were made. The Fourth avenue hill in Seattle is declared to be the hardest regularly traveled grade to be found in any American city. This hill was made the final test that resulted in the victory of the KisselKar. Harry Kettering, of San Diego, California, is the other mail contractor preferring Kissel Kar trucks. In addition to its use as a mail carrier, Mr. Kettering will use one truck for passenger carriage between San Diego and Julian, California. Since the adoption of KisselKar trucks by the United States Government for the parcel post service in Washington, D. C., postoffice officials and mail contractors have watched them closely and the result has been a happy one for the Kissel Motor Car Company.

(For other Trade Items, see table of contents on page 23.)

Mississippi Cotton Oil Suits.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Jackson, Miss., July 28, 1914.

Further settlements with other cotton oil mills in Mississippi between attorneys for the mills, and Attorney General Collins, who recently filed a bill making 98 oil mills defendants to an anti-trust suit in this State, are predicted for the near future. It is reported that some of the larger mills are now negotiating with the legal department for a settlement to avoid further litigation in the courts of the State.

It will be remembered that a week ago it was announced that 41 oil mills had settled by agreeing to pay fines ranging from $100 to $1,000 each, and to abstain in the future from entering into any agreements regarding prices to be paid for cottonseed or prices to be charged for their products.

Recently a subpoena duces tecum was issued for 850 agents of oil mills in the State, commanding them to send to the chancery clerk here all correspondence and written instructions pertaining to the oil mill and seed business. In response to this the office of the chancery clerk has been flooded with hundreds of packages of evidence of this character to be used later on. It has now been agreed with the mills with which settlements have been made that instead of sending all their books and documents to Jackson that the representative of the attorney general will be allowed to visit their offices and select such documents as might be desired for use as evidence.

The list of mills that have made settlements is as follows:—

The Producers' Cotton Oil Company, of Yazoo City; Monroe County Cotton Oil Company, of Monroe county; Arcola Oil Mill; Belzoni Oil Works, Brookhaven Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company, Canton Oil Mill, Canton Stock Farm, Deeson Oil Mill, Friars Point Oil Mill and Manufacturing Company, Glen Allen Oil Mill, Delta Oil Company, Planters Oil Mill and Manufacturing Company, Grenada Oil Mill, Hazlehurst Oil Mill and Fertilizer Company, Hollandale Oil Company, North Mississippi Oil Mills, Indianola Cotton Oil Company, Itta Bena Cotton Oil Company, DeSoto Oil Company, Laurel Oil and Fertilizer Company, Leland Oil Works, Lexington Cotton Oil Company, Imperial Oil Company, Mound Bayou Oil Mill, Moorehead Oil Company, Natchez Oil Company, Newton Oil and Manufacturing Company, Pontotoc Oil Company, Port Gibson Oil Works, Rolling Folk Oil Company, Senatobia Cotton Oil Company, Shelby Cotton Oil Company, Starkville Cotton Oil Company, Tupelo Oil and Ice Company, Vicksburg Cotton Oil Company, Crescent Cotton Oil Company, Memphis Cotton Oil Company, Eastman Oil Mills, Southern Oil and Fertilizer Company, Wesson Oil and Fertilizer Company.

Georgia Pure Paint Bill.

The following bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature to prevent fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of paints, oils and turpentine or any mixed paint or compound to be used as a paint; to provide for the labels on all paints or containers of paints, to provide a penalty for misbranding of any paints or compounds and to provide certain remedies in favor of the purchaser of paints, mixed paints and other compounds, and for other purposes:—

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, that whosoever shall expose for sale or sell within this State any paint which is labeled or marked in any manner so as to tend to deceive the purchaser as to its nature or composition, or which is not accurately labeled as hereinafter required, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. And for each offense, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as for a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the label required by this act shall clearly and distinctly state the name and residence of the manufacturer of the paint, or the distributor thereof, or of the party for whom the same is manufactured. Said label to clearly state, in addition to the before mentioned matter, the quantity contained in the package, this in case of liquid or mixed paints, to be designated in the U. S. standard gallons, or fraction thereof, and in case of paste paints, such as commonly sold by weight, to be shown by weight avoirdupois. Said label to be printed in the English language in plain, legible type. Nothing in this act shall prevent any manufacturer or dealer in paint from entering into private contract with purchaser of paint for his, their or her own use without special label.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person, firm or corporation who manufactures for sale, or exposes for sale, or sells within this State any mixed paints, or compound intended for the use as such, which contains any ingredients other than pure linseed oil, pure carbonate of lead, oxide of zinc, pure turpentine, japan dryer and pure colors, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished as such.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any firm, person or corporation shall manufacture for sale, or expose for sale, or sell within this State any white lead, paint or mixed paint, or compound containing ingredients other than those above enumerated, shall not be deemed guilty of a violation of this act as provided for in Section 3, in case the vessel or container or other vehicle containing any ingredients other than those enumerated in Section 3 of this act shall mark and label in large letters on such cans, vessels, kegs or containers the words adulterated paint.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any firm, person or corporation who shall expose for sale any paints, mixed paints or other compounds intended to be used as such which shall contain more than 5 per cent. of water, and more than 10 per cent. of inert material, shall label said containers, vessels containing such paints, mixed paints and compounds, with a true percentage of water and inert material in said cans, vessels or containers of such mixed paints, paints or compounds, and shall mark such vessels adulterated.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioner of Agriculture, or any of his assistants shall have access and ingress to all places of business, factories and buildings used for the manufacture and sale of paint, and shall have power and authority to open any can, package, jar, tub or other container, containing white lead paints.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every firm, person or corporation selling or offering for sale, any paints, mixed paints or compounds, shall label the containers of such paints or compounds with the true weights of such contents of such containers, and for a violation of this provision such firm, person or corporation shall not recover in any court in this State for such merchandise sold in violation of this section.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person, firm or corporation or agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation shall manufacture for sale, or offer, or expose for sale in this State any flaxseed, or linseed oil, unless the same answers all the Pharmacopeia, or any flaxseed or linseed oil as "boiled linseed oil," unless the same shall have been put in its manufacture to a temperature of not less than two hundred and twenty-five Fahrenheit.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person, firm or corporation, or agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation shall sell or expose or offer for sale any flaxseed or linseed oil, unless it is done under its true name, and each tank car, tank, barrel, keg or any vessel of such oil has distinctly and durably painted, stamped, stenciled or labeled thereon the true name of such oil and in ordinary boldface capital letters, the words "Pure linseed oil, raw," or "Pure linseed oil, boiled," and the name and address of the manufacturer thereof, and the party for whom the same is manufactured and sold. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of substitutes for linseed oil when the package containing same is plainly stamped or labeled in the English language, "Substitute for Linseed Oil, Raw," or "Substitute for Linseed Oil, Boiled," as such package may contain.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person, firm or corporation shall manufacture, mix for sale, offer for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, or sell under the name of "Turpentine" or "Spirits of Turpentine," any article which is not wholly distilled from the natural gum, turpentine gum or scrapings from pine trees. No person, firm or corporation shall manufacture for sale, offer or expose for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, or sell any mixture of such turpentine or spirits of turpentine with any other oil, or any other liquid of any kind unless the same shall be plainly branded with the distinctive name of the article so manufactured, or with the names of all the ingredients, or with the words "Adulterated Spirits of Turpentine," which words shall be in type not less than any printed matter in size, appearing on the label; Provided, that all distillates consisting of volatile drying oils similar to spirits of turpentine which are wholly prepared from or by the distilling of pine wood, shall be plainly branded with the words "Wood Turpentine."

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to manufacturers or other persons selling or offering for sale, any roofing paint, or enamel paint, or stains used for the inside work, provided the vessels or containers show on the label the names of the ingredients used in the manufacture of such roofing paints, enamel paints and stain.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That having in possession by any person or persons, firm or corporation, or agent or employe of any person or persons, firm or corporation dealing in said articles, or any article hereinbefore described, and not properly labeled, as provided in this act, shall be considered prima facie evidence that the same is kept by such persons, firm or corporation, in violation of the provisions of this act and punishable under it.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this law shall be of force and effect twelve months after its passage and approval by the Governor.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioner of Agriculture is charged with the proper enforcement of all the provisions of this act.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

New York P., O. and V. Club to Arrange for National Convention Attendance.

The following letter has been sent to the members of the New York Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, concerning plans for their attendance at the national convention at Louisville, Ky., in October:—

At the last meeting of the New York Paint, Oil and Varnish Club Eugene Merz, the president, appointed a special committee to arrange the transportation details for the members desiring to attend the Ntaional Paint, Oil and Varnish Association convention at Louisville, Ky., next October.

It is the intention of the committee to arrange for a special train, for which they can secure special priced transportation and extra accommodation.

The committee has held conferences with the various transportation companies, and are of the opinion that the most feasible plan will be to leave New York by the Pennsylvania Railroad, stopping at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

In addition to arranging for the convenience of the members of the New York club the committee is requesting the members of the New England Paint and Oil Club, the Philadelphia Paint Manufacturers' Club, the Pittsburgh and the Buffalo Paint, Oil and Varnish clubs to join our club on this train.

Having in mind the success of the special train to Minneapolis last year, we are sending you this preliminary letter, urging you to make your plans to attend the convention. Particulars as to the schedule and rates of fare will be sent to you in the near future.

Yours very truly,
W. C. Belcher,
T. E. Kearns,
H. S. Chatfield,
Chairman.

Glass Workers' Strike Averted.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Atlantic City, N. J., July 30, 1914.

A threatened general strike was narrowly averted here to-day at the closing session of the annual wage conference between members of the American Flint and Lime Glass Manufacturers' Association and representatives of the National Flint Glass Workers' Union. A wage scale for the coming year was agreed upon after a week of debate.

The fight hinged upon claims of the glassworkers that the manufacturers had misrepresented trade conditions for the purpose of heading off demands for material advances in wages. The manufacturers conceded that conditions were improving, but not sufficiently to warrant advances in all lines.

A 10 per cent. increase in wages and production was accorded in the case of the shade and globe workers, but in the other branches the scale will be the same as during the past year, with the shortening of the working day by half an hour. This concession applies to about 9,000 workers.

Insecticide Manufacturers Form Association.

With the primary purpose of co-operating in an effort to obtain fairer treatment from the government authorities in the enforcement of the National Insecticide Law, a number of the leading manufacturers of insecticides, germicides and disinfectants have joined in a movement to present a united front in a contemplated campaign to protect their rights by forming an organization to be known as the Insecticide Manufacturers' Association. Informal organization has already been effected by these interests under this name and, at a meeting, to be held early in September, it is expected that the association's members will adopt a constitution and by-laws, setting forth its purposes and aims which may then be made broader in their scope, as well as regulations for its government.

For the drafting of such a constitution and by-laws the following committee of seven manufacturers has been appointed:—W. F. Oburg, of the Merrimac Chemical Company, chairman; Frank Hemingway, of Hemingway & Co., Inc.; W. H. Phillips, of the F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Co.; M. A. Blanchard, of the James A. Planchard Company; Alfred Renskof, of Morris Herrmann & Co.; H. P. Johns, of the Grasselli Chemical Company, and William H. Rose, of the Interstate Chemical Company. This committee will make a report at the meeting scheduled for next month.

Ever since the National Insecticide Act of 1910 became operative, manufacturers of insecticides and germicides have had frequent occasion to complain of the arbitrary methods employed by the officials of the Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of this law, and of the alleged unnecessarily harsh treatment which they have received in many instances through the government's methods of collecting samples of their goods, its subsequent analyses, its serving of notices that informations have been laid against them and its widespread publication of notices of judgments against them in connection with similar notices against the makers of less reputable products.

In the hope of obtaining what they believe to be more equitable methods for the enforcement of this national law, several prominent manufacturers of insecticides discussed ways and means for accomplishing this end within the last few years, and at the outset of July, representatives of seven well-known houses held an informal conference in the Whitehall Club with the idea of considering the possibility and desirability of effecting an organization for their mutual protection and benefit. At this meeting, which was held on July 2, S. Marshall Evans, of the Picher Lead Company, acted as chairman, and H. S. Flynt, of Hemingway & Co., was temporary secretary. There were also present at the conference W. H. Philipps, of the F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Co.; Morris Herrmann, of Morris Herrmann & Co.; H. P. Johns, of the Grasselli Chemical Company; Frank Hemingway, of Hemingway & Co., Inc.; M. A. Blanchard, of the James A. Blanchard Company; J. S. Brown, of the B. G. Pratt Company; and the Vreeland Chemical Company, and Benjamin Kaye, an attorney. Letters and telegrams from other important insecticide houses, whose representatives were unable to attend but who expressed sympathy with the objects of the conference, were also read at this meeting, and after a discussion of the benefits to be derived from the formation of the contemplated association, it was decided to proceed to effect such organization immediately and to take the first steps in this direction by appointing Messrs. Phillips, Hemingway and Blanchard as a committee to draft and send to all other prominent insecticide makers a letter stating the results of their initial conference. This letter, which was dated July 14, follows:—

At an informal meeting of insecticide manufacturers it was generally agreed, after some discussion:—

1. That it is not only possible but very desirable that manufacturers of good standing should form an insecticide manufacturers' association, with duly elected officers and a reserve fund to be used for defensive purposes.

2. That the insecticide act of 1910, as it stands on the statute books, is a good, intelligent and useful law, but that manufacturers have just grounds for objecting to several of the methods now used in its enforcement.

3. That the present method employed by the government in collecting samples from the shelves of dealers is unjust to the manufacturers.

4. That the only fair and proper method is for samples to be taken at the original point of shipment and that a standard method of sampling insecticides should be formulated.

5. That the long lapses of time between the collection of samples, the analyses and the services of notices that informations have been laid are manifestly unfair, since such lapses of time practically destroy the manufacturer's chance of successfully defending his case.

5a. That for the reasons set forth in paragraph 5, if the present method of sampling is to be continued, the manufacturer ought to be served at once through the mails with a form of notice that a sample of his product has been officially taken, giving brief particulars of the store, date and kind of package, so as to give the manufacturer an opportunity to have an analysis of the contents of a similar package from the same stock made by a public analyst simultaneously with that of the government, or

5b. That inspectors be instructed to draw samples in duplicate, sealing both in the presence of the dealer, and sending one, charges collect, to the headquarters of the Insecticide Manufacturers' Association for examination and analysis by an independent public analyst.

6. That under the present method of stating the charges in informations the government is not sufficiently explicit, there being no explanation of the method used by the inspector in collecting the sample nor a fully detailed statement of the results obtained in the analysis.

7. That the present practice of the government in circulating broadcast notices of judgments against a reputable manufacturer is injurious in its effects, causing not only detriment to his business, but personal discredit; that it is particularly unjust for the government to publish, as is frequently done, notices of judgments against well-known business houses in close juxtaposition to similar notices against unknown makers of quack compounds and other obvious "fakes."

S. Marshall Evans, of the Picher Lead Company, was elected temporary chairman of the meeting and a committee composed of Messrs. Phillips, Hemingway and Blanchard, was appointed and instructed to advise you that this movement has been launched, and to earnestly invite the attendance of your representative at a second meeting, which will be held July 23, at which an expression of opinion from your house regarding the proposed association will be appreciated.

Will you, therefore, be good enough to advise H. S. Flynt, 66 West One Hundred and Seventh street, New York city, whether the presence of your representative may be looked for at the forthcoming meeting or not?

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) H. S. Flynt,
For the Committee.

Prompt responses to this letter were received from many insecticide manufacturers who were in accord with the purposes of the proposed association, and a second meeting of the organizers was called for July 23. At this meeting, which was attended by many more representatives of insecticide houses than the initial gathering, resolutions were adopted authorizing the formation of the association and empowering the chairman, Mr. Evans, to appoint the committee of seven to draft the constitution and by-laws for the association and effect its formal organization.

Phosphate Rock Bill Recommended.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

The House Committee on Public Lands is disposed to abandon the bill, which was presented on the same subject, and to adopt with amendments Senate bill 691 relating to the validating of locations of deposits of phosphate rock heretofore made in good faith under the placer-mining laws of the United States. The Senate bill has already passed the Senate and the House committee has adopted the Senate bill with certain changes therein calculated to further perfect the measure.

In the report to accompany the Senate bill as it would be amended, a letter as quoted from first assistant Secretary Jones, of the Interior Department, approving the proposition as a means for making more certain the location of phosphate deposits and the mining thereof. Secretary Jones said:—

Where the asserted placer mining locations on the phosphate deposits antedated withdrawals and where no conflicting adverse lode locations are involved this department perceives no objection to the confirmation of such locations and the authorization of the issuance of patent thereon. In the absence, however, of remedial legislation these locations cannot be passed to entry and patent. The only relief the department, under the condition of the law as it now exists, is able to extend to such placer locators is to permit them after a modification of the outstanding phosphate withdrawal has been secured to reform their locations or make new locations under the lode mining laws, and thereupon to proceed to entry and patent. Prior to 1912 it was the practice of the department to permit locations under either the lode or the placer mining laws to pass to patent, but consideration of the Harry lode mining claim, supra, and the position taken by the Federal courts in the decisions above mentioned precluded the further pursuit of such a practice. Since that time no patents have issued to placer locators.

The remedial legislation in the bill is therefore essential, and, in the opinion of this department, should be enacted.

With the changes suggested in the bill intended to strengthen it, the department recommends the passage of the bill as reported to the House.

Federal Pipe Line Bills Dormant.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

Considerable attention having been given in different quarters to bills that are pending before the Intestate Commerce Committee of the Senate, as presented by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, namely S. 5559 and S. 5584, both of which bills contain somewhat similar provisions "to regulate the transportation of oil by means of pipe lines," interest attaches to the status of these measures before the committee.

In these bills there are certain features intended to establish the principle of common carrier to pipe lines under certain conditions, the greater part of which features of the bills were covered by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring pipe lines to be common carriers under certain specified conditions.

That feature of the pending bills which has attracted the most attention, however, is a part of the first section of Senate bill 5559, which aims to make it unlawful for any person or corporation to transport crude or refined oil in pipe lines where the oil is owned by the owner of the pipe line. That part of the bill is as follows:—

That from and after January first, nineteen hundred and fifteen, it shall be unlawful for any corporation, person, or persons to transport as aforesaid any oil, crude or refined, produced, or which may be owned in whole or in part by such corporation, person, or persons, or in which such corporation, person or persons may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such oil as may be necessary and intended for use in the conduct of its or their transportation business.

The second section of Senator Gore's bill, S. 5584, is a provision similar to the foregoing.

Sec. 2. That no oil-pipe lines shall transport in interstate commerce any petroleum produced by it or produced under its control or authority, or produced by any person, firm, or company whose business or a part thereof it may own or control or in which it may have an interest direct or indirect, however such interest may arise, or having a connection therewith by ownership, joint or otherwise, or control of stock, bonds, indebtedness, contract or otherwise, whether such ownership, control, interest, or connection be that of the pipe line or the individuals or a part thereof who are interested in either pipe line or production.

The idea sought to be carried into the law with reference to pipe lines is that embraced in the Interstate Commerce act several years ago, following the controversy over alleged monopolization of coal fields by coal-carrying roads. Congress sought to separate coal ownership from the carriage of coal and to break the alleged monopoly in coal mine ownership by railroads that were charged with being the owners of coal mines and that were engaged in carrying coal under monopolistic conditions which rendered them unsuited to carry coal for competing mine owners or purchasers of coal at the mines.

According to present conditions there is no immediate prospect of either of these bills introduced by Senator Gore receiving any attention in the Committee on Interstate Commerce. The committee has been so much engaged with the trades commission bill and the bill regarding issuances of securities by interstate carriers that no other subjects have received any attention at the hands of the committee. In commenting upon the present status of these bills and their prospects, Senator Newlands of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, said:—

These bills, as introduced by Senator Gore, were taken up informally in committee, along with many others on various subjects, but no attention was given to them because it has been recognized by members of the committee that it would not be possible in the present state of affairs in the Senate to secure action upon legislation other than those contained in the so-called anti-trust bills that have been reported out and are under consideration before the committee. It is for this reason that members of the committee have not given sufficient attention to the bills to express any opinion with respect to their merits. All we can say at this time is that there is no possibility whatever of these bills being considered during the present session of Congress.

Senator Newlands remarked that he understood that all the bills pending before Congress intended to make pipe lines common carriers had been rendered unnecessary by the decision of the Supreme Court, but he had not sufficiently investigated the other subjects embraced in Senator Gore's bills regarding the proposition to prevent pipe line companies conveying their own oil in interstate commerce to express any opinion at this time on that subject.

With the present condition of business in the Senate and such determined efforts being made to secure the adjournment immediately upon the conclusion of the anti-trust program, Senators are not disposed to burden themselves with the consideration of matters that they are convinced will not be voted upon for many months to come, if ever.

Western Seed and Oil Markets

THE MINNEAPOLIS MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Minneapolis, Minn., July 29, 1914.

Cash flax followed the futures evenly and there was a good demand for the limited daily offerings, with local crushers taking care of practically all of the seed arriving. Receipts averaged about 6,000 bushels a day, and crushers used twice as much, drawing on their private reserves, and also taking some stuff out of public elevators.

The average quality of the seed coming in was better during the week past. Local prices have been about 1c. better than those prevailing at the head of the lakes, and in consequence, more of the choice stuff came this way. In the last few days the proportion of Montana and North Dakota seed coming here was rather liberal. Minnesota and South Dakota shipments fell off.

Offerings of seed to arrive continued very light and were in ready demand. Shippers have no reason to sell seed on the to arrive basis while the market acts so strong, and naturally they are not doing it. One commission house asked for a bid on a 5,000-bushel lot today, but no trade was reported during the session.

The usual amount of broken lot shipments arrived. Line elevator companies continue to store some of the stuff they have cleaned out of their country houses in their local houses, and there was perhaps about 5,000 bushels of seed for sale daily. Some of the choice seed was applied on old to arrive sales, and, on the whole, spot offerings were very light.

Nothing new regarding the country movement of seed. The strong advance in prices failed to bring much of anything from the farmers' hands, and the trade takes this as an indication that the farm reserve is exceedingly light. The seed shipped came from country elevators. This stuff was hedged in the deferred futures and was being carried largely by the line elevator companies. Line elevator companies, with local headquarters, report very little increase in farm deliveries in the week, the gain being so light as to be hardly noticeable. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth during the week ending to-day totaled 167,591 bushels, compared with a total of 121,392 bushels, received during the previous week, and 421,391 bushels received a year ago this week. The falling off in the movement to market affected Minneapolis largely. Duluth received more seed and Minneapolis less, even though Minneapolis prices were better.

There was no trade in elevator seed reported. Elevator companies are asking full October price for the stuff they have in their bins, and this is about 2c. better than local crushers are paying for choice country run seed on spot, compared with the September future. There is no indication of any weakening on the part of the elevator companies, and their position is bettered by the daily developments.

The total movement to market since September 1 last year to date about equals the government estimate on the crop, and considering the fact that the farmers carried over some of their old crop it begins to look as though the government crop reporting bureau had made a pretty good guess on the yield.

Crushers are using about 12,000 bushels of seed daily, and a large proportion of this amount is being taken out of private bins. Public elevator stocks show a loss of only 8,000 bushels in the week ending July 25. Private stocks of seed are very low, and in the case of one crushing concern it was rumored that supplies were practically exhausted. However, the drain on old crop supplies is much less than it was a week ago, as oil buying for prompt shipment fell off sharply at the advance. Unless the crushers wish to crush what they have on hand and lay off until the new crop arrives, there is no particular reason why they should worry over the immediate supply of raw material. An increase in the demand for oil to be shipped before October would mean almost a total exhaustion of old crop supplies of oil and seed both.

There is a wide variance of views concerning new crop conditions, and reports are decidedly conflicting. According to most advices the early sown crop will yield very moderately, but good rains in North Dakota last night revived the late sown crop in good shape, and with proper moisture from now on yields will average up pretty well. A lengthy hot and dry spell put a severe strain on the crop in general, but according to recent news, this strain was readily remedied by the timely rains. A local commission man traveled through North Dakota by automobile recently and on his return had some very bullish statements to make regarding the flax crop. According to his story, the fields are thin and full of weeds, promising but a very light yield compared with the acreage sown. He found a very light acreage, much lighter than he expected.

Another commission man now in Montana sent in a very bullish report on conditions in that State, and his message indicated some damage there. Montana did not receive much rain this week, and in the eastern part of that State the crop is still in a strained position, though not beyond repair.

The strong advance in the futures caused more than the usual amount of interest in flax as a trading medium, and prices were helped upward by outside buying, although most reports received here indicated that the trade was moderate and mostly professional. An attempt to secure profits on long commitments when rains were reported resulted in a quick and decided reaction, but the market displayed a buoyant undertone after the liquidation was absorbed.

Discussion as to what effect a European war would have on the situation indicates that the political situation will have little adverse influence on prices. According to most views, the trade situation in the past year has been depressed, about as depressed as it could well be, and it is unlikely that a disturbance in Europe would tend to make further depression. In fact, the bottling up of Russian seed would likely result in a better demand for domestic and Canadian seed. As far as the domestic demand for oil is concerned, the trade is generally of the opinion that it should be as great or greater than it has been during the season just closing, especially in view of the fact that buyers curtailed their commitments as much as possible owing to the slack business situation.

Crop news is the principal influence in the market, and prices will be easily affected by developments. Two dollar seed is commonly predicted, and many of the traders expect a much higher price in the near future. As far as the local trade is concerned, none of those interested would give war news any weight in the summing up of developments that would have market effect.

What the next government report will have to say is beginning to interest the trade, and the figures are awaited with much interest. Whether or not the crop reporters will bear out recent advices of a rapid deterioration in the crop promise is more vital at this time, and no doubt the next estimate will have much more influence than the last, especially as the figures will cover the period of strain and stress of the hot and dry period just passed, and will also partially take into consideration the late rains.

LINSEED OIL.

The rapid and sustained advance in prices shut off practically all of the demand for spot oil and also diminished the interest quite decidedly. A steady jobbing trade is noted, but this business does not mean a great deal to the crushers, and they are hoping that prices will react enough to result in fresh business, or that buyers will view developments from an angle that will result in a readjustment of their views regarding a fair price level for engaging season's supplies. At present there is very little feature to the market, and buyers are only nibbling here and there.

As far as the selling end of the trade is concerned there is no unreasonable effort made to stimulate trade by price cutting. With conditions very favorable for a sustained market at the present level and probabilities favoring a further advance, the linseed oil manufacturers are well content to await developments. None of the oil in store at present represents a loss, even with carying charges added, and a large proportion of it represents a healthy profit, thereby encouraging the holders to await the desire of the grinders and mixers to engage supplies now or later. From all indications, the big buyers have missed their opportunity to get into the market at a reasonably low figure compared with the low quotations, and even though a good reaction favors them, they will have to pay good prices for supplies they might have contracted for when the news first turned bullish regarding the flax crop promise.

Shipments during the week past were considerably heavier than during the preceding week, and the strong trend of prices helped to make shipping directions prompt. Compared with the amount of open business on the crushers' books, shipping directions were very good during the past week. Just before the real advance came there was considerable oil sold for nearby shipment, and this helped to swell the out movement some. Where 225,000 pounds of oil were made daily during the week ending to-day there were 600,000 pounds shipped, and consequently a more decided depletion in local supplies resulted. One concern is reported to have practically run out of locally held supplies and were limited in their offers because of the fact.

There is still a little interest shown in deferred offerings, but sales are very light, and it is very evident that the big buyers are hoping for a good reaction before engaging further supplies. Prices for spot range around 55½c., and quotations for shipments to be made well into the new year are about the same. Small lots sell at a premium, of course.

OIL MEAL.

At the end of last week there was a much better demand for meal and the tone of the market was much stronger. The improvement was due to several causes and the actual sales reported took care of more than the mills made, relieving some of them of the strain of accumulating supplies and gradually restricted storage space. Iowa buyers took more stuff during the past week and there was a general inquiry from the Northwest. Nebraska buyers were in the market to a greater extent. At the start of this week the increase in values resulted in some falling off in trade, but interest was rather general at a discount under values quoted. There was some speculative buying reported.

One thing that helped the market was the feeding of cattle in the barns, due to the presence of myriad mosquitoes, which kept the cows on the run and resulted in a decided falling off in the milk yield. General reports indicate an unusually heavy crop of mosquitoes throughout the Northwest and local milk prices have been advanced, because the cows were unable to enjoy pasturage, even though it was good in much territory. Other stock had to be fed in stable, too, and to offset the sudden change to dry feed more meal was needed.

There is more than the usual amount of meal going forward in small lots at present. Supplies in the hands of feeders and handlers are very light and the sudden increase in the demand caught them decidedly short of requirements. The out movement of the week past was nearly double that of the previous week, but no accumulation in the hands of jobbers or consumers is reported, and if present conditions continue in the country, the crushers look for a resumption of buying at the higher level of prices very shortly. Quotations are firm at $30 and higher prices are asked for less than carloads.

LINSEED OIL CAKE.

The cake market improved along with the meal market. Foreign interest was considerably better and fresh sales were reported from time to time. Late last week some good sales were reported and prices paid were quite satisfactory. Bids this week are stronger again and crushers are working off considerable of the supply that was worrying them a week or so ago. Most of the sales are for prompt shipment. Crushers have very little stuff in transit to be taken up, and this fact seems to cause more interest among the foreign buyers. While the buying of the past week was not on a large scale, at the same time it served to show that the trade abroad is hardly as glutted with supplies as reports indicated, and in consequence local holders of cake are gradually increasing prices. Bids of $28.50 are common enough at present, with crushers demanding more.

Daily closing prices of seed at Minneapolis, for the week ending July 29, 1914, and for the same week last year:—

	1914 Cash.	1914 Arrive.
Thursday	$1.75½@1.77½	$1.75½@1.77½
Friday	1.79½@1.81½	1.79½@1.81½
Saturday	1.83¾@1.85¾	1.83¾@1.85¾
Monday	1.86½@1.88½	1.86½@1.88½
Tuesday	1.87 @1.89	1.87 @1.89
Wednesday	1.82⅝@1.84⅝	1.82⅝@1.84⅝

	1913 Cash.	1913 Arrive.
Thursday	$1.39 @1.39½	$1.39 @—
Friday	1.39⅝@—	1.39⅝@—
Saturday	1.38½@1.40½	1.39 @—
Monday	1.38⅜@1.40⅜	1.38⅞@—
Tuesday	1.40¼@1.41¾	1.40¼@—
Wednesday	1.40 @1.41½	1.40 @—

Daily receipts of domestic seed for the week ending July 28, 1914, and for the same week last year, in bushels, were:—

	Duluth 1914.	Duluth 1913.	Minneapolis 1914.	Minneapolis 1913.
Thursday	10,712	56,305	4,980	16,200
Friday	23,065	46,975	6,640	17,010
Saturday	6,968	55,467	6,640	9,240
Monday	15,048	49,378	8,300	21,060
Tuesday	8,005	69,688	5,810	6,240
Wednesday	7,273	69,688	4,150	10,140
Totals	71,071	347,501	36,520	73,890

Total receipts of seed for the crop year, September 1, 1913, to July 25, 1914, at Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis, and for the corresponding period a year ago, in bushels, were:—

	1914.	1913.
Chicago	1,679,000	2,067,000
Duluth	8,080,978	16,785,826
Minneapolis	7,648,540	11,968,489
Totals	17,408,518	30,821,315

Shipments of linseed oil and linseed oil cake and meal for the week ending July 29, 1914, and for the corresponding period a year ago, from Minneapolis, in pounds, were:—

	1914 Oil.	1914 Cake.	1913 Oil.	1913 Cake.
Thursday	497,185	534,110	534,547	1,328,930
Friday	253,055	741,555	397,944	1,295,719
Saturday	154,290	344,144	385,465	1,501,340
Monday	594,907	920,699	592,669	975,710
Tuesday	435,435	533,270	461,651	2,391,574
Wednesday	399,955	599,365	549,356	540,586
Totals	2,434,827	3,673,143	2,921,632	8,033,859

Daily shipments of domestic seed for the week ending July 29, 1914, and for the corresponding period a year ago, in bushels, were:—

	Duluth 1914.	Duluth 1913.	Minneapolis 1914.	Minneapolis 1913.
Thursday	....	97,070	1,335	5,250
Friday	....	47,422	.....	8,400
Saturday	....	.....	.....	2,100
Monday	....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	....	26,530	.....	3,600
Wednesday	....	.....	.....	4,800
Totals	....	171,022	1,335	24,150

Total shipments of seed for the crop season, September 1, 1913, to July 25, 1914, at Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis, and for the corresponding period a year ago, in bushels, were:—

	1914.	1913.
Chicago	27,000	216,700
Duluth	8,137,746	10,422,870
Minneapolis	797,290	2,572,000
Totals	8,962,036	13,211,570

Stocks of seed in public store for the week ending July 25, 1914, and for the corresponding period a year ago. This table also gives the stocks for the week ending July 18, 1914, in bushels:—

	Sat., July 25, 1914.	Sat., July 18, 1914.	Sat., July 26, 1913.
Duluth	1,549,189	1,481,334	2,073,486
Minneapolis	149,773	157,410	112,138
Totals	1,698,962	1,638,744	2,185,624

Minneapolis Closing Telegram.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Minneapolis, Minn., July 31, 1914.

Good demand for light offerings of seed. No. 1 closed at $1.70½@1.72½. Not much oil moving. Fair demand for meal and cake.

THE DULUTH MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Duluth, Minn., July 29, 1914.

The past week has been—with the exception of yesterday and to-day—one of liberal and continuous advance in the flax market. And to-day, even with a slump of nearly 5 cents, cash closed 9⅜ cents over a week ago. The cause is not hard to determine. In this column of late it has been repeatedly announced that a very severe shortage exists in flax, and last week news of disaster to the Canadian crop was mentioned. This has since been confirmed, and the more news about it that comes in, the more it appears that the damage is exceptionally heavy and very widespread. In some portions of the Canadian West, it is claimed whole areas have been wiped out, so far as linseed is concerned. With that in view, crushers have been grabbing everything they could lay their hands on, but the trades continue to be light, holders of the seed showing no disposition to throw it away at the current prices, many of them holding that flax will go to $2 in a very short time. With this belief firmly imbedded in their minds, it became pretty nearly necessary for those needing the seed in their business to beg for it.

Flax, being a manufacturing cereal, is, of course, affected by the war news the same as stocks, and to-day it sagged away off, September, for instance, going off 7 cents, but later regaining almost 3 cents. The war situation having not developed to a critical enough point to warrant unloading flax, crushers actively got into the market on the sag, and began buying right and left, taking every offering and seeking more. Even at that with the price falling off, the seed was given out only in driblets. The active buying of the crushers brought the price level considerably above the low point, but if worse war news is received, it is believed that there will be another slump. Should the struggle be confined to Austria and Servia, the advance in price is likely to be resumed.

The closing prices for the past six trading days, compared with the same period a year ago, were:—

CLOSING PRICES.

	1914 Cash.	1914 Arrive.	1913 Cash.	1913 Arrive.
Thursday	$1.76	$1.76	$1.40½	$1.40½
Friday	1.80½	1.80½	1.41⅝	1.41⅝
Saturday	1.84¾	1.84¾	1.40½	1.40½
Monday	1.87½	1.87½	1.40⅜	1.40⅜
Tuesday	1.88	1.88	1.41¾	1.41¾
Wednesday	1.83⅝	1.83⅝	1.41½	1.41½

	1914 July.	1914 Sept.	1914 Oct.	1914 Nov.	1914 Dec.
Thursday	$1.75¾	$1.77½	$1.78⅜	$1.78⅛	..
Friday	1.80	1.81½	1.82½	1.82¾	..
Saturday	1.84½	1.85¾	1.86½	1.86¾	$1.85½
Monday	1.87	1.88½	1.89½	1.90	1.89½
Tuesday	1.87½	1.89	1.90¼	1.91½	1.90½
Wednesday	1.83	1.84⅝	1.86½	1.87	1.86½

	1913 July.	1913 Sept.	1913 Oct.	1913 Nov.	1913 Dec.
Thursday	$1.39¼	$1.41	$1.41¼	$1.41¼	$1.39⅜
Friday	1.40¼	1.42⅛	1.42¼	1.42½	1.40½
Saturday	1.39⅛	1.41	1.41⅛	1.41⅝	1.39½
Monday	1.39	1.40⅞	1.41⅛	1.41¼	1.39⅛
Tuesday	1.40	1.42½	1.42½	1.42¾	1.40¼
Wednesday	1.40	1.42	1.42¼	1.42½	1.40¼

Receipts and shipments for the past six trading days, compared with the corresponding period last year were:—

DOMESTIC.

	Receipts 1914.	Receipts 1913.	Shipments 1914.	Shipments 1913.
Thursday	10,712	56,305	.....	97,070
Friday	23,065	46,975	.....	47,422
Saturday	6,968	55,647	.....	.....
Monday	15,048	49,389	.....	.....
Tuesday	8,005	69,688	.....	26,530
Wednesday	7,273	44,578	.....	161,050
Totals	71,071	322,582	.....	332,072
Week ago	54,602	382,085	.....	256,948

BONDED.

	Receipts 1914.	Receipts 1913.	Shipments 1914.	Shipments 1913.
Thursday	....	817	.....	.....
Friday	....	.....	.....	304,516
Saturday	1,377	.....	.....	.....
Monday	....	849	.....	89,114
Tuesday	....	.....	.....	140,215
Wednesday	1,880	.....	.....	5,720
Totals	3,257	1,666	.....	538,565
Week ago	57,932	2,841	.....	136,536

The number of bushels of flax in store in Duluth elevators at the end of the calendar week, closing Saturday night, was as follows:—

	In store.	Change.
Bonded	940,289	+14,011
Domestic	1,549,189	+67,855
Totals	2,489,478	+81,866

The number of bushels of flax in store up to the close of business last night was as follows:—

	In store.	Change.
Bonded	942,000	+2,000
Domestic	1,564,000	+15,000
Totals	2,506,000	+17,000

Duluth and Minneapolis stocks of flax at the close of the calendar week, compared with the corresponding week last year, were:—

	1914.	1913.
Duluth	2,489,000	2,545,000
Minneapolis	150,000	112,000
Totals	2,639,000	2,657,000

Cars of flax received at Duluth, Minneapolis and Winnipeg during the past week, compared with the corresponding week last year, were:—

	1914.	1913.
Duluth	94	295
Minneapolis	44	92
Winnipeg	62	236
Totals	200	623

Closing prices for bonded flax each day of the week ending to-day, compared with the prices one year ago:—

	1914. N. W.	1913. N. W.
Thursday	$1.54	$1.25½
Friday	1.57½	1.26⅜
Saturday	1.61¾	1.26
Monday	1.65½	1.25¾
Tuesday	1.67¼	1.27¾
Wednesday	1.64½	1.27¾

The following is a comparison of the closing prices of domestic flax to-day and a week ago to-day:—

	To-day.	Last Wednesday.
Cash	$1.83⅝	$1.74¼
Arrive	1.83⅝	1.74¼
July	1.83	1.73¼
September	1.84⅝	1.75¾
October	1.86½	1.76¼
November	1.87½	1.76⅞
December	1.86½	..

Flax in store and daily changes:—

	Domestic.	Change.	Bonded.	Change.
Thursday	1,504,000	+11,000	931,000	.....
Friday	1,527,000	+23,000	931,000	.....
Saturday	1,534,000	+7,000	932,000	+1,000
Monday	1,549,000	+15,000	940,000	+8,000
Tuesday	1,557,000	+8,000	940,000	.....
Wednesday	1,564,000	+7,000	942,000	+2,000

The Duluth Closing Telegram.

Duluth, Minn., July 31.

Duluth close to-day:—Cash, $1.71½; July, $1.71; September, $1.72½; October, $1.74½; November, $1.74½; December, $1.74. Receipts, domestic, 5,925 bushels; bonded, 99,058 bushels; no shipments. Stocks in store:—Domestic, 1,577,000 bushels, an increase in two days of 13,000 bushels; bonded, 1,041,000 bushels, a decrease in two days of 99,000 bushels. Liquidation with heavy buying on low spots featured to-day's session. No buying from country elevators and no "to arrive" price was posted. Clearing house has called for a ten per cent. permanent margin to be deposited by ten-thirty to-morrow morning.

(Continued on page 36.)

Paints and Paint Materials

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, August 1, 1914.

The unexpected turn of affairs abroad had a depressing effect on the market for paint materials. While prices did not suffer, operators were inclined to hold off pending further developments, especially as regards the imported articles in the list. The Metal Exchange suspended operations on Friday and quotations for pig lead and spelter were wholly nominal. This, however, failed to influence sellers of the lead and zinc pigments. A moderate spot demand was in evidence, and the trade, taken as a whole, was considered fair under present conditions. Dealers look for manufacturers to enter the market for fall requirements, and they believe that the outlook is favorable despite developmqents abroad. Linseed oil closed the week at the highest point for the year, due to the strength in the seed markets. Reports on the crop were rather unfavorable. With linseed oil higher manufacturers showed more interest in soya bean and China wood oils, and prices for the competing articles were in a firmer position at the close of the week. The lead pigments were well maintained, with the demand about normal. Zinc pigments were also steady. Foreign grades of dry colors were unsettled and in several instances prices were wholly nominal. Chalk met with a seasonable demand and the position of the market remains firm. Desirable grades of varnish gums were held with confidence, and strength in Damar was again in evidence. The Western flaxseed reports will be found on page 12. A review of the linseed oil market is on page 21 and denatured alcohol will be found under the drug market. Comment on the most important articles in the paint trade follows:

Lead, Zinc and Pigments.

PIG LEAD.—The demand for pig lead showed no improvement. The market was nominal at the close and no prices were posted by the New York Metal Exchange owing to the war scare. Spot pig lead was quoted nominal at 3.90c. by New York operators. St. Louis quoted the market dull at 3.75c. The last London cable, which was received on Thursday, quoted soft Spanish lead on the basis of £18 15s. per ton, with English lead at £19 per ton.

WHITE LEAD (BASIC CARBONATE).—A moderate spot demand was in evidence and with corroders pretty well booked on contract shipments the market maintained a steady undertone throughout the week. There was a good inquiry for fall requirements and sentiment was favorable. The strength in linseed oil had little effect on white lead in oil. Quotations were unchanged on the basis of 5¼c. per pound for standard dry in round lots. White lead in oil was held at 6¾c. for round lots. Prices of English white lead in oil were nominal at 9@10c. per pound.

WHITE LEAD (BASIC SULPHATE).—With the market for pig lead unchanged, sellers quote the market steady. A fair interest was shown by consumers for futures and spot trading was reported about normal. Leading sellers were asking from 5c. to 5¼c. per pound, as to quantity.

RED LEAD.—The local situation underwent no change in the past week. There was a moderate movement on old contracts, but new business was rather quiet. Prices were fairly steady, reflecting the rather firm position of pig lead. New York sellers quote on the basis of 6@6¼c. per pound. Foreign grades were held at 8½@9c. per pound, but quotations were more or less nominal.

LITHARGE.—Only a routine demand was in evidence in the market for litharge. The situation underwent no change and prices were well maintained by leading sellers. Consumers took hold for actual spot and nearby requirements only. Prices were repeated on the basis of 5½c. per pound for round lots. English glassmakers' grade held at 9½@9¾c. per pound.

ORANGE MINERAL.—There were no important developments in the situation. The trade was reported as quiet, with consumers only interested in spot and nearby stuff. Prices were steady on the basis of 7½@8½c. per pound, as to quantity and seller.

SPELTER.—The market was unsettled at the close on freer offerings, but prices underwent no quotable changes. With the metal exchanges closed on Friday on account of the foreign situation, prices were nominal. In New York dealers were asking from 5 to 5.10c. East St. Louis quotations ranged from 4.82½@4.92½c. per pound. Thursday's London cable quoted G. M. B. on the basis of £21 15s. per ton.

ZINCS.—There was a fair demand for zincs, both for spot and forward delivery. In sympathy with spelter, prices were fairly steady. The unsettled position of spelter, due to the foreign situation, had no apparent effect on dealers. Prices on the various grades were as follows:—5⅜@6⅛c. for American process; 7½c. for French process, white seal; German brands, 7¾c. for green seal, 8c. for white seal (French process), 6¾c. for red seal.

DRY COLORS.

BLACKS.

The demand has involved only the light seasonal requirements and well within the range of the cheaper varieties. There have been no new developments affecting quotations, which are repeated on a basis of:—Bone, granulated, 2¼@5c.; drop powdered, 5@8c.; ivory, 8@12c.; lampblack, 3¾@7c.; carbon gas, 3½@6c.; mineral black, $18@25 per ton.

BLUES.

Ultramarine blues have received a fair degree of attention. Among the iron varities foreign grades have been the freest sellers, interest in domestic goods having been sluggish. Prices have been on a generally steady basis, as follows:—Celestial, 4¾@6c.; Chinese, 28@30c.; Italian, 16@22c.; milori, 28@30c.; soluble, 27@29c.; Prussian, 26@28c.; ultramarine, 3½@13c.

BROWNS.

A light movement in browns has been reported for the week, but the volume of the month's sales has been the subject of favorable comment in some quarters. The following range of prices is maintained:—4¾@7c. for Italian sienna, burnt and powdered; 2¾@2½c. for Vandyke brown, 2@3½c. for soluble.

REDS.

The higher grades of reds have been reported in lighter demand and the week's buying interest has centered more in the cheaper descriptions. Lately prevailing prices are apparently maintained as follows:—$2.50 @2.75 per pound for No. 40 carmine; $1.50@1.60 per 100 pounds for standard American red; 55@56c. for English vermilion.

YELLOWS.

General trade conditions have followed practically routine lines and the market has been without noteworthy development. The week's arrivals of ocher have amounted to 210 casks from Marseilles. Qutations have been subjected to no variation from the following schedule:—Chrome, chemically pure, 10¾@12c. per pound; French ocher at 1½@2½c. per pound; foreign golden at 2¾@3¾c. per pound; domestic at $12@16 per ton.

GREENS.

Paris green has been in light demand but without appreciable effect upon the even course of the market, 11c. being the minimum price for large lots. Other varieties of greens have been slow in movement at unchanged prices. Chrome green is held at 17@25c. per pound; grinders', at 6@10c., and jobbing at 4½c. per pound.

OTHER PAINT MATERIALS.

BARYTES.—The course of the market over the interval has been wholly routine, with trading of a generally light character, but without disparagement of the volume that is typical of the midsummer season. There has been no reflection upon quotations which are, according to grade, quantity and package, as follows:—$19@24 per ton, for foreign, as to grade; $19@20 for Western domestic; $17@20 for Southern, and $13@15 for off grades.

CHALK.—An arrival of 3,700 tons of Dunkirk chalk on the Colonial Empire has been noted which, like recent importations, has been freely taken on contract requirements. New business has continued almost at a standstill, but some of the larger grinders have shown a keener interest for contracts covering fall requirements, presumably encouraged by the outbreak of European hostilities and the fear of further complications. Importers have been unwilling to commit themselves to engagements involving

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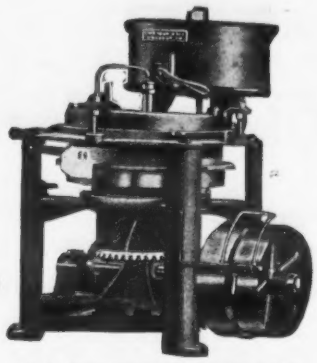

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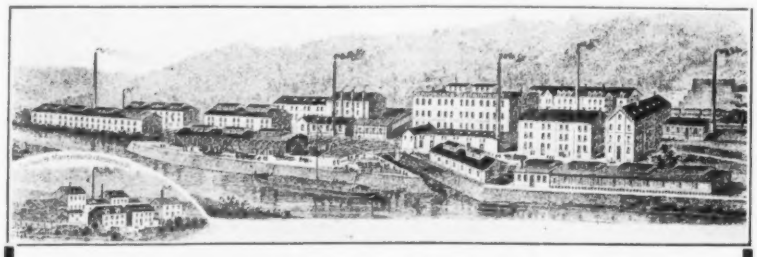
the present uncertainty of war risks on shipments, and an unusual premium is already reported on tonnage for English and French chalk.

CHINA CLAY.—The feature of the week's market has been the arrival of the Cotswold Range from Fowey with 8,114 casks, 1,774 tons and 23 cwts., of which quantity 2,842 casks, 131 tons and 9 cwts. are for export. The remaining parcels were taken for consuming accounts. The general volume of business for the week has been reported of more satisfactory proportions, but the demand has been more or less spasmodic. Prices have been generally steady at $8@9 per ton for domestic and $14@16 for foreign. The advantage of freight rates from other Eastern ports is regarded as the occasion for a slackening of importations at the local port.

FULLERS' EARTH.—A fairly active movement has been reported for the week and arrivals have not been up to some of the requirements. The prevalence of lower freight rates for the Western trade at other than the local ports is believed to be the means of diverting importations from the local market. Prices have remained on a steady basis at 80@85c. per one hundred pounds.

LITHOPONE.—The market has presented a quiet appearance during the week, with the trend of buying narrowed to the small lots for current consumption where it is not covered by contract specifications. There have been no interesting developments con-



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cerning general selling conditions and prices are on a steady basis of 3¼@4c. per pound for all descriptions.

TALC.—A well sustained outlet for the drug and toilet preparation requirements measuring well up to the seasonal expectations. A steady movement was reported for the paper trade, in which field the prospects are believed to be more promising. Prices have undergone no quotable change from the schedule of $10@20 for domestic, $13@25 for French and $18@35 for Italian.

WHITING.—A quiet market has prevailed over the interval and little of supplementary interest is to be noted in review. Prices have been without appreciable change from the following basis:—45@50c. for commercial, 52@65c. for gilders' and 55@68c. for extra gilders'. The suspension of canal shipments, checking through bills of lading by all-water route to Western points, has not operated to particular disadvantage as yet to the local trade, but with the resumption of more active business in the fall the effect would be more keenly felt.

GLUES.

General market conditions have undergone no material change during the week. Reports of light business have prevailed, but the tone of the market has been of a nominally sustained character. The week's receipts have included 400 sacks and 20 bags from Liverpool, 107 bags, 25 cases and 64 bags of glue powder from Antwerp and 400 bags of glue powder and 77 bags of glue stock from Hamburg. Importations of late have shown a marked decline from those of two months ago, indicating that foreign surplus stocks are being well absorbed. The European complications are expected to encourage production in this country, and by the opening of fall trade the market for the medium and higher

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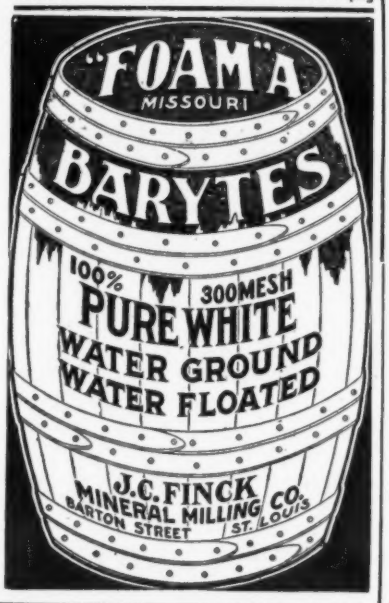

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grades, it is believed, will reflect a firmer tendency.

VARNISH GUMS.

Trading in the varnish gums, on the whole, has been of the usual summer character, although the outbreak of European hostilities has developed a keener interest in future market possibilities. There have been evidences on the part of some of the larger consuming interests to test sellers' views for deliveries over the balance of the year, but sellers have been of one mind in declining to commit themselves at this period of chaotic and unreckonable conditions. The feature of the week's material events has been the arrival of the steamer Chalister from Singapore with 1,145 bags, 2,178 baskets and 1,082 cases of copal and 317 bags, 218 cases and 8 baskets of damar. Other receipts included 192 bags of copal and 1,153 packages of kauri gum from London and 65 cases and 30 bags from Antwerp. A slight easing has been reported in the primary position of Batavia damar, but there was no reflection upon spot prices, as the local market had not fully responded to the recent firming abroad. No shipment offers are reported of Singapore damar, which is attributed to the shortage of primary supplies. All descriptions of kauri gums maintain a firm position, reflecting the force of primary conditions, production being reported not up to requirements. The recent decline in Manila nubs and chips has occasioned a better demand and the market reflects a steadier tendency in consequence.

WINDOW GLASS.

Further moderate improvement has been noted in the buying of all descriptions of window glass by jobbers, especially in the West, within the the week, and, as many new inquiries are finding their way into the market with the return to their home towns of numerous jobbing interests from the annual meeting of the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers, held in Atlantic City a week ago, a much larger volume of business is looked for within the near future. The total business transacted in July has been far ahead of that for the corresponding month of last year and, as there is no likelihood of any abatement in purchasing operations for some time to come, it is confidently expected that stocks, which have already been greatly depleted, especially in several lines, will be almost exhausted before the new fire furnishes more adequate supplies late in October or early in November. Some sizes whose stocks have already been reduced to small proportions are likely to become extremely scarce before manufacturing operations are resumed on a large scale. Slightly higher prices are already being named for AA and A single grades. The manufacturers, therefore, consider the present situation and outlook highly satisfactory, and the jobbers are becoming more convinced daily that a strong market is in prospect as a result of the makers' determination to suspend operations until existing stocks are absorbed. One of the most interesting of recent developments is the decision of the members of the Western Jobbers' Association and of some Eastern distributors of glass to form a national association to be known as the Glass Distributors' Association. These interests have already availed themselves of an invitation extended to them by President Wilson to have a committee representing them present their views to him on pending legislation before him at a conference held in Washington, D. C., last Wednesday.

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TRADE AND NEWS ITEMS.

The A. R. McIntyre Drug Company, Ogden, Utah, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. A. R. McIntyre is president, treasurer and general manager of the new company.

James W. Morrisson, of the wholesale drug house of Morrisson, Plummer & Co., of Chicago, sailed from New York last Friday on the steamship St. Louis, in order to join his family in Europe.

The Harrison-Peterson Drug Company, Albany, N. Y., has applied for authority to change its name to the Harrison Drug Company. The stock of the company is now all owned by C. Harrison and members of his family.

The American Tar Products Company, of Chicago, Ill., is reported to have let a contract for the construction of a $100,000 plant to manufacture tar products from the tar output of the Woodward Iron Company's coke ovens.

A circular letter containing "The Story of a Cotton Seed," by Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of the State College of Agriculture of Georgia, has been sent to the members of the Cottonseed Crushers' Association of Georgia.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Pascal Cohn, dealer in paints and painters' supplies, at 73 First avenue, New York city. It was alleged that while insolvent he made preferential payments. Assets are about $1,000.

Agents of the Pennsylvania Dairy and Food Commission last week served forty-eight warrants against retail dealers in Philadelphia, the majority of them proprietors of soda fountains at which it was charged adulterated drinks were sold.

In a booklet known as "Munnsay No. 54," published by the E. A. Munns Kalsomine Company, of 4-10 Water street, Brooklyn, N. Y., there is much valuable information on the subject of kalsomining. It also contains facts on glue and whiting.

A Washington dispatch is to the effect that under orders of Commissioner Osborne of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Federal inspectors have seized the oleomargarine plant of the Capital City Dairy Company at Columbus, Ohio. Frauds on the government in coloring of the product are charged.

The Seep Purchasing Agency of Oil City, Pa., which is the principal buyer of Pennsylvania crude oil, issued an order to its agents on Friday restricting the purchase of oil until conditions in Europe become more clearly defined No more than 100 barrels of crude oil will be purchased from any one producer or firm.

Arthur S. Somers, who is identified with Fred L. Lavanburg, paint and color manufacturer of this city, and one of the leading representatives of the trade of the country, returned with his son, Andrew Somers, on the Vaderland last Wednesday, from a pleasure trip to Europe. Their stay abroad was divided between England, Ireland and France.

Because of the German Government's action in preventing the sailing of the steamship Vaterland from the port of New York, scheduled for last Saturday, John McKesson, Jr., of McKesson & Robbins, and Franklin Black, of Chas. Pfizer & Co., who had planned to make the voyage to Europe at the close of last week, and had secured accommodations on that ship, were compelled to postpone their contemplated foreign trips indefinitely.

Justice Hand in the United States District Court, at New York, has signed orders in the cases of Coca-Cola Company against Bernard Sandrowitz, trading as the Columbia Bottling Works, and against Jonas Kowarsky and John Bernstein, operating under the name of the Standard Cork and Seal Company, perpetually enjoining the defendants from using in any manner in the manufacture or sale of beverages or bottlers' supplies the name Coca-Cola or any colorable imitation, and from the purchase, sale or disposing of bottles, caps, stoppers, crowns or any bottling supplies bearing the name Coca-Cola or any colorable imitation. There was no accounting of profits or damages to the complainant nor costs against the defendants, as a result of the latters' consent to the injunctions.

New Fertilizer Rates Suspended.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

Pending an investigation to be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission into rates on fertilizer and fertilizer material between points in South Carolina and North Carolina, the commission has suspended the new tariffs filed by the railroads proposing increases in these rates. The general average of the rates at present is about $1.60 per ton of 2,000 pounds, and the increases suggested in the new tariffs would make the rate approximately $2 a ton.

The commission requires the suspension of these increases until November 17 next.

Cassella Color Co. Sued as Member of Alleged "German Dye Trust."

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Philadelphia, July, 29, 1914.

In accordance with the instructions of Judge Thompson, of the United States District Court, attorneys for Rambo & Regar, cotton goods manufacturers of Norristown, Pa., to-day filed an amended statement of claim in their suit for damages against the Cassella Color Company, a New York corporation, and Leopold Cassella & Co., an alien corporation, organized and existing under the laws of Germany. The suit in question is brought against the German corporation, engaged in the manufacture of dyestuffs, and its American agent, under the anti-trust act of July 2, 1890. The damages are placed at $35,000, which triple under the provisions of this act.

This case, one of several aimed at the so-called "German dye trust," which is alleged to constitute a world-wide monopoly of the manufacture and sale of aniline dyes, was brought in the United States District Court of this city in March, 1913. Judge Thompson at that time referred the statement of claim filed back to the plaintiffs for more specific statement. The action of the plaintiffs' counsel to-day is the result. No further action is anticipated until fall.

To-day's statement goes into the events that led up to the alleged restraint of trade on the part of the German corporation and its American representative with a great deal of detail. It is set forth that there are in Germany the following manufacturers:—The Farbenfabriken, Vormals Frederick Bayer & Co., the Badische Anilin und Sodafrabrik, the Actiengesellschaft, fur Anilin Fabrikation, Farbwerke, Vormals Meister, Lucius & Bruenning, Kalle & Co., A. G. and Leopold Cassella & Co., who constitute two large combinations in restraint of trade; that they are monopolies or partial monopolies that have been formed out of these corporations. The first three constitute one of these combinations, and the balance the other.

During the period of 1905 to 1913, according to the statement of claim, the defendants, either by maintaining high prices for dyes, or by persuading their otherwise competitors from offering dyes to the plaintiff, or by agreeing with their otherwise competitors not to manufacture the dyes sold by the defendants, extorted from the plaintiffs an illegal and exhorbitant price for dyestuffs purchased from the defendant, through a series of agreements in unreasonable and illegal restraint of trade with other German corporations, supplemented by further agreements in this country with certain American corporations, which brought about and were intended to bring about, a combination prohibited and forbidden by the anti-trust act of 1890.

The plaintiffs admit that the information as to the existence of such agreements only was acquired by them recently, but that since detailed information was acquired from Senate document No. 593, of the Sixty-first Congress, second session. This showed, it is claimed, an alliance in October, 1904, of The Dye Works, formerly Meister, Lucius & Bruenning of Hoechst-on-Main, and Leopold Cassella & Co. in Frankfort-on-the-Main, the first named producing a large variety of raw material needed by the latter in its manufacture. The union involved the interchange of raw materials, co-operation in all matters of patents, licenses, purchases and joint activity in establishing branches both in Germany and foreign countries. In 1908, it is stated, Kalle & Company, a stock company, joined the combination, which became a triple alliance.

The plaintiffs claim that since then, directors and managers of the combination agreed on prices to be charged for the products of the otherwise competing members of the combination, and concerning other devices for the elimination of competition and enhancing the prices of the goods sold. The plaintiffs admit ignorance of the scope of said conventions and dyestuffs to which they apply, but aver that the minutes of the combination contain this information in detail. It is stated that the combination sells about seven million dollars worth of dyestuffs annually in the United States, which is about twenty-five per cent. of the dyestuffs sold by it.

The plaintiffs set forth that it is expected to prove at the trial that the prices were unduly and illegally enhanced by the existence of the illegal combination; by obtaining a monopoly in said dyestuffs; by an agreement with otherwise competing companies not to manufacture or sell such dyestuffs sold by the defendants, and by persuading the otherwise competing corporations from offering their dyestuffs to the plaintiffs. According to the plaintiffs, the Cassella Color Company is controlled and dictated by the alien corporation and is the agency under which the said alien corporation defendant does business in Pennsylvania, maintaining an office in this city at 126 South Front street.

Concerning the famous Cotton Black Convention, the plaintiff admits that he does not know when this combination was created and maintained, but believes it was during the years 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912, being abandoned in 1913. He is also ignorant of the exact connection between the general combination in restraint of trade by foreign defendants and their American agents and the agreement known as the Cotton Black Convention. He sets forth his belief that the Cotton Black Convention was in furtherance of the general purpose of the aforesaid combination.

It is charged in the statement that the Cassella Color Company, acting as agent for the alien defendant corporation, Leopold Cassella & Co., in combination with one or more of the following firms and corporations:—Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, Berlin Aniline Works, the Badische Company and Kalle & Company, Inc., together with other corporations doing business in the United States, including Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company, held meetings and conferences and mutually fixed exhobitant and illegal prices to the loss an ddamage of the plaintiffs. From 1905 to 1913, the defendants procured the sale of approximately $60,000 worth of dyestuffs from the plaintiffs.

With the aid of the court, it is stated that the plaintiff expects to procure consular invoices and the books of the defendants, which will show the reasonable and fair value of these goods, except in so far as by agreement between the defendant alien corporation and the defendant New York corporation, the values of the dyestuffs named in such consular invoices were unduly enhanced.

The plaintiff sets forth that he has been damaged and injured in his business and property to the extent of $35,000, being the difference between the resaonable and fair value of the dyestuffs. The plaintiff demands that the said damages, when found by a jury, may be increased threefold and a reasonable attorney's fee be allowed in accordance with the provisions of the said act of July 2, 1890. This will bring the damages to $105,000.

The statement of claim covers seventeen pages, including a schedule showing in detail, the purchases of dyestuffs from the defendant New York corporation made by Rambo & Regar during the years specified. George Demming and Charles H. Burr are the attorneys representing the plaintiffs.

Harrison Bill's Prospects.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

The course agreed upon by the Democratic majority in the Senate that all business shall be confined to the anti-trust bills has made it impossible for general measures to be considered during the past week. This has operated against any opportunity for the consideration of the Harrison anti-narcotic bill. The present indications are that a similar course will be pursued by the dominant party during the next two or three weeks in the consideration of two other anti-trust bills that are part of President Wilson's legislative program for the session. With this condition confronting the Senate there is no immediate prospect that general measures on the calendar will receive attention.

In commenting upon the prospect for the Harrison anti-narcotic bill Senator Thomas, of Colorado, who is in charge of the measure,, representing the Finance Committee of the Senate, said that he hoped that during the next week consent will be given for evening sessions in which bills on the calendar, including the anti-narcotic bill, may be considered. He admitted, however, that the prospect is not very good for obtaining a quorum of the Senate to do business at night sessions.

"It is not a question of opposition to the opium bill," said Senator Thomas, "and I am convinced that when we can get the bill before the Senate it will pass without much difficulty. But the danger to the entire calendar at this time is that if the anti-trust bills are passed it will be with only a bare quorum of the Senate in the city and immediately upon the conclusion of that program Congress may determine to adjourn and leave all unfinished measures until the winter session of Congress. Senators Pomerene and Lane are the only members of the Senate who have expressed a desire to discuss any features of the Harrison bill."

It is evident from the comments of Senators Pomerene and Lane that they are in no sense opposed to the Harrison bill, and they only ask that some modifications be made which they believe would be beneficial rather than prejudicial to the measure. Senator Pomerene has offered an amendment which is not favorably received by the Finance Committee, but the Ohio Senator expresses the opinion that an agreement can be reached which will meet the situation. Senator Pomerene has been in corespondence with Dr. Neal, of Ohio, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Drug Trades Conference, and is disposed to agree which Dr. Neal in the desirability of passing the Harrison bill in the best possible form. The feature of the bill that is objectionable to Senator Pomerene is that it would work hardships upon doctors in the interior districts of the country where they are not always able to see patients in person and where the practice of the physician is spread over considerable area of country.

In commenting upon his attitude towards the Harrison bill, Senator Lane, of Oregon, who is a physician, remarks that he has no expectation of discussing the bill at length and has no general opposition to it.

"I have directed a few questions that seem to me to be pertinent to the Senators in charge of the bill," said Senator Lane, "and I have raised the question whether it is desirable to make drastic provisions for records to be kept by physicians and allow medicinal compounds which contain opium or morphine in habit-forming quantities to be dispensed by anybody in the form of soothing syrups or kindred products. In my opinion it is more highly essential to preserve the lives and protect the children generally from the dangers of habit-forming drugs than it is to take care of the 'dope fiends.' In my judgment everybody who handles these narcotic drugs that are habit-forming, whether in large or small quantities, should be required to register the sales so that a record can be kept of where these habit-forming drugs go."

Senator Lane declares that he is in sympathy with the purpose of the bill, but thinks that it contains some incongruities which should be corrected.

With the present status of public business in the Senate it is an open question whether the Harrison bill can be reached on the calendar within the next two or three weeks.

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The Universal Varnish

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We made it *proof* against turning white, either by wetting or scratching.

We made it *proof* against hot water and steam and hot dishes and salt water.

We made it *proof* against alkali soap, and against alcohol and ammonia.

Then, we gave it the easy-working quality and we gave it the weather-resisting power, and we gave it the property by which it would not clog brushes nor thicken in the can.

It avoids the bother and waste incident to the use of two or three varnishes on the same job. It is an especial boon to house painters and boat finishers and furniture manufacturers.

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MEAL
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Sales Agents for "Samson" and "Vulcan" Press Cloth.

OIL MARKETS

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, August 1, 1914.

LINSEED OIL.

With the flaxseed market virtually in a state of panic, linseed oil sellers could hardly get prices down to a working basis. Consumers seemed to be "all at sea" in regard to taking on supplies and the market could at best be described as a wholly nominal affair. The reports of crop damage, especially from Canada, gained further headway, and early in the week crushers advanced their quotations to 60c. per gallon. This price held until Friday when the war news brought out a sharp decline in seed values, due to liquidation by speculators, and sellers of oil were more inclined to talk business on a car-lot basis of 59c. per gallon, which was the nominal quotation at the close. A week ago there were sellers at 57c. The high price and the unsettled state of affairs abroad curtailed buying operations, both here and in the West, and the trade was reported as dull by leading crushers. The undertone at the close was barely steady as seed values suffered a severe setback. On Monday of the past week October seed in Duluth touched the high point of $1.95 a bushel, but on Friday the quotation for this option was $1.74½. Foreign oil markets suspended operations on Friday and no prices were available. The last price received from London was 26s. per cwt., which represents a decline of 7½d. from the high point of the week.

A large speculative element entered into the flaxseed markets and prices advanced in leaps and bounds on receipt of unfavorable crop news from sections of Montana and Canada. Crushers and speculators were competing for seed and for a time it looked as if the market would surely pass the $2 mark. When the war cloud darkened Europe the speculators were the first to take profit and heavy liquidation followed. Crushers bought freely, but they were unable to support prices which broke on an average of 8 points on Thursday and 5 points on Friday. That serious damage has been suntained by the crop is the general opinion of crushers and they were anxious for seed, especially after the decline. The Winnipeg market tumbled in sympathy with Duluth. The Buenos Aires market also broke sharply, and unless conditions improve abroad, prices are not likely to recover. The Hull seed market suspended operations on Friday and quotations from London were purely nominal.

Rain was reported in sections of the flaxseed belt of the Northwest and Canada late in the week, but this had little if any effect on the views of crushers. There are still many who believe that the damage by drouth has not been so bad, and the trade is awaiting the publication of the July crop report which will be issued by the government sometime next week. Exports of linseed from India in the past week amounted to 158,000 bushels to the United Kingdom and 323,000 bushels to the Continent. Exports from the Argentine in the same period amounted to 60,000 bushels to the United Kingdom and 143,000 bushels to the Continent.

Foreign Quotations for Linseed Oil.

Daily cable advices from Liverpool, London, Hull and Amsterdam give the following spot quotations for linseed oil in those markets:—

	Liverpool, per cwt.		London, per cwt.		Hull, per cwt.		Amsterdam, florins per 100 kilos.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Sat...	28	6	26	3	25	6	27¾
Mon..	28	6	26	6	25	10½	28½
Tues.	28	6	26	7½	25	10½	28½
Wed..	28	6	26	7½	25	9	28
Thur.	29	0	26	3	24	9	27
Fri...	29	0	26	0		*	*

*Nominal.

Foreign Quotations for Flaxseed.

Daily advices from Hull, London, Antwerp, Buenos Ayres and Winnipeg give the following quotations for shipments of flaxseed in those markets, prices representing closing quotations except for Buenos Aires, where opening prices are given:—

	Hull, Per 416 lbs. La Platte.		London Per 410 lbs. Calcutta.		London Per 416 lbs. La Platte.		Antwerp, francs per 100 kilos.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Sat...	48	6	52	3	49	3	31¼
Mon..	48	9	52	4½	49	3	31⅝
Tues.	49	0	52	9	49	3	31¾
Wed..	49	9	52	9	49	3	*
Thur.	49	6	52	0	49	3	31½
Fri...	*		52	0		*	*

* Nominal.

	Buenos Aires, gold per bushel.	Winnipeg, per bushel.
Saturday	$1.54	$1.61¾
Monday	1.54	1.65½
Tuesday	1.55½	1.67¼
Wednesday	1.58½	1.64
Thursday	1.57½	1.56
Friday	1.49	1.49¾

Linseed Cake and Meal.

There was a better injury for cake and a firmer undertone prevailed at the close of the week. Sellers were much worried over the possibility of making shipments to Europe in the event of war. Prices in New York were nominal, ranging from $30 to $32 per ton, as to seller. Trading in meal showed no improvement, but prices were maintained at $32@33 per ton.

COTTONSEED OIL.

A nervous feeling was manifested in the cotton oil market during the interval and prices have moved in a spectacular manner. At the outset irregular strength was noted, but toward the close sales predominated and the drift was downward, with the options recording new low levels for the season. European advices concerning the disturbed political conditions abroad had a very strengthening influence on grain and provisions early in the week and this was reflected in

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oil prices. Later both markets reacted sharply and on occasions had the appearance of demoralization. This checked the upward tendency of oil and made it difficult for sellers to execute orders except at constant concessions in prices. Meanwhile, cotton made a sensational decline which brought about a rather demoralized condition of that market. Securities broke materially and later grain slumped in a panicky manner. Against all these unfavorable features oil remained comparatively quiet, although the tone was weak and the market continued in a very sensitive condition. Consumers admitted that prices looked comparatively cheap, but they contended there was nothing to inspire the immediate replenishment of supplies, and they were not anxious to operate in excess of actual wants. It was reported that bargain hunters absorbed small offerings of contract oil, but experienced traders were of the opinion that the less oil held speculatively under prevailing conditions the better off the market would be. Demand from shorts was not aggressive. Professional sellers have been handed profits little deemed possible a few weeks ago, and their ease in securing offerings has not prompted urgent buying. Crude oil has ruled easier under the absence of important demand from refineries. Shipments of Southeastern oil for October, November and December coupled, have been offered at 40c. a gallon, and Texas oil for the same periods was quoted 38½@39c. It was asserted early in the week that the late refined options were sold against crude purchases, but the crude market was somewhat above the parity of refined oil at the close. No export sales could be traced. Foreign shipments from this port for the week amounted to 1,109 barrels, from other ports 1,060 barrels, making a total of 2,169 barrels, compared with 3,693 barrels for the previous week. Below are closing telegrams from important crushing sections in the South and cablegrams from abroad. There is also a detailed report of all transactions for each day during the past week, together with a summary of sales, receipts and record of exports for the week as well as the crop year.

Special Telegrams to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 1, 1914.

Crude oil is very weak at 40c. September. New crop meal easy at $24.50, September shipment. Hulls neglected; very little trading in products.

MEMPHIS, TENN., AUGUST 1, 1914.

Owing to war news nothing doing in new crop oil. Quoting old crop basis prime 41c. prompt.

Special Cablegrams to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 1, 1914.

No business. Prices merely nominal.

HULL COTTONSEED OIL PRICES.

The week's prices on refined and crude cotton oil for each day during the past week were as follows:—

	Refined, spot. s.	d.	Crude, spot. s.	d.
Saturday	26	4½	26	3
Monday	26	4½	26	3
Tuesday	27	0	26	3
Wednesday	26	10½	26	3
Thursday	27	0	26	9
Friday	..	..	..	..

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

Monday.

Early weakness gave way to later strength and the general market closed steady, with demand improved. Crude oil in the Southeast was held at 43½c. for immediate shipment.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	....	...	...	6.90
July	1,600	6.91	6.85	6.90
August	2,100	6.89	6.68	6.89
September	2,900	6.93	6.75	6.93
October	1,400	6.67	6.65	6.67
November	2,000	6.54	6.50	6.54
December	1,500	6.55	6.50	6.55
January	600	6.55	6.55	6.55
February	....	...	...	6.55

Total, 11,500 barrels. Receipts, 846 barrels. Off oil, 6½@7¼c. Winter yellow, 7c. Summer white, 7c.

Tuesday.

Prices continued to strengthen under the influence of buying interest. Sharp advances in grain and provisions had a stimulating influence. Crude oil was unchanged.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	....	...	...	7.00
July	400	7.35	6.96	7.35
August	3,200	7.05	6.88	7.02
September	3,100	7.05	6.93	7.04
October	2,600	6.76	6.67	6.76
November	2,800	6.56	6.53	6.56
December	700	6.57	6.55	6.57
January	900	6.57	6.55	6.56
February	....	...	...	6.57

Total, 13,700 barrels. Receipts, 4,055 barrels. Off oil, 6.60@7.40c. Winter yellow, 7.35c. Summer white, 7c.

Wednesday.

Values declined under freer offerings and the tone was distinctly easier. A decline in lard and grain checked the recent upward tendency. Crude oil was unchanged.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	...	...	...	6.85
August	2,300	7.00	6.97	6.97
September	6,200	7.04	6.85	6.87
October	700	6.68	6.68	6.68
November	1,000	6.53	6.49	6.52
December	2,100	6.53	6.47	6.52
January	5,200	6.55	6.53	6.55
February	....	...	...	6.54
March	....	...	...	6.56

Total, 17,500 barrels. Receipts, 480 barrels. Off oil, 6.40@6.95c. Winter, 7@8c. Summer, 7@8c.

Thursday.

The market moved in an uncertain manner and closed in an unsettled condition. August was in fair demand, while September was sold freely. Crude oil was unchanged.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	...	...	...	7.01
August	3,100	7.11	6.99	7.05
September	4,700	7.00	6.93	6.93
October	...	...	...	6.68
November	...	...	...	6.53
December	1,800	6.55	6.53	6.55
January	1,600	6.55	6.54	6.55
February	...	...	...	6.60
March	...	...	...	6.62

Total, 11,200 barrels. Receipts, 100 barrels. Off oil, 6.65@7.07c. Winter yellow, 7@8c. Summer white, 7@8c.

Friday.

Sharp declines in prices took place. Moderate selling forced prices steadily downward and new low levels were registered all around. Crude oil was nominally unchanged.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	...	...	...	6.50
August	1,700	6.90	6.60	6.60
September	5,100	6.80	6.52	6.66
October	3,100	6.64	6.50	6.50
November	1,300	6.48	6.42	6.42
December	100	6.44	6.44	6.44
January	1,200	6.48	6.48	6.48
February	500	6.54	6.48	6.48
March	...	...	...	6.55

Total, 13,000 barrels. Receipts, 175 barrels. Off oil, 6.25@6.70c. Winter yellow, 6¾@8c. Summer white, 6¾@8c.

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Saturday.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held Saturday morning, August 1, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That the cottonseed oil rules be suspended and that public calls in cottonseed oil be discontinued until Tuesday morning.

Recapitulation.

The following figures give the total receipts and sales of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in the New York market for the past week, and exports from the principal ports for the same period, as well as a summary of the week's sales, all options:—

Receipts, 5,656 barrels.
Sales, 65,100 barrels.
Exports, 2,169 barrels.

SUMMARY OF SALES.

Spot	....
July	400
August	11,500
September	21,200
October	9,500
November	6,500
December	4,900
January	10,400
February	1,100
Total	65,100

The total sales, all options, in New York market from beginning of crop year, September, 7, 1913, amounted to 3,069,200 barrels. Total receipts for same period are 217,079 barrels.

CHICAGO COTTONSEED OIL MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Chicago, July 30, 1914.

The cottonseed oil market at Chicago this week finished with prices showing a net loss of 1½@2½c. a gallon. Improved prospects for the new cotton crop and increased offerings of new crude oil for future delivery had a bearish influence on the market and caused the weakness which resulted in reduced prices. Trade during the week was of moderate volume and the prices quoted were little more than nominal, although the unsettled conditions that developed toward the close induced many consumers to seek surplus supplies to hold over in the emergency of a crisis. New crop crude oil was offered during the week on a basis of about 45½@46c. for September and October bleachable oil at Chicago. These prices failed to attract buying orders when first put out, but the bullish situation that developed later brought out buying orders and there was withdrawing of offers, which curtailed business when orders could have been booked. Soap oil dropped to 49@49½c. during the week, and buyers were bidding only 48½c. at the beginning of the period under review. A stronger market developed, however, and the close found little oil offered at less than 49½c. a gallon. Oleo oils remained without change throughout the week and a steady market was reported for olive, palm kernel and cocoanut oils. Quotations:—Prime summer yellow bleachable cottonseed oil, 51@51½c.; summer yellow soap oil, 49½c.; Texas new prime crude oil, 39c.; extra oleo, 8⅝@8¾c.; No. 2 oleo, 8@8¼c.; oleo stock, 7½@8¼c.; Ceylon cocoanut, 8⅞@9c.; Cochin cocoanut, 9⅝@10c.; palm kernel, 8⅝@8⅞c.; soap grade olive oil, 80@85c.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Following are the exports of cottonseed oil from New York, New Orleans, Galveston, Savannah, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Mobile, Laredo, Tex.; Eagle Pass, Tex.; Buffalo, N. Y.; St. Paul, Minn., and Michigan. Also a table showing the total exports from the United States:—

New York.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Africa, Algiers	....	.....	102
Egypt	25	650	1,031
South	....	3,517	3,890
West Coast	....	20	40
Argentine Republic	200	26,381	26,268
Austria	....	7,073	20,912
Australia and New Zealand	112	1,902	1,531
Belgium	....	982	3,405
Brazil	2	7,933	11,001
British East Indies	....	200	.....
British Guiana	....	2,966	3,159
British West Indies	53	7,395	3,344
Bulgaria	....	95	50
Canary Islands	....	.....	5
Central America	17	383	760
Chile	30	9,618	6,985
Cuba	43	3,951	4,551
Denmark	....	3,340	7,230
Dutch Guiana	....	216	191
Dutch East Indies	....	11	.....
Ecuador	....	11	.....
England	55	33,979	57,074
France	25	18,704	40,373
French Guiana	....	602	1,045
French West Indies	....	1,588	7,061
Germany	....	11,330	13,811
Gibraltar	....	100	254
Greece	....	1,328	126
Italy	30	29,164	95,587
Japan	....	25	45
Malta	50	1,273	2,368
Mexico	2	1,403	289
Netherlands	10	12,727	45,607
Newfoundland	....	141	96
Norway	50	3,596	6,045
Panama	74	4,505	3,278
Peru	....	35	35
Porto Rico	19	913	1,374
Portugal	....	.....	173
Roumania	100	6,932	5,499
Russia	....	25	592
San Dom. and Hayti	133	3,179	5,792
Scotland	....	5,165	5,717
Spain	....	50	.....
Sweden	....	1,225	2,460
Uruguay	45	9,532	9,417
Turkey	25	10,496	28,392
U. S. Colombia	....	97	12
Venezuela	9	64	24
Totals	1,109	258,772	431,171

New Orleans.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Argentine Republic	....	2,660	5,208
Belgium	....	7,885	300
Central America	....	25	.....
Cuba	200	4,570	6,684
Denmark	....	.....	650
England	....	4,130	15,460
France	....	.....	2,410
Germany	....	5,375	7,706
Ireland	....	.....	400
Italy	25	1,100	1,065
Mexico	435	6,504	4,502
Netherlands	10	16,309	76,712
Norway	....	8,855	10,620
Panama	....	136	201
Porto Rico	....	670	.....
Scotland	....	125	1,725
Sweden	....	1,750	1,700
Uruguay	....	.....	190
Totals	670	60,194	136,023

Galveston.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Belgium	....	200	.....
Cuba	....	925	215
Denmark	....	.....	150
England	....	.....	997
Germany	....	160	200
Mexico	....	1,755	3,625
Netherlands	....	1,520	5,200
Porto Rico	....	5	.....
Totals	....	4,565	10,387

Savannah.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
England	....	2,725	5,000
Germany	....	3,800	1,000
Netherlands	....	27,750	32,605
Norway	....	2,375	.....
Sweden	....	279	.....
Totals	....	36,925	38,605

Baltimore.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Denmark	....	.....	475
England	....	1,599	500
France	....	1,600	2,850
Germany	....	.....	1,325
Netherlands	....	50	6,750
Totals	....	3,249	11,800

Norfolk.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
England	390	10,231	4,090
Germany	....	625	650
Netherlands	....	4,252	9,875
Scotland	....	925	1,149
Totals	390	16,033	15,764

Newport News.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
England	....	225	225
Germany	....	50	2,600
Netherlands	....	25	4,950
Scotland	....	310	.....
Totals	....	710	7,675

Philadelphia.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
England	....	.....	749
Germany	....	.....	1,325
Italy	....	700	.....
Netherlands	....	25	.....
Norway	....	100	.....
Totals	....	825	2,074

Boston.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Canada	....	50	50
England	....	296	1,949
Italy	....	25	.....
Nova Scotia	....	8	18
Totals	....	379	2,037

San Francisco.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Central America	....	22	48
China	....	4	.....
Hawaii	....	121	38
Japan	....	11	10
Mexico	....	.....	129
Philippine Islands	....	.....	25
Totals	....	158	250

Mobile.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Argentine Republic	....	.....	600
Totals	....	.....	600

Laredo, Tex.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Mexico	....	1,983	27,251
Totals	....	1,983	27,251

Eagle Pass, Tex.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Mexico	....	.....	5,143
Totals	....	.....	5,143

Buffalo, N. Y.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Canada	....	3,355	16,889
Totals	....	3,355	16,889

St. Paul, Minn.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Canada	....	.....	3,256
Totals	....	.....	3,256

Michigan.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Canada	....	28,108	55,332
Totals	....	28,108	55,332

Total Exports at Principal Ports.

	For week ending July 30, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
New York	1,109	258,772	431,171
New Orleans	670	60,194	136,023
Galveston	....	4,565	10,387
Savannah	....	36,925	38,605
Baltimore	....	3,249	11,800
Norfolk	390	16,033	15,764
Newport News	....	710	7,675
Philadelphia	....	825	2,074
Boston	....	379	2,037
San Francisco	....	158	250
Mobile	....	.....	600
Laredo, Tex	....	1,983	27,251
Eagle Pass, Tex	....	.....	5,143
Buffalo, N. Y	....	3,355	16,889
St. Paul, Minn	....	.....	3,256
Michigan	....	28,108	55,332
Totals	2,169	415,256	762,257

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TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The following represents the official returns of the exports of cottonseed oil from all ports and customs districts of the United States for the period stated:—

	For month, of June, 1914. Barrels.	From Sept. 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914. Barrels.	From Sept. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913. Barrels.
New York	11,994	242,910	.....
New Orleans	3,912	69,717	.....
Galveston	56	4,255	.....
Baltimore	....	.....	.....
Maryland	....	4,334	.....
Savannah	....	.....	.....
Corpus Christi	....	.....	.....
Saluria	....	.....	.....
Virginia	732	19,261	.....
Norfolk and Portsmouth	....	.....	.....
Huron	....	.....	.....
Detroit	....	.....	.....
Michigan	325	25,186	.....
Laredo	1	1,859	.....
St. Lawrence	....	15,300	.....
East Vermont	17	190	.....
Dakota	....	4,884	.....
Georgia	....	27,052	.....
Massachusetts	....	332	.....
Memphremagog	....	.....	.....
Newport News	....	.....	.....
Minnesota	....	.....	.....
Buffalo	....	12,483	.....
Champlain	....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	....	98	.....
San Francisco	....	114	.....
Totals	17,037	447,841	719,068

LARD, TALLOW, STEARINE AND GREASES.

Lard.

This market has been kept in a wild state of variations during the interval by war advices from abroad. Sharp advances followed by sensational declines have characterized the future market and spot prices have been influenced accordingly. Consumers have remained out the market to a large extent pending the restoration of equilibrium. The close was unsettled with prices more or less nominal. Prime Western lard was quoted 10.45c., city 9¾@9⅞c., and lard compound 8⅜@8⅝c., according to brand, quantity and seller.

Chicago Lard Market.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Chicago, July 30, 1914.

Lard prices at Chicago this week closed unchanged to 5c. higher than a week ago. In view of the fact that the market during the week was deeply affected by war news and the action of the grain market, the comparative showing of prices at the week end proved decidedly disappointing to holders. At one time, when the war talk was most serious, lard sold at an advance of 20c., but this advance was wiped out when more nearly normal conditions had to be dealt with. Earlier in the week, when the market was not influenced by abnormal conditions, prices had a clearly defined tendency, and sales were made for current and future delivery at lower prices than obtained at any previous time the foregoing week. Natural conditions were not conducive to a higher market for lard. The domestic cash demand was decidedly sluggish, while the foregoing inquiry made a less favorable showing than ever before. Hogs were in liberal supply for this season of the year and sold at cheaper prices than they had been selling, although they showed a strong upward tendency towards the close. Packers gave the market very little support and showed more disposition to sell on the bulges than to buy on breaks. The outside interest shown in the speculative market was very limited, while local professional traders weer largely confined to short scalping deals. Speculators who had held lard for an upturn lost confidence in the market early in the week and unloaded. War news induced some of these investors to get back into the trade to a limited extent, but they were in for quick returns and when reassuring news came from Europe, they quickly let go, causing the closing reaction noted in prices. Exports for the week fell off to 4,591,000 pounds, against 6,560,000 pounds the preceding week, and 9,879,000 pounds the corresponding week a year ago, showing a deficit of 5,288,000 pounds, or more than 50 per cent., as compared with shipments to foreign shores a year ago. Domestic shipments for the week aggregated 2,687,000 pounds, which compared with shipments of 2,634,000 pounds last week, and brought the total for the season of October 31 to date to 192,138,000 pounds, against 192,817,000 pounds the corresponding time last year. Round lots of regular prime steam lard finished the week at July figures, or $10.05, while loose lots were in limited demand and fair supply at 52½c. off the September price, or $9.60. Leaf lard finished the week at $9.37½ and was in good supply at the price. Neutral met with a moderate demand; was fairly offered at $10.37½@10.50 for No. 1, and $10@10.12½ for No. 2. July deliveries for the week amounted to only 1,000 tierces. The month finished the week at $10.05. September met with a good trade, but inclined downward until war news caused an upturn. The closing price was $10.12½, or the same as a week ago. October finished the week at $10.20, and a little business was done in the January delivery at $10 to $10.15, with the close at $10.12½.

Tallow.

Business was inactive in the local market during the interval and prices were nominally unchanged for all descriptions. At the London auction 2,161 casks were offered and 640 were sold at prices averaging 3d. lower. Special tallow is held at 6⅛c. a pound, loose. City, 5⅞c., loose. Edible, in tierces, 7c. nominal.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, July 30, 1914.

A fair trade was done in tallows at Chicago this week, but offerings were ample for all requirements and a little pressure to sell caused a slight recession in values. Final prices were unchanged to ¼c. lower, with the higher priced tallows showing the decline. Quotations:—Choice edible, 6⅝@6¾c.; city fancy, 6⅜@6¾c.; prime packers, 6⅜@6⅝c.; No. 1 packers, 5⅞@6⅛c.; No. 2 packers, 5@5¼c.; No. 1 renderers,

(Continued on page 34.)

SUN COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. U. S. A.

Manufacturer of

XCIX SPECIAL (32 Gravity)

XVIII SPECIAL (42 Gravity)

Answers every purpose of Turpentine
Much Higher Flash, Water-White Color, No Deposit of any Kind
IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS FROM
Marcus Hook, Pa. (Philadelphia, Pa.) Pittsburgh, Pa. Baltimore, Md. Chicago, Ill. Detroit, Mich. Toledo, Ohio.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Manufacturers of

TEXACO PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Highest Grade Gasolines and Naphthas
Uniform in Quality

We ship in any quantity to any part of the World

THE TEXAS COMPANY
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Request your inquiries for

ROSIN
AND
PURE GUM SPIRITS TURPENTINE

Quick shipment and proper execution of orders our specialty.

Antwerp Naval Stores Co.
Branches: JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PENSACOLA, FLA. NEW ORLEANS, LA.
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Exporters of and Dealers in all Grades of

ROSIN
AND
Pure Gum Spirits Turpentine

Original Grading *Original Weights*

Correspondence Invited

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, August 1, 1914.

NEW YORK MARKET

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—Trading in the local market has continued along exceedingly quiet lines during the interval and the market has shown an easier tendency. Spot prices have ranged from 47½c. to 48¾c., the final being at the inside figure which represents a net loss for the week of 1¼c. a gallon. At the close several leading sellers stated there was scarcely any inquiry to note. The demoralization of prices in several staple commodities has shifted buyers' attention and the influence of the disturbed foreign situation was plainly reflected. Advices from Savannah revealed an unusually quiet state of affairs with almost an entire suspension of foreign interest. Shipments at Savannah for the week were 6,919 barrels. Receipts were 4,330 barrels, and stocks at the close 26,489 barrels, against 27,594 barrels for the previous week and 29,352 barrels last year at this time. Supplies in London on July 18 were 20,529 barrels, against 29,333 barrels in 1913, and 27,451 in 1912 for equal dates. The following table shows the range of prices for spirits of turpentine in the local market for each day during the past week. Savannah, Wilmington and foreign markets are reported below:—

Monday	48½@48¾
Tuesday	48½@48¾
Wednesday	48 @48½
Thursday	48 @—
Friday	48 @—
Saturday	47½@48

ROSINS.—Sellers say there was almost an entire suspension of trading in the local market during the interval. The demoralizing advices from abroad have checked foreign interest and domestic consumers have shown no disposition to increase commitments beyond the limit of actual wants. Savannah advices have not revealed anything new in the primary situation and local quotations were nominally unchanged at the close. Sales at Savannah for the week amounted to 5,935 barrels, receipts 13,706 barrels, shipments 7,476 barrels, and stocks at the close 111,189 barrels, compared with 99,757 barrels last week and 163,987 barrels last year at this time. London cables reported the market quiet and easy for American strained. Final prices for the different descriptions of rosins in the local market are as follows:—

Common to good strained	4.00	@4.10
B	4.20	@—
D	4.30	@—
E	4.30	@—
F	4.30	@—
G	4.40	@—
H	4.40	@—
I	4.45	@—
K	4.70	@4.85
M	5.15	@5.30
N	6.00	@6.25
W. G.	6.20	@6.30
W. W.	6.75	@—

TAR AND PITCH.—Demand for tar continued light and of routine character. Prices of both descriptions are now on a parity and the market, while quiet, may be described as steady. Local holdings, while not excessive, appear sufficient to meet the current inquiry. Sellers quote kiln burned tar and retort tar at $6.50 for 50-gallon iron-bound barrels. Pitch remains quiet at $3.75@4 for 200-pound barrels, gross weight.

ROSIN AND PINE OILS.—Small sales of first and second rectified are reported at full figures, but round lots are neglected. The better sorts are nominally steady, with no business of consequence to note. Sellers quote 25c. for first rectified, 38c. for second rectified, 48c. for third rectified and 58c. for fourth rectified. Substitute gradings 2, 3 and 4 are being held at 25@50c., as to quantity. Pine oil remains unchanged in price, with distributors quoting yellow steam at 32@35c., and white steam at 34@35c. a gallon, as to quality.

TAR OIL.—A moderate exchange of small lots is about the best this market can boast of. Sellers' views are quite steady at lately prevailing quotations. Spot offerings of genuine distilled are held at 30@31c. a gallon, and commercial at 18@20c. a gallon, according to grade and quantity.

SAVANNAH MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1914.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—Saturday, July 25, the market opened steady at 45¾c., with no sales, and closed at 45¾c., with sales of 577 casks. Monday, the market opened at 45¾c., with no sales, and closed at 45½c., with sales of 729 casks. Tuesday, the market opened at 45½c., with no sales, and closed dull at 45½c., with no sales. Wednesday, the market opened at 45½c., with no sales, and closed nominal at 45½c. Thursday, the market opened and closed nominal at 45½c., there being no sales. Friday, the market opened at 45½c. and remained nominal all day.

The week under review opened with turpentine at the same level as it closed the previous week, namely, 45¾c. On the news of impending war the market presented a feeling of extreme uncertainty about the middle of the week, and upon receipt of news that war had been declared activities came to a stop, no transactions taking place since Monday the 27th.

Should the various countries in Europe which are now threatened with war become involved in the conflict there is no telling just what effect this would have on the market, as naval stores in very large quantities are exported to these countries; however, the present situation has had the effect of deadening the market already.

Receipts of spirits for the past week have shown a deficiency of 1,400 casks, as compared with the corresponding period last year, being 4,330 casks, against 5,730 casks. For the month of July up to the 30th receipts are 24,534 casks, as against 30,694 casks last July, a shortage of 6,170 casks. This season's total receipts as compared with last season's up to the same time shows a deficiency of 21,176 casks.

Stocks of spirits at the close of the week are 25,711 casks, as against 29,352 a year ago.

Shipments for the past week were 6,919 casks, against 1,938 casks for the same period last year, 5,960 casks foreign and 959 casks domestic.

STANDARD NAVAL STORES COMPANY

Dealers in

Spirits of Turpentine and Rosin

and all

PINE TREE PRODUCTS

Principal Office: Savannah, Georgia
Branches: Philadelphia 8-10 Bridge Street, New York Boston

National Rosin Oil & Size Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROSIN OIL, NAVY PITCH, BREWERS' PITCH, VENICE TURPENTINE, BURGUNDY PITCH
ROSIN SIZE, DRY AND LIQUID

Standard Naval Stores Co., Savannah, Ga.
SELLING AGENTS

In the following table will be seen the daily prices, sales, receipts, shipments and stocks:—

July.	Prices.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
25.....	45¾c.	577	1,224	31	29,433
27.....	45½c.	729	545	611	29,427
28.....	45½c.	...	1,075	175	30,327
29.....	45½c.	...	906	3,941	27,292
30.....	45½c.	...	580	2,161	25,711
31.....	45½c.	...	1,034	286	26,489

ROSIN.—This branch of the naval stores market has also been affected during the week on information received from Europe regarding the declaration of war and the possibilities of other large naval stores consuming countries being drawn into the conflict. The market is now at a standstill at this port, the last transaction taking place on the 29th inst., when prices showed a falling off of 15 to 25c. in comparison to last week at the close. Sales managed to get to $6.35 for W. W., $6.25 for W. G., and $6 for N on the 29th on sales of 453 barrels, but the market having very little support at those prices was adjudged nominal along with the remainder of the line.

In comparing this week's closing prices with those of the week previously changes are as follows:—Advances—W. W. and W. G., 25c. and N 50c. Declines—M, 25c.; K, 20c.; I, 17½c.; H, F and E, 15c.; D, 17½c., and B, 20c.

Receipts of resin for the week were 13,706 barrels, against 11,717 barrels for the same week last year, an increase of 1,989 barrels. For the month through July 30 receipts show an increase of 2,545 barrels over last July, being 68,196 barrels, against 65,651. For the season there is a deficiency of 12,775 barrels, as compared with last season to date.

Stocks at the close of the week are 108,749 barrels, against 163,987 barrels a year ago.

Shipments for the week were 7,476 barrels, against 5,359 barrels last year, 4,598 barrels foreign and 2,878 domestic.

In the following table will be seen the daily sales, receipts, shipments and stocks:—

	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
July 25...	2,243	2,719	592	104,646
July 27...	2,523	2,148	1,015	105,779
July 28...	716	4,026	567	109,238
July 29...	453	2,823	4,052	108,009
July 30...	...	1,990	1,250	108,749
July 31...	...	3,370	930	111,189

Grade.	Closing prices this week.	Closing prices corresponding week last year
W. W.....	$6.35 @—	$6.50 @—
W. G.....	6.25 @—	6.22½@—
N	6.00 @—	6.22½@—
M	4.50 @—	4.30 @—
K	4.15 @—	4.00 @—
I	3.55 @—	3.90 @—
H	3.55 @—	3.80 @3.85
G	3.55 @—	3.80 @3.85
F	3.55 @—	3.80 @—
E	3.55 @—	3.70 @3.75
D	3.52½@—	3.60 @3.65
B	3.50 @—	3.45 @3.50

ROSIN PRICES AND SALES

	July 25		July 27	
Grade.	Prices.	Sales.	Prices.	Sales.
W. W..	$6.10 @—	69	$6.10 @6.40	165
W. G..	5.90 @—	74	5.90 @6.15	107
N	5.50 @—	115	5.50 @—	58
M	4.75 @—	165	4.75 @—	84
K	4.35 @—	143	4.30 @4.40	150
I	3.70 @3.75	188	3.67½@3.75	299
H	3.70 @3.75	369	3.65 @3.75	323
G	3.70 @—	448	3.65 @3.70	441
F	3.67½@—	376	3.65 @3.70	412
E	3.70 @—	136	3.65 @3.70	265
D	3.70 @—	65	3.65 @3.70	138
B	3.70 @—	97	3.65 @3.70	132
Totals		2,243		2,523

	July 28		July 29	
Grade.	Prices.	Sales.	Prices.	Sales.
W. W..	$5.75 @—	39	$6.35 @—	193
W. G..	5.65 @—	15	6.25 @—	162
N	5.25 @—	39	6.00 @—	98
M	4.50 @—	36	4.50 @—	...
K	4.15 @—	35	4.15 @—	...
I	3.55 @—	68	3.55 @—	...
H	3.55 @—	98	3.55 @—	...
G	3.55 @—	169	3.55 @—	...
F	3.55 @—	98	3.55 @—	...
E	3.55 @—	46	3.55 @—	...
D	3.52½@—	22	3.52½@—	...
B	3.50 @—	51	3.50 @—	...
Totals		716		453

	July 30		July 31	
Grade.	Prices.	Sales.	Prices.	Sales.
W. W..	$6.35 @—	...	$6.35 @—	...
W. G..	6.25 @—	...	6.25 @—	...
N	6.00 @—	...	6.00 @—	...
M	4.50 @—	...	4.50 @—	...
K	4.15 @—	...	4.15 @—	...
I	3.55 @—	...	3.55 @—	...
H	3.55 @—	...	3.55 @—	...
G	3.55 @—	...	3.55 @—	...
F	3.55 @—	...	3.55 @—	...
E	3.55 @—	...	3.55 @—	...
D	3.52½@—	...	3.52½@—	...
B	3.50 @—	...	3.50 @—	...
Totals		...		...

RECEIPTS.

			Same time last year.	
	Spirits.	Rosin.	Spirits.	Rosin.
This week.....	4,330	13,706	5,730	11,717
This month....	24,524	68,196	30,694	65,651
This season...	77,236	216,146	98,412	228,921

SHIPMENTS.

			Same time last year.	
	Spirits.	Rosin.	Spirits.	Rosin.
This week.....	6,919	7,476	1,938	5,359
This month....	17,590	65,699	27,813	24,370
This season...	63,543	217,822	83,993	156,140

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

			Same time last year.	
	Spirits.	Rosin.	Spirits.	Rosin.
Stock April 1..	12,018	110,425	14,933	91,206
Receipts—				
This week...	4,330	13,706	5,730	11,717
Previously ..	72,906	202,440	92,682	217,204
Total supply.	89,254	326,571	113,345	320,127
Shipments—				
Foreign	45,575	166,693	62,617	73,901
Domestic	17,968	51,129	21,376	82,239
Total shpmts.	63,543	217,822	83,993	156,140
Stock remaining	25,711	108,749	29,352	163,987

WILMINGTON MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Wilmington, July 31, 1914.

Market exceedingly quiet; prices nominally lower.

	Rosin	Turpentine.
Saturday	$3.60	$0.45¾
Monday	3.60	.45
Tuesday	3.40	*...
Wednesday	3.40	*...
Thursday	..	*...
Friday	..	*...

*Nominal.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Closing prices reported each day by cable are as follows:—

	Turpentine.	Rosin American strained.	Rosin Fine strained.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	34 0	9 3	15 6
Monday	34 0	9 3	15 6
Tuesday	34 0	9 3	15 6
Wednesday	33 6	9 3	15 6
Thursday	33 6	9 3	15 6
Friday	33 6	9 3	15 6

LONDON TURPENTINE STOCKS.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Stock July 18.....	*20,529	29,333	27,451
Delivered this week	†1,865	1,553	1,697
Since Jan. 1.....	58,315	60,635	47,461
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Price July 18.....	34 0	27 9	33 4½
September-December	34 7½	28 1½	34 0
January-April	35 7½	29 1½	35 0
Savannah	46c	35½c	43¼c

* Includes 1,346 French and 49 Spanish.
† Includes 67 French.

Cottonseed Products in India.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

An interesting contribution to the literature on cottonseed products is a report by Consul General Smith, at Calcutta, regarding the cottonseed products in India. The Consul General says that:—

Considerable attention has recently been given in India to the possibility of further developing the cottonseed oil industry. India, as is well known, is the largest cotton-growing country after the United States. The average area sown with cotton for the three fiscal years ending March 31, 1913, was slightly over 22,040,000 acres, and the average annual output 945,333 bales of 400 pounds each. Indian cotton yields about 30 per cent. lint and 70 per cent. seed. On this basis the average stock of ginned cottonseed in India during the three years mentioned was about 1,602,000 gross tons. About 138,000 tons are said to be required for sowing purposes, and the remainder, 1,464,000 tons, is available for crushing, export, cattle feed, etc. Exports of seed show an average for these years of about 633,000 tons, leaving a balance of 831,000 tons, which at present is largely used as cattle feed, a comparatively small portion being pressed for the oil or used as manure. Being mainly fed to cattle the unassimilable excess of oil in the seed is wasted. It is clear, therefore, that only a small portion of the seed is profitably utilized.

At present it is said that there are only five mills in India that are understood to be crushing cottonseed. Statistics as to the production of oil are not available, but apparently the quantity is not so large as the available seed remaining in the country and unprofitably utilized in other ways would appear to warrant. The mills crushing cottonseed are as follows:—The Sri Lakshmi Oil Mills at Akola (Berar); the Indian Cotton Oil Company, at Navsari (Bombay); the Jamshed Oil Mills of Messrs. Tata & Sons, Kurla (Bombay); the Premier Oil Mill, Cawnpore; the Devangere Cottonseed Oil Company, Bangalore, newly started and referred to in my report of April 9, 1914.

The main product of the cottonseed is, of course, oil, and if this oil were properly refined it would find a ready market in India for general culinary purposes and for the manufacture of artificial ghee, which is the native butter, and which is often adulterated with animal fat. It would be easy to make the substitute wholly from vegetable fats, and this would commend it to the caste Hindus, whose religion forbids the eating of animal fats.

The principal need in the cottonseed oil business is proper machinery and methods for refining. Indian oil is more difficult to refine to a good edible grade than oil from either American or Egyptian cottonseed, but it would seem that American inventors and builders of machinery could supply the proper apparatus.

Besides the oil, the cake, which is a by-product of unquestioned economic value as cattle feed, would be available if the Indian seed were crushed in the country. The milk supply in India is generally inferior, and Indian cattle yield but a very small supply of milk, partly due, it is stated, to a want of knowledge regarding the rations best calculated to promote a free secretion of milk. Cottonseed cake is one of the best and cheapest feeds for this purpose.

Barcelona Mineral Oil Depot.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

Information comes to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Barcelona, Spain, of action by a French company obtaining permission from authorities to establish within the harbor zone a depot for mineral oils and lubricants. It is said in connection with this report that the French enterprise is an innovation and any American companies that may consider exporting crude oil, whether for refining or fuel, could now obtain the same privileges as any other foreign company and greatly facilitate sales in this market. There is no free zone at this port, and in order to pay the Spanish customs duty only when the oil is withdrawn from the deposit for consumption it would require special negotiations with the government.

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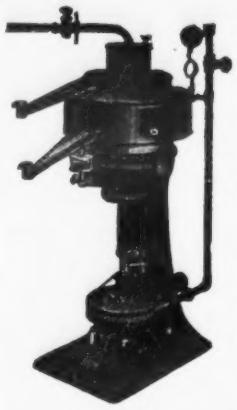

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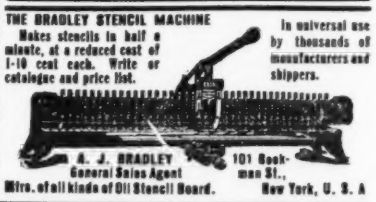

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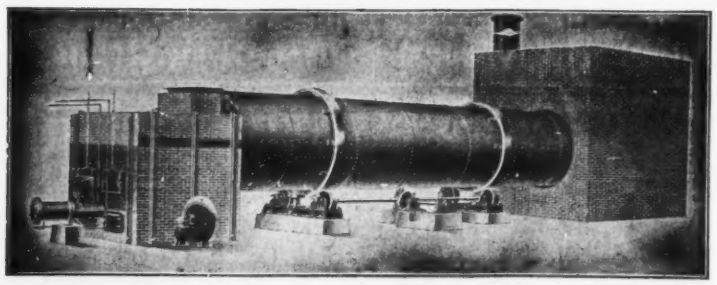

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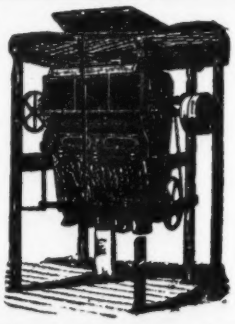

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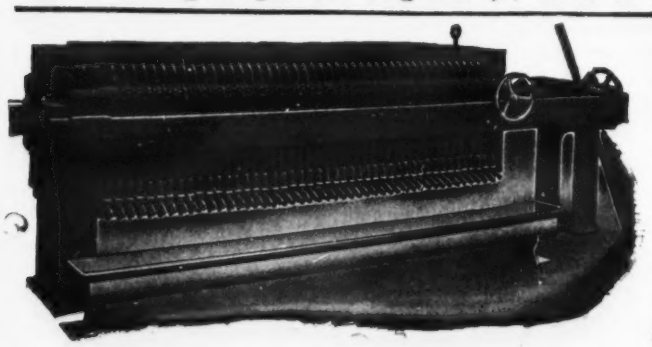

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German Petroleum Trade in 1913.

A report by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce on the empire's petroleum trade during 1913, as published in a recent issue of the London Petroleum Review, bears with particular credit upon the share of imports which this country enjoyed. Interest centers in the record of illuminating oil requirements, which variety is the subject of a bill, now pending in the Reichstag, for the establishment of a monopoly under government control. Details of the German petroleum trade last year follow:—

The imports of kerosene into Germany during 1913 amounted to 745,000 tons, as against 795,900 tons in 1912, thus showing a decrease of about 50,000 tons, or 6 per cent. This decrease is not very striking, as during the past few years such fluctuations in the imports of kerosene have occurred as a regular feature. Thus the imports of kerosene in 1909 amounted to 761,000 tons, in 1910 to 791,000 tons, and in 1911 to 755,000 tons. The following table shows the imports from various countries during 1913, in comparison with 1912:—

	1913		1912	
	Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.
United States	574,751	77.1	617,183	77.6
Austria	119,680	16.0	125,967	15.8
Roumania	33,336	4.5	22,462	2.8
Russia	17,493	2.4	29,257	3.8

An increase is only noticeable as regards Roumania, although generally speaking, the quantity of Roumanian kerosene imported into Germany, in comparison with the imports from other countries, is very small. In the future, however, the increase must be augmented considering the new imports by way of the Don, which were established in the summer of 1913 by the formation of the Bayesischen Lloyd, the principal object of which is to promote trade in petroleum products from Roumania by way of the Don.

The average consumption of kerosene per head of the population can be estimated for the year at 11.8 kilogrammes, as against 12.5 kilogrammes during the preceding year. The average retail price of kerosene during the year was 18¾ pfennigs per liter. In Berlin, where the price is usually lower, it was 17½ pfennigs per liter.

The total imports of benzine during the year amounted to 249,107 tons, as against 277,500 tons imported during 1912, showing a decrease of 28,393 tons or 10.2 per cent. The origin of the imported benzine was as follows:—

	1913		1912		
	Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.	Change.
United States	45,266	18.1	78,319	28.2	—33,113
Russia	50,069	20.1	43,926	15.8	+6,143
Roumania	69,823	28.0	76,016	27.4	—6,193
Austria	30,447	12.2	28,972	10.5	+1,457
Dutch Indies	47,007	18.8	46,059	16.6	+948
British Indies	5,356	2.1	1	....	+5,355

The following table shows the imports of the various grades of benzine:—

CRUDE BENZINE.

	1912. Tons.	1913. Tons.
United States	73,874	41,816
Russia	42,998	42,896
Roumania	55,246	50,160
Austria	9,524	7,503
Dutch Indies	10,109	16,796
British Indies	....	.....

REFINED BENZINE.

	1912. Tons.	1913. Tons.
United States	2,173	1,571
Russia	....	.....
Roumania	3,251	2,179
Austria	4,935	4,196
Dutch Indies	....	.....
British Indies	....	.....

HEAVY BENZINE, ARTIFICIAL TURPENTINE DISTILLATE.

	1912. Tons.	1913. Tons.
United States	2,272	1,819
Russia	928	7,173
Roumania	17,519	17,484
Austria	14,513	18,748
Dutch Indies	30,950	30,211
British Indies	1	5,356

Siam's Petroleum Resources.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

From time to time reports of petroleum discoveries in various parts of Siam have been made, but no systematic efforts have been made to verify these reports. However, there is no doubt that crude oil has made its way to the surface in several districts, and has been actually used by the natives for lighting and other purposes, according to a report from Bangkok.

Siam's supply of petroleum products come from the United States and Netherlands, India, the main imports consisting of kerosene oil, gasoline and liquid fuel. The imports of kerosene for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, amounted to 5,693,327 gallons, as compared with 5,631,632 for the preceding year, the imports from the United States for the same periods being 1,611,236 and 1,480,596 gallons, respectively. The gasoline imports from Netherlands, India, for 1913, reached 244,624 gallons, against 218,845 gallons for 1912. The share of the United States was 44,454 gallons for 1912 and nil for 1913.

The liquid fuel imports increased from 407,138 gallons in 1912, to 1,166,677 gallons for 1913, and all came from Netherlands, India, the imports of this product from

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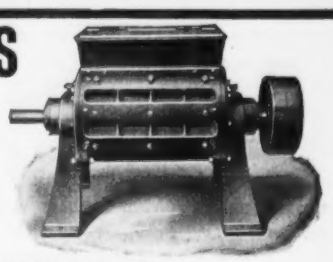

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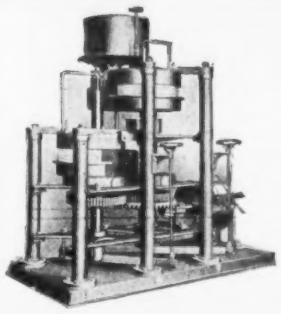

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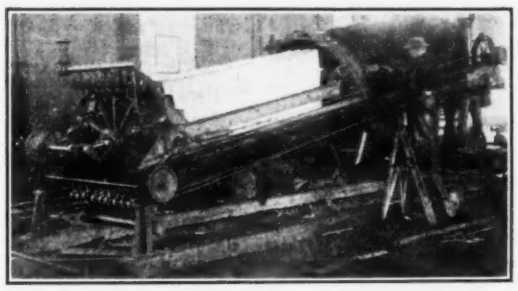

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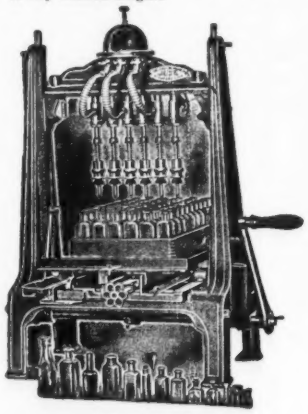

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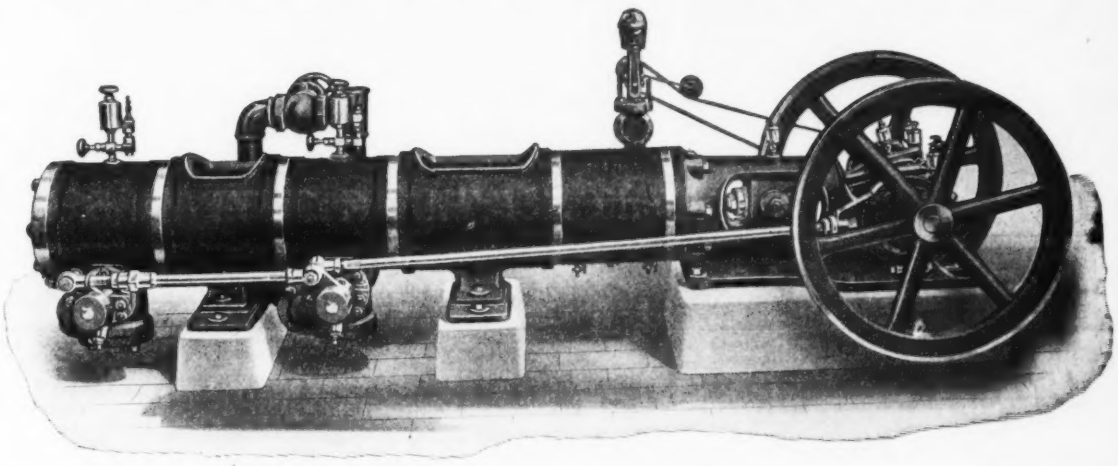

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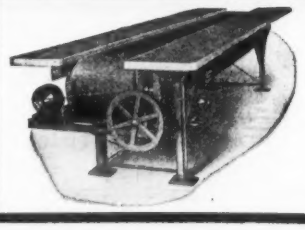

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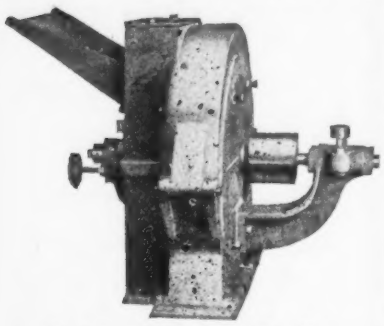
International Petroleum Commission.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

It is announced that the third General Congress of the International Petroleum Commission will take place in Bucharest, Roumania, September 26 to October 2, 1914. The work of the congress will be divided into the following sections:—Methods of analysis, nomenclature, and storage and transport. The general object of the commission is to study the unification of the methods of analysis and the nomenclature of petroleum and its derivatives, and the conditions of storage and transport, bearing in mind the interests of trade, industry, customs and public security, and to secure international agreement on these matters.

Mead Mill



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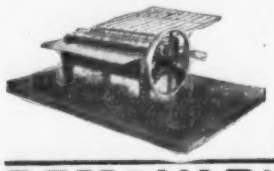

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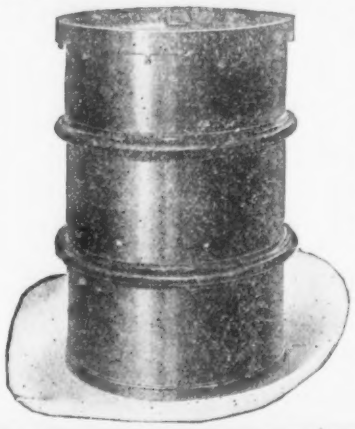

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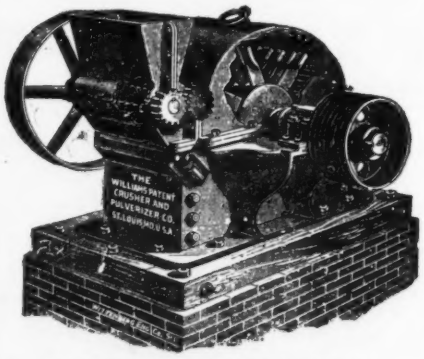

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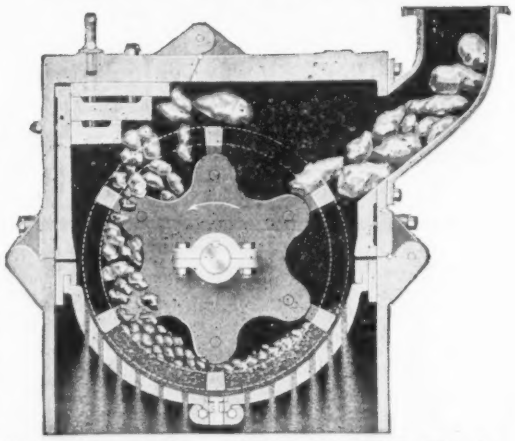

The C. O. Bartlett and Snow Company, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Petroleum Market and Reviews

Saturday Noon, August 1, 1914.

The unsettlement of the crude situation has been reflected to more positive effect during the week with the further researching in high grade oils. A summary of the week's changes follows:—

Grade.	Last week.	Current week.	Date of change, July.
Pennsylvania	$1.70	$1.65	28
Cabell	1.32	1.25	28
Mercer-Black	1.27	1.22	28
Newcastle	1.27	1.22	28
Worcester	1.43	1.38	29
Somerset	1.02	1.00	28

De Soto, La. oil has been listed for the first time at 95c.

Predictions are freely made that the market for high grade oil will be subjected to further declines until a sounder economic balance can be established for the general industry.

The following comment has been expressed by the head of a large refinery on the effect of the crude market in relation to refining interests:—

I do not believe that we have yet seen the bottom in this movement. It would not surprise me if Pennsylvania crude went to $1.30 a barrel.

However, I might add that at such a price Pennsylvania would be selling considerably below its intrinsic worth to refiners. In my company we figure that $1.60 would be a fair average for the year, and we could make a good deal of money on our refined products on that basis.

Every reduction of 5 cents a barrel means a saving to us in our refining products of approximately one-eighth of a cent a gallon, so you can easily figure how delighted we are to have seen the decline in the price from the record high of $2.50 at which Pennsylvania sold for so long. It has meant a saving of $150,000 so far this year.

A review of operations in Eastern fields for the week shows a substantial gain in completions as well as new productions, and offset seemingly any direct reflection of the crude situation upon actual field results. There has, however, been noted more of a disposition on the part of the operation in many districts to follow a more conservative policy in drilling operations, while the effect of the general unsettlement of conditions is expected to be reflected more directly upon development work of a more or less experimental character.

The best showing in the weeks record of completions has been in Southeastern Ohio and Illinois fields, while Northwestern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois appear to best advantage in the current new productions. For the week in review are noted 269 barrels, 6,428 barrels of new daily production, and 90 dry holes, as compared with 200 completions, 3,927 barrels of new daily production, and 72 dry holes for the former week. The Gorden sand district of Harrison county and weir sand development of Kanawha county, West Virginia, which have been contributing the most creditable results in the high grade fields, appear to have fallen into the rule of light producers. One of the features of the week in West Virginia was the drilling of a 30 barrel well in Lewis county, the first producer reported in that field for many months. Kentucky advises indicate no check to operations in the established districts as a result of the crude depression, but wild-cat developments, which have been backward of late, are not expected to be stimulated under prevailing conditions. Wayne county has been the scene of the only completions of consequence, the best strike being a 30 barrel producer.

A feature of the week's developments in the Lima fields of northwestern Ohio and Indiana has been the drilling of a wildcat well near Petersburg, Knox county. The strike was credited with a daily output of 25 barrels and has resulted in extensive leasing of neighboring territory for further prospective drilling. There was a substantial gain in new productions results of the Ohio end. A 300 barrel well was reported in the Tiffin field of Seneca county, while Lucas county was the scene of a 200 barrel completion. Results in the Sullivan districts of Indiana were also more favorable, 25 producing wells showing an average daily total of 1,035 barrels, as compared with 20 oil wells with a daily total of 610 barrels for the previous week. Operations have been fairly active in Illinois fields during the week with Lawrence county well in the lead in new production results. One of the wells in the county came in at the rate of 600 barrels a day. The town lot development at Robinson has almost subsided.

A slightly better tone has characterized the Mid-continent situation as the result of the more capable position of the producing and marketing companies in caring for the output. Of greatest bearing upon the improvement has been the waning tendency of the Cushing pool. A report of the pool from June 19 to July 18 shows a total of runs amounting to 1,102,463 barrels, while the aggregate from May 19 to June 18 was 1,438,519 barrels. A spirit of curtailment of billing seems more general throughout the field, and with additional storage facilities assured, conditions may in time work out their own solution. It will, however, be a long time before anything like a balance can be reached. Nearly all parts of the field now have more oil than can be taken care of. The building of a big refinery to care for the Healdton product has encouraged operators in that field to look for higher prices. The production for Oklahoma for the year ending June is placed at 67,525,000 barrels at an average of $1 per barrel, for about $14,500,500 more than the combined value of the wheat and coal output of the state.

The week's review of Texas-Louisiana operations shows 31 completions, 11,430 barrels of new daily productions and 11 dry holes as compared with 44 completions, 8,397 barrels of new daily production and 17 dry holes for the former week. The gain in new production is credited to the Southeastern Texas and Northern Louisiana districts. The feature completion was the 5,000 barrel well in the Vinton district, while the Edgerly field contributed a 2,200 barrel well and the Sour Lake district one good for 2,500 barrels. In the Louisiana field the best completion was good for 750 barrels in the DeSoto district. Light wells were the rule of the Panhandle fields.

A test of the common carrier law affecting pipe lines holds the center of interest in California. On the authority of the recent United States Supreme Court decision governing interstate pipe lines, the California statute will probably be declared valid. Fullerton-Whittier developments represent the greatest activity in field work. Under the great spur to operations the production is increasing rapidly, and additional storage facilities are re-

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quired to care for the output. There is said to be a prospect of another decline of five cents in all high grade California oils on the heavy accumulation of stocks.

REFINED PRODUCTS.

The further decline in high-grade crude values has not contributed favorably upon the tone of the local market for illuminating oils, but while conditions have continued more or less unsettled, there was no bearing upon actual market quotations. Consumption is generally light at this season and trading limited to the current wants is naturally within narrow limits. The most favorable development of the week has been the heavier movement for export, local clearances amounting to 14,980,260 gallons, as against 10,063,790 gallons for the former week. The gain has been largely due to the availability of tank steamers for current loading, 7,842,840 gallons being carried in bulk. Since the first of the year exports from the local port have been 290,919,460 gallons, comparing with 299,510,910 gallons for the same period last year. Imports of illuminating oil into the United Kingdom from January 1 to July 13, according to the London Petroleum Review, were 79,571,380 gallons, of which 59,709,840 gallons were from this country. German imports of kerosene for the first quarter of the year amounted to 243,179 tons, of which 190,897 tons were of our product. No changes in the leading foreign markets have been noted in the week's cable advices. Chartering in the local market has been at a standstill, available tonnage being keenly sought for the movement of grains. With the unusual premiums on freight rates incidental to the outbreak of European hostilities, there is likely to be a serious interruption of all but private bulk petroleum shipments.

Conditions in the local market for the naphthas have been uneventful during the week, and while the general tone has continued easy under the crude unsettlement and the gasoline situation upset under drastic competition, no departure from schedule quotations has marked the week. There is a good demand for motor fuel here, but refiners are resorting to keen tactics for the business. A report from California is to the effect that a leading refining company has closed its casing-head gasoline plant, as the gravity was so high that it could not be handled with profit. The plant, an experimental affair, had reached a capacity of 800 gallons a day. It was not in a favorable location for shipment and it was found that by mixing with oil it did not hold out sufficient inducement to pay for operating the plant with profit.

There has been an active export movement in the naphthas from the local port during the week, 4,936,585 gallons, as against 2,910,160 gallons for the previous week, bringing the aggregate, since the first of the year, to 71,287,605 gallons, while for the same period last year were noted 52,157,095 gallons. Imports of benzine into the United Kingdom from January 1 to July 13 totaled 67,294,130 gallons, the participation of the leading producing countries being as follows:—Dutch Indies, 30,117,860 gallons; United States, 17,623,220 gallons; Russia, 10,202,600 gallons. Germany's imports of benzine for the first quarter of the year were 58,683 tons, of which our share amounted to but 3,733 tons. Roumania took the lion's share, 25,079 tons, with Dutch Indies second with 15,444 tons; Austria furnished 7,224 tons and Russia 5,368 tons.

The following tank steamers cleared from New York during the past week with refined and crude petroleum, naphtha and fuel oil in bulk. The British steamer Lutetian, for La Pallice, with 487,055 gallons crude and 1,739,585 gallons naphtha; the Dutch steamer Rotterdam, for Amsterdam, with 1,709,485 gallons refined; the Norwegian steamer Chr. Knudsen, for Smyrna, with 185,000 gallons fuel oil, and to Piraeus with 1,480,000 gallons fuel oil; the British steamer Paul Paix, for Dunkirk, with 1,021,050 gallons crude and 961,260 gallons naphtha; the British steamer Suram, for La Pallice, with 1,532,390 gallons refined; the British steamer Cheyenne, for Barrow, with 800,000 gallons refined and 1,500,000 gallons naphtha, and the German steamer Kiowa, for Algiers and Savona, with 2,320,965 gallons refined.

Lubricating Oils.

The further decline in high-grade crude oils has contributed to a softening of the market for the lubricating oils, but refiners are still attempting to maintain schedule quotations. There is a continued slackness of consumption for industrial purposes. A recent canvass of a large number of factories and foundries in this State was reported to have shown that on an average they were running about 50 per cent. capacity. The extending field of lubricants in the automobile industry has been one of the compensating developments. Our products retain an overwhelming lead in the United Kingdom's trade; of the total imports of 31,553,210 gallons from January 1 to July 13, our share was 24,897,480 gallons. Germany's imports for the first quarter of 1914 were 63,697 tons, of which we furnished 27,018 tons, and Russia 21,873 tons.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Crude at the Wells.

Pennsylvania, Cabell, Mercer black and New Castle declined 10c. each April 17, 20, 22, 27 and 30 and May 11; Pennsylvania was reduced 10c., Cabell, 7c., and Mercer black and New Castle, 5c. each on June 1. Pennsylvania, Cabell, Mercer black and New Castle were reduced 5c. on June 16; Pennsylvania was reduced 5c. and Cabell, Mercer black and New Castle, 3c. each July 15; Pennsylvania declined 5c., Cabell, 7c., and Mercer black and New Castle, 3c. July 28; Corning declined 25c. April 17 and 20, 15c. April 22, 10c. April 27 and 30 and May 11, and 5c. June 1; Wooster declined 10c. April 18, 25, 28 and May 1, and 5c. May 12, 3c. on June 17, and 5c. July 29; North and South Lima and Indiana were cut 5c. each April 18, 25 and 28 and May 1, 5 and 11 and 3c. each on June 17.

Somerset was reduced 5c. April 20, 22 and 27, 10c. April 29, 5c. May 11, 3c. July 15 and 2c. July 28; Ragland declined 5c. April 22, but advanced 5c. on June 16; Princeton was reduced 5c. April 18, 25 and 28 and May 1, 5 and 12 and 3c. June 17; Illinois was cut 5c. April 18, 25 and 28, and May 1, 5 and 12 and 3c. June 17.

Kansas and Oklahoma advanced 2c. February 2 and declined 5c. April 8, 10, 13, 15, 27 and 30; Healdton was reduced 10c April 13 and 20; Corsicana light declined 10c. April 13 and 20 and May 5; Corsicana heavy was cut 10c. March 2, 5c. April 7 and 13 and 10c. April 20; Electra and Henrietta were reduced 10c. April 13 and 20 and May 5; Caddo heavy declined 15c. April 4 and 10c. April 16; the lighter grades of Caddo were reduced 5c. July 9.

Sour Lake was reduced 5c. March 6, 10c. Mar. 14 and 21, 5c. April 1, 20c April 10 and 5. April 15; Jennings declined 5c. March 6, 10c. March 14 and 21, 5c. April 1 and 10c. April 10 and 15; Markham was cut 5c. March 6, 10c. March 14, 5c. April 1 and 10c. April 10 and 15; Spindletop declined 10c. March 21, April 1 and 10 and 15c. April 15; Saratoga was reduced 10c March 21, April 1, 10 and 15; Batson declined 10c March 21, April 1, 10 and 15; Goose Creek fell 10c March 14 and 21, 5c April 1 and 10 and 10c. April 15; Dayton declined 10c. March 21, 5c. April 1 and 10c. April 10 and 15; Vinton was reduced 5c. March 6, 10c. March 14 and 21, 5c. April 1 and 10c. April 10 and 15; Humble green was cut 5c. March 6, 10c. March 14 and 21, 5c. April 1, 15c. April 10 and 10c. April 15; Humble black was established at 40c. California oils from 21 to 35 degrees were reduced 5c. May 20; effective July 1, California oils of the Kern River, Coalinga, Belridge, Sunset-Midway and Lost Hills fields were reduced 2½c. on 21@23.9 degrees and 5c. on all grades of 24 and higher degrees; there was a uniform decline of 10c. in all grades of Ventura county and of 5c. in all Fullerton-Whittier oils; Canada declined 5c. April 20, 27 and 29, and May 5, 6 and 13, and 3c. June 18.

The following prices are the prices paid by the pipe lines for crude as delivered from the wells, with a comparison for the corresponding period for 1913:—

	1914.	1913.
Pennsylvania ..... ₱ bbl.	$1.65	$2.50
Cabell, Pa.	1.25	2.07
Mercer, black	1.22	2.00
New Castle, Pa.	1.22	2.00
Corning, Ohio	1.00	2.00
Wooster, Ohio	1.38	1.91
North Lima, Ohio	1.16	1.39
South Lima, Ohio	1.10	1.34
Indiana	1.10	1.34
Princeton, Ind.	1.12	1.30
Somerset, Ky., 32 deg. and below	1.00	1.35
Ragland, Ky.	.70	.70
Illinois	1.12	1.30
Kansas and Oklahoma	.75	.98
Healdton, Okla.	.50	—
Corsicana, Texas, light	.75	1.00
heavy	.50	.80
Electra, Tex.	.75	1.00
Henrietta, Tex.	.75	1.00
Caddo, La., 38 deg. and above..	1.00	1.00
35 deg.	.90	—
32 deg.	.85	—
heavy	.50	.75
De Soto	.95	—
Humble, Tex., green	.35	—
black	.30	—
Saratoga, Tex.	.40	.90
Sour Lake, Tex.	.40	.85
Spindletop, Tex.	.40	.95
Batson, Tex.	.30	—
Vinton, La.	.40	—
Dayton, Tex.	.45	—
Goose Creek, Tex.	.40	—
Jennings, La.	.40	—
Markham, Tex.	.40	—
California—		
Kern River, Coalinga, Belridge, Sunset-Midway and Lost Hills.		
18 to 20.9 deg.	.40	.35
21 to 23.9 deg.	.42½	—
24 to 26.9 deg.	.45	—
27 to 28.9 deg.	.45	—
29 to 30.9 deg.	.55	—
31 to 32.9 deg.	.60	—
33 to 34.9 deg.	.65	—
35 deg. and over	.70	—
Ventura county.		
22 to 24.9 deg.	.50	—
25 to 27.9 deg.	.60	—
28 to 29.9 deg.	.70	—
30 to 30.9 deg.	.75	—
31 to 31.9 deg.	.80	—
32 to 32.9 deg.	.85	—
33 deg. and over	.90	—
Fullerton and Whittier.		
18 to 21.9 deg.	.42½	—
22 to 24.9 deg.	.45	—
25 to 27.9 deg.	.55	—
28 deg. and over	.65	—
Santa Maria.		
20 deg.	.40	—
30 deg.	1.00	—
Salt Lake-Los Angeles.		
18 deg. and less	.60	—
28 deg. and over	.85	—
Canada	1.56	1.79

Export Quotations.

ILLUMINATING OILS.

Quotations are based on the following quantities:—Bulk, tank steamer lots, ranging from 30,000 to 70,000 barrels, according to steamer capacity; barrels, cargo lots, about 30,000 barrels; cases, cargo lots averaging from 10,000 to 20,000 cases.

	S. W., 110 test.	W. W., 150 test.
Bulk, New York	*4.75	*5.75
Bulk, Philadelphia	*4.75	*5.75
Barrels, New York, cargo ...	*8.25	*9.25
Barrels, Philadelphia	*8.25	*9.25
Cases, New York	*10.75	*11.75
Cases, Philadelphia	*10.75	*11.75

* Quotations for bulk, barrels and cases declined 10 points July 10, and 15 points July 15.

	Cases 110 test.	Cases 150 test.
Two, five, low screw cargo test..	10.75	11.75
5,000 to 10,000 cases.	10.90	11.90
1,000 to 3,000	11.00	12.00
600 to 700	11.05	12.05
500 to 600	11.15	12.15
400 to 500	11.25	12.25
300 to 400	11.35	12.35
200 to 300	r1.65	12.65
100 to 200	12.25	13.25
10 to 100	12.75	13.75

NAPHTHAS, GASOLINE, ETC.

	10-gal. drums— Under 100 cases.	100 cases and over.	100-gal. drums.*
Benzine, 59@62 deg..	23¾	23¼	14¼
Gasoline, stove	26½	26	17
Naphthas—			
Auto, 68@72 deg...	29	28½	19½
73@76 deg	33	32½	23½

* Drums extra, $8.50.

	In cans and cases— Under 100.	100-199.	200-299
Naphthas—			
Benzine, 59@62 deg..	18¾	18½	18¼
Gasoline, stove	21½	21¼	21
Auto, 68@72 deg...	24	23¾	23½
73@76 deg	28	27¾	27½

* All export quotations for the naphthas declined 1c. on May 15, 1914; there was a decline of ¼c. in all styles of containers except 100-gallon drums on May 28.

Jobbing Quotations.

Crude oil, gal., inc. barrels	—	@	15
Fuel oil, barrels	—	@	8
Gas oil, distilled	—	@	9
ILLUMINATING OILS.			
130 fire test, S. W., bbls.	—	@	11½
150 fire test, W. W., bbls.	—	@	12
tank wagon	—	@	9
NAPHTHAS, GASOLINE, ETC.			
Naphtha, auto (garages only), steel bbls.	—	@	13
Naphtha, auto, wooden barrels*.	—	@	17
Naphtha, V. M. & P. deod., steel bbls.	—	@	10
wooden bbls.	—	@	12
Gasoline, 86 deg.	—	@	26
74@76 deg.	—	@	25
68@70 deg.	—	@	22
70@72 deg.	—	@	23
stove	—	@	18

*Refund allowed on barrels, equal to about 2c. per gallon.

Foreign Quotations.

Refined.

	London, pence.*	Liverpool, pence.*	Antwerp, francs.
Monday	7¼	8½	21¼
Tuesday	7¼	8½	21¼
Wednesday	7¼	8½	21¼
Thursday	7¼	8½	21¼
Friday	7¼	8½	21¼
Saturday	7¼	8½	21¼

*London and Liverpool quotations are on the basis of English gallon in barrels of 40-gallon capacity.

Export Statistics.

Exports of petroleum and products from the principal ports of the country for the week ending July 31, 1914, and totals since January 1, with comparisons for 1913 follow:—

NEW YORK.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Crude	1,508,795	21,800,820	26,367,485
Refined	*14,980,260	290,919,460	299,510,910
Naphtha	4,936,585	71,287,605	52,157,095
Gas oil	.....	26,179,045	9,323,895
Fuel oil	1,677,000	23,183,695	2,996,540

* 7,842,840 gallons were shipped in bulk.

PHILADELPHIA.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Crude	.....	.....	.....
Refined	.....	88,027,295	115,099,147
Naphtha	.....	11,351,735	3,481,155
Gas oil	.....	5,983,870	4,893,405
Fuel oil	.....	2,669,710	18,000

BOSTON.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Refined	1,200	41,305	57,995

BALTIMORE.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Refined	.....	.....	6,650
Naphtha	2,895	16,650	7,700

NEW ORLEANS.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Crude	.....	9,144,050	7,594,404
Refined	1,833,715	61,949,420	45,520,700
Naphtha	42,650	4,127,610	3,400,865
Gas oil	.....	4,530,600	4,683,310
Fuel oil	.....	9,808,100	2,796,735

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Crude	14,626,365	185,134,580	50,864,100
Refined	2,790,050	80,272,270	50,247,370
Naphtha	93,200	5,791,960	813,905
Gas oil	168,375	3,221,485	664,655
Fuel oil	.....	3,053,110	69,719,095

TOTAL EXPORTS.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Crude	16,135,070	232,065,180	84,822,049
Refined	19,605,225	478,126,733	510,442,172
Naphtha	5,075,330	88,732,535	59,860,720
Gas oil	168,375	37,308,210	19,565,265
Fuel oil	1,667,000	33,105,265	75,530,960

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, KENTUCKY AND INDIANA.

RUNS.

		Day, barrels.	Total for January, barrels.
Wednesday,	July 23	52,729	2,372,819
Thurs.-Fri.,	" 24 & 25	*229,824	2,602,643
Saturday,	" 26	*105,509	2,708,152
Sunday,	" 27	*168,544	2,876,696
Monday,	" 28	*162,361	3,039,057
Tuesday,	" 29	994,047	3,133,104

* Includes Illinois oil.

DELIVERIES.

		Day,	Total for January,
Thursday,	July 24	73,682	2,218,265
Fri.-Sat.,	" 25 & 26	*232,401	2,450,666
Sunday,	" 27	*169,590	2,620,196
Monday,	" 28	*162,002	2,782,198
Tuesday,	" 29	*125,476	2,907,674
Wednesday,	" 30	*66,608	2,974,282

* Includes Illinois oil.

(Other statistics of the Pennsylvania, Lima, Kentucky, Illinois, mid-continent and California fields will be found in connection with our field correspondents' reports published elsewhere. The index to contents on page 23 should be consulted for the exact location of these reports.)

BETTER TONE IN MID-CONTINENT OIL SITUATION.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Independence, Kan., July 27, 1914.

The past week in the mid-continent field has been exceptionally uneventful as compared with other weeks of late. Producers have settled down to face the over-production situation and work it out as best they can, realizing that less drilling and time alone will bring them relief. There are still efforts to accomplish something by action against the pipe lines, etc., but these have not been very productive of results. The most that has been accomplished has been by nature and the action of the producers themselves in shutting down the drill. There is no longer any question about the fate of Cushing. It has "seen better days," and is now rapidly on the decline. The drilling of many wells has not been sufficient to maintain the output. With Cushing going off, with less drilling over the entire field, with the Prairie Oil and Gas Company building additional storage tanks, the future looks more encouraging. However, it is a long look yet to resumption of normal conditions. Nearly all parts of the field now have more oil than can be taken care of. The producers of Okmulgee county are especially contentious over their condition, claiming that their oil is not being run by 60 per cent. But these producers have not been very swift to shut down drilling, and they have been bringing in some of the biggest wells in the entire field. Okmulgee county is now one of the greatest districts in the mid-continent region for big wells, and it must be taken seriously into consideration. Producers from this district have been giving the Prairie more to think about than in any other part of the field, and have been insisting that if their oil is not run more equitably they will do things. The Prairie is using its best efforts to take care of the oil, but is not apparently losing any sleep over what will be done to it. The fact is the time has come when more harm is to be done by irrational action than trying to co-operate with those who have to after all work out the situation.

There is a great deal of comment and much speculation as to what the Prairie proposes to do. It is known that President O'Neil and General Solicitor Fitzpatrick of the Prairie have been absent for several weeks, and it has been whispered about that they are conferring with large stockholders as to the future policy of the company. Some producers believe that the company will take an aggressive stand for its rights before the law. It has striven, it is claimed, to abide strictly by the law, and now it does not propose to sit supinely by and watch the radicals sweep it away. There is a persistent report that the Prairie will build a pipe line for its own private use and have its present lines for common carrier use, and operate them only when there is oil to run; if this is done the Prairie would cease to be a common purchaser. It would also cease to build new pipe lines. That would be about the worst thing that could happen to the field. There is a very strong suggestion that if the Gore bill to prevent pipe lines carrying their own oil from one State to another is passed, that the Standard companies will stop building pipe lines, and that will put the industry back ten years. It would actually ruin 90 per cent. of the producers in this field. The bill proposed in the Oklahoma Legislature to divorce pipe lines and producing companies would only result in a readjustment, a beating of the devil about a bush, but the Gore bill would be a fatal blow over the heart. No pipe line company could survive such a stroke. The great difficulty is that we are carrying business regulation to a fanatical extreme and are surely bringing disaster to industry.

The action of the State of Oklahoma against the Texas Company, the Producers Oil Company and the Central Petroleum Company (formerly the Central Fuel Oil Company) was heard in the district court at Atoka before Judge Rainey. There was a brilliant array of legal talent present for the defendant companies, from Oklahoma, Texas and New York. In the first place, it was contended that the case should have been brought before the Supreme Court, the district court at Atoka county being without jurisdiction, because the companies have no business in that county, a pipe line running for a few miles in it only. After hearing the arguments Judge Rainey took the matter of jurisdiction under advisement, giving the attorneys ten days in which to brief their arguments. The matter of appointment of a receiver was not pressed. It is interesting to note how often the old Central Fuel Oil Company bobs up. The Texas Company certainly took over a lot of trouble when it annexed the Central.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company has not been able to maintain its high average runs and deliveries this month. The cause has been the short demand for crude by standard refiners. There has been a slight improvement in demand, but not enough to prevent the deliveries showing a decline. Some of the smaller refineries have been appealing to the Standard refineries for gasoline, their trade having shown some signs of strengthening. The runs of the Prairie the first twenty-one days of this month averaged 118,266.50 barrels, a total of 2,483,596.45 barrels, having declined from 122,015.08 barrels a day the first week in this month. During the first three weeks of June the runs averaged 133,062.47 barrels a day, and during the first twenty-one days of May they averaged 136,074.61 barrels, as against 124,347.14 barrels a day the first twenty-one days of April. The Prairie is building additional tanks at Cushing and Morris, and is starting work on new tanks at Ramona, but it has no means of increasing its deliveries to refineries and thus adding to its runs. The deliveries the first three weeks of July averaged 105,587.20 barrels. For the same period in June the deliveries were 116,651.16 barrels a day, and for the first three weeks in May they were 115,510.70 barrels a day. The Prairie the first twenty-one days of this month put 266,265.25 barrels of oil in storage, a daily average of 12,679.30 barrels. In May the Prairie put 20,000 barrels a day in storage. About 18,000 barrels a day in addition to that shown by the Prairie are reported being placed in Eastern storage by purchasers from the Prairie. This gives some added insight into over-production conditions. The pipe line companies are making some efforts to take care of production, the Gulf Pipe Line being engaged in building additional storage, one of its new tanks having caught on fire and badly damaged before it was completed. In its eagerness to give relief the Gulf permitted oil to be run into the tank while the top was being placed, and in some manner the oil was ignited. The Magnolia Petroleum Company is building tankage and extending its lines. This company is also erecting a $1,000,000 refinery at Fort Worth, Texas, which will give relief to the Healdton pool, with which it will be connected by pipe line. The Hillman Refining Company has been chartered and granted permission to build a refinery at Cushing. Cushing has become the greatest refining center in the mid-continent field, if not in the United

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States, so far as number of plants is concerned.

Talk of Labor Strike at Cushing.

There has been some talk of a strike among the tank builders at Cushing. That would be about the last calamity that could come to the producers. The tank builders are organized. There was a small walkout at Healdton and Cushing caused, it is claimed, by unfair treatment on the part of the erecting company. Thirty-six men were sent out from Ohio, promised railway fare and board at $5 a week. Some of the men refused to go to work upon arrival in Oklahoma. Thereupon the company is alleged to have charged these who did go to work $7 a week for board and car fare was withheld. It is expected the trouble will be adjusted by arbitrators. The tank builder is a dictator; he is indeed the peer of all unionists, now that he has finally had himself organized. He demands and receives from $4 to $6 a day. His day consists of four hours. For all overtime he receives from 50 to 100 per cent. extra, that is from $8 to $12 a day of eight hours. But there are very few, if any, men who can work eight hours a day and keep it up very many days. It is safe to say the Cushing oil field is the hottest place in the United States. Yuma not excepted. The oil, tanks, etc., seem to fairly pull in the heat. Building tanks is one of the hottest jobs in the world. A tank is always built out in the open sun. The tankie works inside of this oven, the sun beaming down unmercifully on him. One day last week nineteen mules at Cushing died of the heat, and the mules were out in the open air.

In the Osage Nation.

The Osage council was in session last week. It was believed a resolution would be adopted eliminating that section governing the production of oil and gas, which prohibits the piping of gas out of the Osage nation, but this hope was frustrated by three of the five members of the council present voting to retain it. Many big gas wells have been drilled in the Osage, but the owners are getting no revenue from them as they cannot pipe the gas out of the nation under the terms of the lease. The Indian Territory Illuminating Company does not come under the provisions of this ruling, as its lease was taken long before the ruling was made. The ruling is unjust to the men who invest their money in developing the gas. The theory is that manufactories will come into the Osage and become consumers, but this is a false dream, as railroad facilities make such action on the part of factories impossible. If the Kansas Natural Gas Company could get the available gas in the Osage there would be no more question of its ability to serve its patrons with all the gas they need. It is stated the council also unanimously passed a resolution averse to renewing the blanket lease on 680,000 acres to the Indian Territory Illuminating Company. This lease expires March 16, 1916.

It is understood that the department at Washington will not encourage any further leasing of Indian lands in the Osage, on the theory that the interests of the Indians will be better conserved by keeping the oil in the ground at present. Word comes from Washington that Secretary Lane will give more personal attention to this department of the Osage and will relieve Commissioner Sells of the leasing responsibilities so he can give other matters his attention.

Some good wells are being reported in the Osage. The Laurel Oil and Gas Company and Travis have started a well on Osage lot 70 as an offset to the well recently drilled by the Barnsdall Oil Company on lot 71, and which made 2,000 the first twenty-four hours. The present owners purchased lot 70 about two months ago from T. N. Barnsdall.

The Barnsdall Oil Company shot its deep well on Osage lot 108 and increased its output to 300 barrels a day. The well was first drilled several months ago and started off at 1,000, which fell off rapidly. It is a lime formation well.

The Indian Territory Illuminating Company has drilled in a 300-barrel well in 35-25-9, Osage, over two miles south and west of production. The production is from the Bartlesville sand and opens up considerable territory.

Cushing Is Waning.

Cushing is waning. It has hit the toboggan for a surety, and yet Umpire A. E. Watts, in his monthly report covering the period from June 19 to July 19, states there is no noticeable decline in work. More wells, he asserts, were drilled the last ten days covered by his report than during any other like period in the history of the Bartlesville sand. Older properties are falling off. With 188 wells the production dropped from 162,000 barrels a day to 142,000 barrels a day. There are twelve wells drilled to the top of the sand to be drilled in. They may bring the production up to 150,000 barrels a day again, but if so it will be for a few days only. Only about 18 per cent. of the oil is being run. The production of the Wheeler and Layton sand wells—that is, the old pool before the Bartlesville sand was discovered, and which at that time had a daily production of about 26,000 barrels—is now 7,200 barrels a day. This gives a suggestion of what may be expected in a year or so of the deep sanders. Following is Umpire Watts' report, and it will prove interesting to those who have been watching this remarkable field:—

The Cushing Report from June 19 to July 18.

1914.	Prairie, barrels.	Gulf, barrels.	Texas, barrels.	Runs, per cent.
June 19....	35,272	9,784	9,764	36.6
June 20....	35,548	9,104	8,708	35.6
June 21....	30,184	10,069	8,416	32
June 22....	29,565	7,524	8,816	30.6
June 23....	23,104	8,300	7,864	25.7
June 24....	24,567	7,450	8,958	27.7
June 25....	19,140	7,072	8,260	23
June 26....	19,397	6,288	5,088	20.5
June 27....	17,222	7,600	5,008	19.9
June 28....	21,676	7,614	3,714	21.6
June 29....	19,129	7,500	4,968	20.7
June 30....	21,584	4,920	6,112	20.5
July 1....	24,088	8,452	4,864	23.1
July 2....	23,328	6,860	4,992	21.6
July 3....	34,047	8,297	4,836	29.8
July 4....	34,300	6,858	5,076	29.5
July 5....	21,708	8,496	5,020	22.7
July 6....	18,334	5,568	7,556	20.1
July 7....	19,288	9,434	6,492	22.1
July 8....	19,440	7,600	5,080	20.5
July 9....	13,936	8,612	8,492	20.2
July 10....	19,332	7,772	4,868	20.9
July 11....	21,080	7,482	3,872	21.2
July 12....	20,560	6,384	4,776	20.8
July 13....	16,864	8,658	3,696	18.3
July 14....	16,322	8,427	7,416	20.6
July 15....	19,820	9,371	4,612	21.2
July 16....	19,584	8,621	4,580	21
July 17....	20,516	9,044	5,380	22.9
July 18....	24,372	8,528	4,782	25.6
Totals ...	683,253	237,149	182,061	...

TOTAL RUNS, JUNE 19 TO JULY 18.

	Barrels.
Prairie Oil & Gas Co.	683,253
Gulf Pipe Line Co.	237,149
The Texas Company	182,061
Total	1,102,463

Average percentage run, June 19 to July 18, 23.9.

	Barrels.
Total runs, May 19 to June 18	1,438,519
Total runs, June 19 to July 18	1,102,463
Total decline in runs (one day less in last report)	336,056

COMPARATIVE DECLINE IN RUNS.

	Barrels.
May 19 to June 18—	
Prairie	951,165
Gulf	228,596
Texas	258,818
June 19 to July 18—	
Prairie	683,253
Gulf	237,149
Texas	182,061
Decrease—	
Prairie	267,912
Texas	76,757
Increase—	
Gulf	8,613

POTENTIAL PRODUCTION FROM BARTLESVILLE SANDS, CUSHING FIELD.

	Number of wells.	Estimated production, barrels.
June 19	141	149,408
June 20	141	*149,408
June 21	142	151,648
June 22	144	150,129
June 23	145	152,857
June 24	145	147,596
June 25	149	148,764
June 26	150	149,820
June 27	151	149,616
June 28	157	152,192
June 29	157	152,720
June 30	160	158,240
July 1	162	161,664
July 2	166	162,701
July 3	166	158,183
July 4	166	156,853
July 5	166	155,113
July 6	170	156,554
July 7	171	158,882
July 8	176	156,615
July 9	177	153,230
July 10	178	153,164
July 11	178	*153,164
July 12	178	‡153,164
July 13	180	157,500
July 14	182	157,100
July 15	185	159,555
July 16	186	155,347
July 17	188	151,929
July 18	188	‡145,825
Total	...	4,619,121

* All leases visited too full to gauge.
† Gauge completed too late for this day's report.
‡ Lowest point in month.
Note.—Forty-seven wells completed in this period. On June 16, from 136 wells, production was 144,662 barrels. Production July 18, 188 wells, is 145,825 barrels.

The largest amount of oil run by the Prairie from Cushing in a single day was 42,074 barrels, on May 31. But on this date the company had an unusual amount of storage room.

It was first reported that the well drilled by Litchfield & Sullivan on the Prairie Oil and Gas Company's Watson lease in 21-17-7 was a dry hole, but this was not true. This is the lease Litchfield & Sullivan sold to the Prairie for $600,000, with the understanding that they were to drill one more well, and if it was dry the selling price should be scaled $50,000. When what was supposed to be the Bartlesville sand was reached the Prairie people gave up and would have abandoned the hole. But Mr. Litchfield contended that because no water was found below this sand it was not the Bartlesville, and he insisted on further drilling. By proceeding about sixty feet a 400-barrel well was brought in, and he saved himself about $38,000. The Prairie got a 1,000-barreler in its No. 20 Ella Jones in 3-17-7, while its No. 3 Shaffer, same section, came in at 1,800 barrels. Its No. 12 Dan Tucker, section 3, is a 600-barrel well, its No. 13 is good for 500 barrels and No. 15 for 1,000 barrels. The Kathleen Oil Company brought in a 500-barrel gusher in its No. 10 Queen Victoria Jackson lease in 2-17-7. The Gypsy Oil Company's No. 2 Jemima farm well in section 3 is only a 100-barreler. This company is drilling four wells on this lease, along the west line. C. B. Shaffer got a 700-barrel spouter on the R. Mickey land in 33-18-7.

In the Healdton Pool.

The producers of Healdton are optimistic. They believe their oil is going to advance. It is now 50 cents a barrel. But just why it should advance is not apparent. They are looking for relief when the big refinery at Fort Worth is completed. The Pierce-Fordyce company, of Texas, has made application to the Oklahoma corporation commission for exemption from the common purchaser act, if they build a pipe line from their refinery at Fort Worth to Healdton. They would probably take care of 4,000 to 5,000 barrels a day, but do not wish to be compelled to build field lines in order to prorate their runs among all the producers when they can get what little oil they need from one or two leases. The Mutual Benefit Oil Company has a daily production of 4,500 barrels and there is a fear that there is some close relation between the two and that the Mutual would be benefited to the disadvantage of other producers. Still it would be a relief to the field to that extent. Selfishness is playing an important part. What action the commission will take is unknown. The Magnolia line is now taking about 11,500 barrels a day. It has acquired a site eleven miles east of Addington for a pumping station. Ten producing companies have now signed the contract of the English syndicate of Dundee, Scotland, to sell that concern their output for a year at 75 cents a barrel if it builds a pipe line from the Gulf to Healdton, with a capacity of 20,000 barrels a day. The syndicate will not build the proposed line unless it can contract for at least 20,000 barrels a day. To be on the safe side it will be necessary to have 30,000 to 35,000 barrels a day tied up to provide against decline. This must be accomplished by August. It would seem like the sensible thing for the Healdton producers to do, as it will only tie them up for one year and there is no prospect of anything else so good for them. Many good wells are being brought in in the Healdton pool, and the district seems to justify the large pipe line facilities contemplated for it.

The production of Oklahoma for the year ending June 30, 1914, has been stated to have been 67,525,000 barrels, valued at an average of $1 a barrel, or about $14,500,000 more than the combined value of both the wheat and coal

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output of the State. Yet there has never been any such anagonism to either of these other industries as there has been to oil, and neither of them could withstand such opposition. Why the fight against oil?

In the Kansas Division.

There has been little doing in the Kansas end of the mid-continent region the past week. The most important well was drilled by the Black Oil Company on the Calkins lease, west and a little north of the town of Elgin, in Southwest Chautauqua county. This is in 1,400 feet stuff and has exceptional staying qualities. This well started at 200 barrels and is still making better than 100 barrels a day. The company found drilling here exceedingly expensive at first, but is now getting its work down where it is not so much more than any field where two or three strings of casing are needed. This pool is a northern extension of the good wells found in northern part of Oklahoma, where the Barnsdall Oil Company recently drilled in a big well. North of this, at Straight, there is some oil and an attempt is now to be made to find a northern extension of the west Chautauqua county pool. It is figured that all Chautauqua county production extends north and south. McQueen and others the past week have been moving in a rig on the Benner land in 19-33-10, where a wildcat test will be drilled. It is in likely territory and if it proves a good producer it will start a lively western campaign, as there is a vast amount of good-looking country thereabouts. Just east of this, in section 16-33-10, Galbraith & James are planning on putting down a well. It is between two little dribbler tests two miles apart, northwest and southeast. West of Sedan, on the uplands, Denman Brothers are getting some excellent wells in new territory. The Berry Oil and Gas Company drilled in a seventy-five-barrel well on its Broadbeck lease, east of Sedan. The O'Neil estate has a dandy producer across the road, north. Chautauqua county is one of the most interesting and profitable districts in Kansas in which to operate at this time. The wells there have good staying qualities.

A great deal of the work now being done in Kansas is by Oklahoma operators who have grown weary of the vexatious conditions in their own State. Your correspondent has been almost profligate in expressing his confidence in the future of trans-flint hills district, but it begins to look as if that territory were going to make good his predictions. Oklahoma operators seem to have a great deal of confidence in it. The Minnehoma Oil Company, which was one of the very first to drill in the Cleveland district nine years ago, has just drilled in what looks like a good well south of Dexter, Cowley county. This is thirty-five miles southeast of the well recently drilled at Augusta and shows the possibilities of that region. It is about twenty-four miles east and north of the big well at Arkansas City and due west of Chautauqua county. The well is located in 6-34-7 and the pay was found at 1,984 feet in what is believed to be the Bartlesville sand. It is apparently good for fifty barrels. This is on what was reported in these columns about a year ago as being an anticlinal that promised as big wells as those found at Cushing. The McMan Oil Company has about 30,000 acres of leases in this vicinity; Gobel et al. have about 15,000 acres, the Okla Oil Company has large holdings. It is almost a foregone conclusion that big production will be found west of the flint hills at no distant day.

The Altoona Cement Company is planning to lay a six-inch gas line to wells in the vicinity of the plant, six miles north of Altoona. The company recently went to coal, but finds it impossible to secure a regular and steady supply and the plant at present is shut down. There is enough gas in the vicinity to run the factory if it is piped in. The cement company started out to drill its own wells, but did not find it a profitable investment, getting more oil than gas. The Interurban railway company between this city, Coffeyville and Parsons went out and drilled a few wells and has a guaranteed supply for years and has been selling gas to others.

There continues to be some drilling in the the shallow sand district at Rantoul, but so far results outside the belt east and west have not been very encouraging. Northeast of the original wells some good producers have been found. S. S. Whitford drilled in his No. 5 on the Gardner land in 10-17-21 and it is a twenty-five-barreler. Mr. Whitford has been one of the successful ones. Bitty, Holes and others have completed their No. 1, L. A. Langton farm, 34-16-21, and it is good for half a million feet of gas. The Octo Oil Company and McCullan people both report dry holes.

Some small wells are being drilled in the Wayside district. Bert L. Horton, who paid $33,000 for thirty-three barrels' production in the Wayside district less than a year ago has just drilled a fifteen-barrel well on the J. Stansberry farm in 28-33-14, and the Sagamore Oil Company has drilled a five-barrel well on the Spears farm, in 36-32-13, between Wayside and Elk City. Mr. Johnson proposes to fully develop this lease, as it looks like a good investment to him, the wells being shallow and hold up quite reasonably.

The county attorney of Nowata county, Oklahoma, has instituted proceedings against the National Refining Company, the Cudahy Refining Company, the Kansas Refining Company, the North Star Manufacturing Company, all of Coffeyville, this county, to restrain them from running their waste waters, etc., from their refineries in the Verdigris River and polluting its waters with 1,700,000 gallons of "poisonous fluids" daily, injuring crops, making the water unfit for domestic purposes, etc.

The price of gasoline went down to-day from .109 to .104 a gallon. It is expected to go down to .10 or less a gallon.

Various Field Notes.

Charging that the Prairie has been taking its own oil in the Wicey pool to the disadvantage of other producers, application has been made for an umpire in that district to prorate the runs. Big wells have been drilled in that district and shot since the over-production period. It is to be noted that nearly all the complaints have come from those districts where producers have been last to shut down drilling and where gusher wells were drilled in and shot to force as much oil as possible. There ought to be a law that owners of gusher wells drilled in after a shutdown was called should be compelled to wait until all other oil is run before their oil is taken care of. Then there would be fewer gusher wells drilled after an over-production was created.

There are six wells drilling in Stephens county in the far Southern end of Oklahoma. The Williams test in 3-2-7 is down 750 feet and the formation is exactly the same as the formation in the gusher territory at Healdton. The geological reports favor the finding of another pool, and operators are hopeful. Many thousand acres of leases have been written.

Drilling continues in the old Muskogee district even if results are not very satisfactory. Folts Brothers are starting a test in the northwest of 16-14-18. In the same section McDonald and others are starting their No. 2 on the Durant land, No. 1, drilled recently, being a fair well, and reckoned as good for that district.

It is quite in the shallow sand district, more properties in that division of the field being offered for sale than in any other part of the mid-continent. Still prices are almost prohibitive. New wells in the shallow sand district are starting off at from ten to thirty barrels. Most of the work is in townships 24 and 25, and ranges 16 and 17.

A. G. Dana, accompanied by his family, has arrived in Jerusalem, and will start at once to get ready to drill a number of test wells in that vicinity. Jerusalem will be his headquarters, his local address being Austrian postoffice, Jerusalem. Mr. Dana writes that the Standard Oil Company is held in much higher regard than at home. In Constantinople he was told if any trouble came to him just to yell "Standard Oil" and plenty of help would come.

THE WYOMING-UTAH OIL FIELDS.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 23, 1914.

John Dern, president, and Lafayette Hanchett, managing director, of the Pinedome Oil Company, have returned to Salt Lake after a tour of inspection of the company's property in Wyoming, most of it being in the Casper field. While away the Pinedome officials let contract for the driving of a well thirty miles north of Lusk, Wyo. It is expected this well will cost $10,000.

The Pinedome company has a producing well on Salt Creek, in Natrona county. Its yield is thirty barrels a day. A second well is being driven 1,000 feet distant form this one. It is down 600 feet and will be sunk 900 feet more, at which point it is confidently anticipated that the big oil stratum of that region will be reached.

A third Pinedome well is being driven in a new district twenty-eight miles west of Casper. It is down 800 feet. Scarcity of water in this district has hampered drilling operations, it being necessary to pump the water four miles.

Mr. Dern and Mr. Hanchett are enthusiastic over prospects for the oil industry in general throughout the Wyoming Territory. Mr. Hanchett said that in one of the new districts of the Big Horn range five wells have been sunk within the past six weeks and that thirty rigs are now going into the field. He stated that the Midwest company, which is operating on a large scale in the Casper fields, is reported to be paying dividends amounting to $2,000,000 a year.

CALIFORNIA OIL OPERATIONS.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Los Angeles, July 25, 1914.

Pipe line managers here are anxiously awaiting a decision by Judge Dooling, of San Francisco, in the case of the Associated Pipe Line Company, against the State, wherein it asks that a restraining order be issued to prevent the application of the common carrier law, passed by the last Legislature. It is assumed that Judge Dooling, basing his opinion on the decisions recently handed down by the United States Supreme Court, making interstate pipe lines common carriers, will decide the law valid.

Considerable apprehension has been felt, especially by the managers of the Producers' Transportation Company, owing to its rather unusual method of doing business. This concern, it will be remembered, handles exclusively the product of the Independent Agency, which consists of about 175 separate producing concerns, so the pipe line is, in a sense, already a common carrier. The company does not object to being declared a common carrier, but the moment that is done it comes under the jurisdiction of the State Railroad Commission, which has the power to fix rates. The Transportation company now has a rate from 10 to 20 cents per barrel on all oil handled in delivering it from the field to tidewater at Port Harford, and these rates, while not entirely satisfactory to Agency members, have made the pipe line a paying proposition from the start.

If the Railroad Commission reduces the carrying rate, the Agency members may, if they so wish, take advantage of the lower rate, although they are bound by contract to the present rates.

There is another consideration, however. If the Agency members choose the lower rate, and decide to do business on the common carrier basis, the Transportation company would no doubt require that the Agency companies look after their own oil after it arrived at the pipe line terminal. This, it is seen, would cause endless trouble. The individual companies would be obliged to find markets for their oil and means of transportation from Port Harford to those markets, as Port Harford itself is far distant from any market.

Under the present arrangement the companies pool their oil and are able thereby to take any sized contract offered, have the Union as their selling agent and the Union's water transportation facilities at their service. It is doubtful if any of the Agency members would just now care to attempt so hazardous an undertaking as "going it alone."

So far as other transportation companies are concerned, the decision would simply place them in the common carrier class, and it would be up to the producers to market their own oil if they so chose. It is believed the decision will make absolutely no difference in the present marketing arrangements. The California producer sells his oil on contracts, extending over periods of from one year to five years. A very few sell their oil from day to day at the market price, but the amount of oil thus handled is so small as to cut no figure in the total runs

FULLERTON-WHITTIER DOINGS.

This is by far the most active field in the State at present. About eighty-five strings of tools are in full swing and the appearance is more that of an old-time boom than anything else. New companies are being formed constantly. Leases are being taken on land a little farther in advance of development all the while. The output is increasing rapidly and the marketing concerns have been obliged to increase their storage facilities in order to take care of the oil.

The June output of the district was nearly 1,500,000 barrels, and there are at least a dozen wells in the sand ready to be brought in at any time, and they are all in "big territory."

The Standard has started work on ten 55,000-barrel storage tanks on its Coyote Hills property to take care of the rapidly increasing output, not only of its own properties, but of the field in general. The ten 55,000-barrel tanks that the Union is adding to its storage farm at Stewart Station are about completed and ready to receive oil.

The famous No. 5 of the Standard on the Emery lease, brought in the first of last November, is still steadily flowing 5,000 barrels a day. Since the well came in it has produced 2,000,000 barrels of oil. The product of the company's big gasser is still going to waste, although it is said negotiations are under way to sell it to a gas company.

The St. Helens Petroleum brought in its No. 1 on the Johnson lease last Thursday and the well is flowing 1,200 barrels a day. Two new rigs will go up at once. This company is controlled by English interests and has properties in Kern River, Midway and Santa Maria, but the Fullerton territory is the most productive territory it controls.

The Monte Cristo finished its No. 3 this week and it is producing 800 barrels a day. The company has secured a number of small tracts in the Haber pool and is preparing to drill on two of them.

The Calokla company's No. 1 is still doing 200 barrels a day. No. 2 and No. 3 are near the sand and both showing for good wells.

The Associated has leased eighty acres directly east of the Calokla property and has its No. 1 in the sand at about 3,000 feet. The company is looking for a good well.

The Quintuple Oil Company is the name of a new concern which has just leased forty acres east of the Associated's eighty. Work will be commenced at once on a well to test the territory.

In all the wells in the La Habra Valley the rotary drilling rig is used and better time can be made in getting a hole down. In the hills—Brea Canyon and Olinda—the operators have generally adhered to the old method of standard tools, but recently the Columbia Oil Company in Brea Canyon installed a rotary, and it was so satisfactory that two more are to be put in at once.

SANTA MARIA.

Although the Santa Maria field appears to have been on the toboggan for about two years past, operators in that district refuse to accept the statement that it is a "has been." Developments have been slow because the land is all held in large tracts and the companies have regulated their output to meet the requirements of the markets. That is the argument. For two years past and more, the general depression in the oil business, the Santa Maria operators have done little drilling and have permitted the production to run down until it amounts to less than 15,000 barrels a day.

It is true that most of the companies control immense tracts of land and have drilled comparatively little of the territory. There are thousands of acres of land that have already been proven, but which have not yet been drilled, and it is probable that, should the demand arise, the present output of the field could be doubled in a short time.

There are at present about 200 wells, producing an average of fifty barrels a day each. There are only twelve strings of tools running, and several of these are in what may be called wildcat territory, so the decline is easily accounted for. There has not been enough drilling to keep it up.

The largest concern in the field is the Union Oil Company, controlling several thousand acres, but the only new work being done at present is in the Newlove tract, where the company is running two strings, mostly on live work. This tract is in the center of the old district surrounded on all sides by operating concerns.

The Western Union is also running two strings on new work and is getting such good results that recently it increased its dividend rate. The Pinal-Dome is running two strings. One of these is on a test well on the Graciosa Oil Company's property, which was recently taken over by the Pinal-Dome on a lease. The hole is 1,000 feet deep, but the sand lies at about 3,200 feet. The Graciosa lost all its wells on account of not properly shutting off the water. The other Pinal-Dome test well is on property formerly operated by the Recruit (Associated) Oil Company, but was abandoned.

None of the other companies in the old field are doing any new work. The Pennsylvania is redrilling one well, and the Rice Ranch is deepening one.

The eastern extension or Cat Canyon district is showing some signs of life. The Santa Maria Oilfields, the largest operators in this end of the field, has just started on a string of wells which will be drilled with rotary outfits. This method is new in Cat Canyon, although proving very successful elsewhere. This concern controls several subsidiary companies, among them being the Palmer Annex, which has a production of 1,500 barrels a day, of oil that runs 35 per cent. of pure asphalt.

The St. Helen's Petroleum test near Ingler's Point is down 4,800 feet, and drilling will be continued. Several streaks of asphalt have been passed through, but no true oil sand struck yet.

It is reported the Palmer has raised more money and will begin active drilling operations in the near future. The company's present output is about 400 barrels a day. This is the pioneer concern in Cat Canyon. Its No. 1 produced for months at the rate of 3,000 barrels a day.

The Shaw Ranch Company, controlled by the Santa Maria Oilfields, has its No. 2 down 2,600 feet, and is on top of the sand. The company's No. 1 is now doing sixty barrels a day. This property is about ten miles in advance to the east of the Cat Canyon proper and opens up a new section.

Near Los Olivos, about forty miles east of the Santa Maria field, two wildcats are being drilled, one by the Union at 2,600 feet, and the other by the Santa Maria Oilfields at 1,700 feet. This district has been exploited for years, but to date no oil in commercial quantities has been found.

In the Casmalia district, which lies about ten miles west of the old Santa Maria field, it is reported, an English syndicate has secured large tracts of land and is planning to begin work soon on an extensive scale. This district also has for years received attention from prospectors and a number of wells have been drilled. Most of those drilled made small producers of a very heavy grade oil, but no large wells have ever been struck.

The Standard still pays little attention to the Santa Maria field, although a high grade product is produced, and the company has a pipe line connecting the field with tidewater. The only runs the Standard makes is the output of the Pennsylvania, which amounts to about 5,000 barrels a month.

All prospecting in the Huacua district north of Santa Maria in San Luis Obispo county has been abandoned. At one time there were about twenty rigs in operation here, all prospects. No oil has been been found in commercial quantities, although the surface indications are such as to lead to the belief that a large body of oil lies somewhere in this vicinity.

The most important developments at present are along the range of hills to the east of Cat Canyon. Several good wells have been struck at different points, and the oil is much lighter than that found in the Cat Canyon wells. Any substantial extension of the productive district will probably be in this direction.

FIELD NOTES.

It is rumored that another cut of five cents per barrel on all high grade oils is in store for the producer, due to the rapid accumulation of high grade stocks not only on this coast, but in the mid-continent and Eastern fields.

The Standard has decided to discontinue the manufacture of casing head gasoline and has dismantled its compressor plant on its Newhall property. The danger of explosion and difficulty in transporting the product is given as the reason. The Standard has never looked with favor on casing head gasoline and recently placed on the market a product called "motor spirit." This stuff retails at 11½ cents per gallon and is marketed as an offset to the cheap "mixed" product composed of casing

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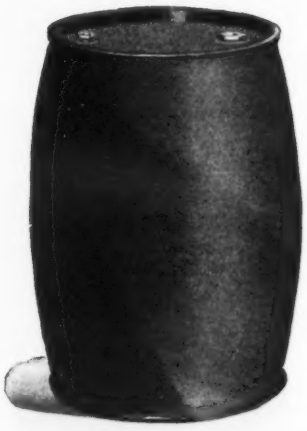

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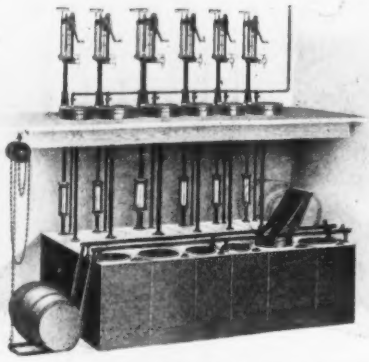

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Every field in the State showed an increased output for June over May. The Sunset-Midway district produced nearly 5,000,000 barrels. The total State's production was very close to 9,500,000 barrels, a daily average for the month of over 315,000 barrels. Shipments also showed a big gain, and the surplus was not as large as anticipated. There is still shut in production amounting to 15,000 barrels a day. Complete figures for the month's operations will be given next week.

The Lakeview No. 2 gusher is still putting out about 20,000 barrels a day, with about 18 per cent. sediment. The Standard is running about 10,000 barrels a day from the well. The company lost 100,000 barrels of oil in a peculiar way last week. Crevices in the earth under three of the largest reservoirs opened up and the oil supply disappeared. Several theories have been advanced as to the cause, but no one seems to know what has happened.

The American Oilfields has just brought in another big one on its property on the Maricopa flat, Sunset-Midway district. The well is doing 5,000 barrels a day and is under absolute control. To test its capacity the well was opened up for a period of twenty-four hours and it produced 20,000 barrels in that time. It is fortunate that all the big ones are not flowing wild.

A 2,000-barrel producer has just been completed on section 28-31-23, Sunset-Midway, by the Consolidated Mutual, the concern that took on some of the Mays property. It was near this location that the first real gusher in this district was brought in by the Mays Company about four years ago. The well flowed for several weeks before sanding up at an estimated rate of 35,000 barrels a day. The well was considerably in advance of other production and started a tremendous boom in that section of the field.

The Shell-Royal Dutch interests have asked for bids, from Pacific Coast builders exclusively, on a 50,000 barrel tank steamer designed, it is said, for coast-wise trade. There are four builders on the plans furnished. The bids have been referred to London.

KENTUCKY PETROLEUM FIELDS.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Barbourville, Ky., July 29, 1914.

A further reduction in the price of Kentucky's better grade petroleum does not seem to be checking work to the established districts to any great extent. Developments in the wildcat line were already quiet, and little is expected to be doing in the advance work until conditions improve. Somerset oil, produced generally over the field, is now quoted at $1 per barrel, the lowest quotation in a number of years. The inferior grade, which is produced in limited quantities in Bath and Rowan counties, has seldom varied from 70 cents per barrel, the present quotation. Very little Kentucky oil is marketed outside the regular channels, but a premium of 2 cents per barrel is paid for what is taken by independent refineries.

Dry weather continues to hold up several drills in the established fields. The only late completions of consequence have been made in Wayne county. The best strike of three new producers in that county has a capacity of twenty barrels daily, drilled at Griffin. The Cooper district furnished a well of ten barrels' capacity and a five-barrel pumper was drilled at Parmleysville. Reports from across the line in Tennessee state that gas was found in a test in Fentriss county at a depth of 300 feet. The well is being drilled by a new company, the venture being purely experimental. The company plans to drill another test, and will utilize the gas found in the first hole. This is the only test drilling in Northern Tennessee.

The situation in the deep sand fields of Eastern Kentucky has not changed, the only new work being scattered tests in Morgan, Wolfe and Lawrence counties. A failure is credited to Wolfe county and the only late completion in Morgan was a light pumper. No new strikes have been made in Lawrence county.

Reports from Irvine, Estill county, state that four shallow sand wells have been drilled in that section. The wells are all producers of small capacity. Restoration of activity in Estill county was started a few weeks ago. Oil is found in shallow sands and drilling is inexpensive. Several years ago many small pumpers were found around Irvine, but the present work is the first to be attempted for several years.

Western Kentucky counties show some little activity, wells being in course of drilling in Ohio, Allen and Logan counties. A five-barrel well in Ohio and a twenty-barreler in Allen are the only late completions in that end of the State. Several new wells are reported drilling around Petroleum and Scottsville, in the Allen county field.

Pioneer operators in Nicholas county failed to find petroleum, but at a depth of 700 feet a big flow of mineral water was struck. Promoters of the test drilling expect to turn their attention to bottling the mineral water.

EASTERN PETROLEUM REVIEW.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 30, 1914.

A review of the high-grade petroleum fields east of the Mississippi River, comprising Southern New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Southeastern, Central and Northwestern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for the week shows a substantial gain in all work as well as production.

The week's favorable returns were in face of a declining market, the Pennsylvania grades declining 5 cents per barrel, to $1.65 per barrel, a drop of 85 cents a barrel since the first cut was made a few months ago.

The week was a busy one in all fields, as the wells that were started at drilling some time ago are now being completed with regularity, but at the same time some parts of the big field is neglected by the installing of new derricks or the starting of any new wells, which indicates a shutdown movement to some extent east of the big river, as well as on the west side. There is a disposition on the part of oil men to slow down development work and wait for a turn in conditions, as there is very little profit in drilling in parts of the territory where nothing but light strippers are found. There is a large overproduction of oil and there is hardly a chance to better conditions until this heavy surplus is worked off.

There is really nothing new in the way of additional territory to drill, as few pools are being found, and when they are they cover only a small area of territory. What looks like a new addition to the old pools is a well just drilled in Knox county, Indiana, near the town of Petersburg. This wildcat well was drilled by Lewis Emery, Jr., of Bradford, Pa., and the well looks like a twenty-five-barrel producer but may do better after given a shot of high explosives. The new well is located between the Sullivan county field and the one near Oakland City in Pike county. The well may be a freak and again it may be the starter of a rich territory like that in the Sullivan district. The Plymouth field, in the western portion of Illinois, looks as though it covered but a small acreage, but what there is of it is rich. The territory is very shallow and cheap to operate. Several important wildcat wells are being drilled in the southern part of Indiana and something new may develop in a short time that will bring that part of the State before the public. That oil exists there in large quantities is without doubt, but it will take some few wells to locate the real oil belt. Harrison county, in the extreme south point of the State, has some shallow oil wells and there are others to be found as soon as the drill drops in the right spot.

Pennsylvania Fields.

The Pennsylvania Southern New York fields are completing their quota of wells and will just as long as there is room to put up a derrick in back yards or on acreage property. In Beaver county, in the old Gringo development, a dry hole has been drilled by Pittsburgh parties on the Roehler tract, and in Allegheny county, near Noblesville, the Bolger Oil Company had no better success in its well on the Wittengill tract. In the Wildwood district, same county, A. B. McGrow has a seven-barrel pumper on the Kuhler tract, while a dry hole was drilled by the Hebrew Oil Company on the Jarvis tract, near Samples Station.

In Greene county, Alleppo township, the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company has a

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fair gas well on the Henry tract. In Beaver county, in the Cow's Run district, Morgan Brothers' test on the Morgan tract is dry. In Washington county, Imperial district, Boyd & Co.'s No. 10 Kelley tract shows for twenty-five barrels. The Philadelphia Company drilled a small pumper on the Sough tract, near New Freeport, in Greene county.

West Virginia.

There is a decided let-up in active work in most of the West Virginia fields and there is a scarcity of the activity of wildcatting outside of producing territory, and very little of that kind of work will be done on a declining market. There were fifty-one wells finished in the State during the week, but of that number twenty-five were dry holes or gas wells and the production from the new wells amounted to 675 barrels a day, which is really a small production for twenty-six wells.

In Ritchie county, Grant district, the South Penn Company's No. 2 Turner tract, on Gillespie Run, produced twenty-five barrels, and C. L. Brown & Co.'s No. 3 Rutherford heirs tract, at Devil's Hole, pumped ten barrels.

In Lewis county, Freeman's Creek district, the Hope Gas Company's test on the Falconer tract, on Alum Run, is the best of the late completions in that county, showing thirty barrels. Same company's test on the Hines tract is a gasser, and the Philadelphia Company's test on the Woofter tract is a gas well.

In Kanawha county, Elk district, the Ohio Fuel Oil Company's second test on the Gebhart tract, on Blue Creek, pumped fifty-five barrels. In the Jefferson district the Charles Dunbar Gas Company's test on the Russell tract, on Brown's Creek, produced 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas. In the Cabin Creek district Romine & Co.'s test on the King-Crouch tract, on Kanawha River, was a gasser.

In the Fink district, Lewis county, the Hope Gas Company's No. 1 Gum tract, and in the Court House district the same company's well on the Rafferty tract, were both gas wells. In the Freeman's Creek district the Reserve Gas Company's test on the White farm is a gas well.

In Doddridge county, McClellan district, the Hope Gas Company's No. 12 Strossnider tract is a gas well. In the Central district the Hope Gas Company's test on the O'Donnell tract, on Middle Island Creek, is a gasser. In the Greenbrier district the Hope Gas Company drilled a gas well on the Moore tract. In Kanawha county, Big Sandy district, the United Fuel Gas Company struck a 3,000,000-foot gas well in No. 3 W. C. Jarrett tract, on Elk River.

In Wetzel county, Grant district, the Philadelphia Company's No. 9 Robinson-Hogue tract, on Falling Timber Run, pumped twenty-five barrels. In the Magnolia district the McCandlish Company's test on the Van Camp tract, on Point Pleasant Creek, is a gas producer.

In Harrison county, Sardis district, the Demo Oil and Gas Company's No. 2 Dennison tract pumped twenty barrels, and Grove & Parish's No. 3 Robinson tract, on Little Elk Creek, was the best well of the week, producing 250 barrels, which is not counted in the summaries of the week, having been completed before and given a shot. In the Ten-Mile district the Patterson Fork Oil and Gas Company's No. 15 Lowndes tract pumped ten barrels, and in the Union district the South Penn Company's No. 11 Edgell tract, on West Fork River, pumped fifteen barrels.

Marion county developed a gusher when Schaffner Bros. & Fleming drilled in their No. 4 Reese tract, in the Mannington district, which produced 200 barrels, and the South Penn Company's No. 13 Talkington tract, produced 150 barrels.

In Wirt county, Burning Springs district, the Walnut Creek Oil Company found a gas well in No. 4 Sayer tract. In Calhoun county, Sheridan district, the Carter Oil Company has a 2,000,000-cubic-foot gas well on the Radcker & Co.'s tract on Lees Run, and in Cabell county, Comas district, the Guyan Oil Company's test on the Nichols tract on Smith Creek is a gas well.

Southeastern Ohio.

More wells were finished in the Southeastern-Central Ohio field during the week than in the other high-grade fields, but the producers were naturally light.

The best wells of the week in the Southeastern-Central Ohio areas were found in Hocking county. The Logan Company's No. 4 Loomis tract produced 140 barrels, No. 3 about 70 barrels and No. 2 75 barrels, while its No. 1 Hensel tract looks like 75 barrels a day.

Some good gas wells averaging from one to five million cubic feet daily were found in the gas end of the field. The shallow fields show nothing but small producers ranging from 5 up to 20 barrels a day, seldom few at the largest figure.

Other Fields.

Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky are holding their own in development work and fairly good success attends the drilling.

The wells for the week in the high-grade country were by fields as follows:—

Field.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Pennsylvania	34	205	15
West Virginia	51	675	25
Southeastern Ohio	57	405	20
Kentucky	6	123	1
Northwestern Ohio	28	1,036	1
Indiana	39	1,200	6
Illinois	54	2,590	13
Totals	269	6,428	90
Previous week	220	3,927	75
Difference	49	2,501	18

The above wells were distributed by districts and counties in each field as follows:—

West Virginia.—Ritchie, 11 wells, 5 dry, 55 barrels; Lewis, 8 wells, 5 dry, 40 barrels; Kanawha, 6 wells, 4 dry, 90 barrels; Doddridge, 5 wells, 3 dry, 15 barrels; Wetzel, 4 wells, 3 dry, 25 barrels; Harrison, 3 wells, 45 barrels; Roane, 3 wells, 25 barrels; Pleasants, 3 wells, 2 dry, 10 barrels; Marion, 2 wells, 350 barrels; Lincoln, 2 wells, 15 barrels; Wood, 1 well, 5 barrels; Wort, Calhoun and Cabell, 1 dry hole each.

Southeastern Ohio.—Washington, 13 wells, 3 dry, 65 barrels; Hocking, 10 wells, 4 dry, 485 barrels; Monroe, 4 wells, 1 dry, 15 barrels; Columbiana, 4 wells, 1 dry, 50 barrels; Noble, 5 wells, 4 dry, 5 barrels; Perry, 3 wells, 2 dry, 5 barrels; Muskingum, 2 wells, 20 barrels; Medina, 4 gas wells; Coshocton, 2 wells, 1 dry, 5 barrels; Wayne, 2 gas wells; Athens, 2 dry holes; Licking, 2 dry holes; Morgan, 2 dry holes; Vinton, 1 well, 5 barrels, and Belmont, 1 dry hole.

Kentucky.—Wayne, 4 wells, 1 dry, 103 barrels; Morgan, 1 well, 10 barrels, and Lawrence, 1 well and 10 barrels.

Northwestern Ohio.—Wood, 7 wells, 185 barrels; Hancock, 5 wells, 1 dry, 115 barrels; Allen, 4 wells, 110 barrels; Van Wert, 4 wells, 60 barrels; Sandusky, 3 wells, 30 barrels; Seneca, 2 wells, 305 barrels; Lucas, 2 wells, 215 barrels, and Ottawa, 1 well and 10 barrels.

Indiana.—Sullivan, 30 wells, 5 dry, 1,665 barrels; Muncie, 3 wells, 90 barrels; Camden, 2 wells, 15 barrels; Geneva, 1 well, 5 barrels; Keystone, 1 well, 5 barrels, and Oakland City, 2 wells, 1 dry and 50 barrels.

Illinois.—Crawford, 19 wells, 5 dry, 415 barrels; Lawrence, 25 wells, 4 dry, 2,010 barrels; McDonough, 6 wells, 2 dry, 110 barrels; Coles, 1 well, 35 barrels; Clinton, 1 well, 20 barrels; Clark and Jasper, 1 dry hole each.

LIMA PETROLEUM FIELDS.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Lima, O., July 30, 1914.

A review of the Lima petroleum fields of Northwestern Ohio and Indiana shows an increase in completions and new production in both ends.

Four good wells were found in the old fields of Northwestern Ohio. In the Tiffin field the Sun Oil Company drilled a well on the County Infirmary farm and found a 300-barrel gusher. Bob Stitt, of Toledo, made a good strike near Waterville, in Lucas county, on the Brainard tract, which showed a little better than 200 barrels. Wellsville, N. Y., people found a 100-barrel producer in Wood county on the Huron tract, and McAfee & Co. a 100-barrel well in the same field.

A sensational strike was made in Western Indiana during the week when Lewis Emery, Jr., drilled in his wildcat well near Petersburg, in Madison township, Knox county, on the Sutton tract. The well is not a large one, but shows for at least 25 barrels and makes a large acreage of territory look inviting to the trade, and which is being leased as rapidly as the land owners will sign the leases. The test on the Chew tract, in Washington township, same county, shows a little gas, but is really a dry hole, the volume being so small. Sullivan county operators maintain their aggressiveness in developing the territory, and it is among the most active fields.

In the Ohio end the wells for the week were by counties as follows:—

County.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry
Wood	7	185	..
Hancock	5	115	1
Allen	4	110	..
Van Wert	4	60	..
Sandusky	3	30	..
Seneca	2	305	..
Lucas	2	215	..
Ottawa	1	10	..
Totals	28	1,030	1
Previous week	22	275	..
Difference	6	755	..

In the Indiana end the wells were by districts as follows for the week:—

District.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Sullivan	30	1,665	5
Muncie	3	90	..
Camden	2	15	..
Geneva	1	5	..
Keystone	1	5	..
Oakland City	2	50	1
Totals	39	1,200	6
Previous week	33	650	12
Difference	5	550	6

ILLINOIS PETROLEUM REPORT.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Robinson, Ill., July 30, 1914.

A review of the Illinois petroleum fields show that work in the town lot district of Robinson is fading away at a rapid pace and less than half a dozen wells are drilling in what a month ago was the most active section of the State. All attention is now directed toward the field in the Western part of the State, in McDonough county, where results are all that could be expected and operators are willing to invest their earnings in an attempt to open up a prolific field, as the cost of drilling is comparatively light. There are now over twenty producing wells in the new pool and about half that number of dusters, which is a fairly good average for a wildcat proposition. The next most exciting spot is in the eastern part of Dennison township, Lawrence county, where oil is found down at a point close to 1,900 feet and expensive territory to operate. The well in that field showed a gusher good for 600 barrels drilled by the Octo Oil Company, on the Kate Murphy tract, in the center of the pool. The Ohio Oil Company struck a 200-barrel gusher on the Robbins tract, near Bridgeport, same county. In the Lawrenceville end of the field, the Ohio Company's No. 48, Leighty tract, produced 1,275 barrels; No. 10, Gould tract, 175 barrels; No. 1, Rebecca tract, 175 barrels; No. 23, Vandermark tract, twenty-five barrels; No. 44, Buchannan tract, 125 barrels, and No. 29, Hinkle tract, produced 100 barrels.

Test wells are drilling in several outside counties and much dependence is being put on them to develop something new for to maintain the activity in the State, otherwise work will go backward and contractors and drillers will embark for other diggings.

The wells for the week were by counties as follows:—

County	Comp.	Prod.	Dry
Crawford	19	415	5
Lawrence	25	2,010	4
McDonough	6	110	1
Coles	1	35	..
Clinton	1	20	..
Clark	1	..	1
Jasper	1	..	1
Total	54	2,590	13
Previous week	35	1,615	9
Difference	19	975	4

TEXAS-LOUISIANA OIL FIELDS.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Port Arthur, Tex., July 29, 1914.

A review of the Southwest petroleum fields, comprising the Gulf Coast fields of Southeastern Texas and Southern Louisiana, the Panhandle fields of Northern Texas and the Caddo-DeSoto fields of Northern Louisiana, for the week, shows a heavy drop in wells finished and dry holes, while in production there is a substantial increase. The heavy increase in the output is due to the finishing of a number of gushers in the Southeastern section of Texas and Northern Louisiana, in the Gulf Coast fields. With oil selling around 40 cents a barrel at the wells it is evident that the well owners must get something better than small strippers to make the business a paying one, otherwise no new wells would be sunk.

NEW MARKETING COMPANY.

A strong effort is being made by some of the operators in the Humble and Sour Lake pools in Texas to enter into competition with the different pipe lines and the marketing companies by the formation of a co-operative association and endeavor to market their oil through an independent agency. The producers are seriously discussing the proposition, and a meeting at Beaumont will soon be called at which the operators can outline their views and map out a plan of action. They are of the opinion that they can make contracts for oil for fuel at more advantageous prices than they are now receiving from the buyers of the crude (the pipe line companies), but then they will be compelled to compete with the product brought in duty free from Mexico, where oil can be produced at a much lower price than the Texas oil, for the wells are larger by long odds and a less price can be made on that account, while the cost of transportation by boat is only a trifle compared with the cost of sending it through pipe lines. It is evident that the fuel oil burning public won't pay a fancy price for Texas crude when they can get the Mexican product at a much less price, and it really makes a better fuel oil than the Texas product, but is of little value for refining. Judging from the expressions of those at the head of the movement, it can be predicted that the Legislature will be hampered with many bills regulating the petroleum industry.

There is a little excitement at Mexia, Tex., over the vast amount of gas being developed there. The last well drilled in the field was by the Mexia Oil and Gas Company., on the Desenberg tract, that showed a volume of better than 10,000,000 cubic feet a day from the shallow depth of 655 feet, which makes the operations inexpensive. There are now as many as thirty-two gas producing wells in the Mexia field, aggregating about 45,000,000 cubic feet a day. It takes but two of these wells to supply the light and heat for Mexia. The wells are remarkable for their staying qualities and will measure equally as much as when they were first drilled in, which is something out of the ordinary. A trunk line is being laid to furnish Belton, Mart, Marlin, Waco and Temple, and there is an abundance of gas to care for the patrons of all these towns without any additional drilling for months.

The wells for the week in the southwest country were by fields as follows:—

Field.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Gulf Coast	7	9,950	3
Panhandle	15	205	5
Louisiana	10	1,215	3
Totals	31	11,430	11
Previous week	44	8,397	17
Difference	13	3,033	6

Gulf Coast Fields.

Operations within defined limits of production in the Southeastern Texas and Southern Louisiana fields are letting up at an alarming rate, and no new work is being undertaken by them in any of the fields, as they claim they cannot afford to take the great chances for the price that the fuel product brings, and many owners in the fields where there is small wells, such as Batson, Saratoga, Markham and Jennings, have about concluded to shut down the pumping wells, as it does not pay to run them at prevailing prices. The only thing that helps the oil operators out is the fact that some of their oil is still under contract, and when these contracts terminate there is no doubt about the producer shutting down.

Two important advance wells are drilling in the Humble district that are being watched with much interest. One of them is the well located on a 25-acre tract and owned by the Producers' Oil Company. This well made a showing for an immense gusher, but commenced to cave, and some trouble is now being had in getting the well back into shape again. The other is the Farmers' Oil Company, on an adjoining tract to the Producers' well, on what is known as the Stevenson tract. This well has only a slight showing at a depth of 3,165 feet and looks very much worthless.

The Bland pool in Orange county, which caused so much excitement several months ago when the Rio Bravo Company drilled in its gusher, has developed into a losing venture as close to $500,000 has been expended in the field with practically no results to speak of, and the lease owners have about become discouraged. Some work is under way in the Edgerly pool, which is teh most active section of the Southern Louisiana field. Sour Lake maintains first place with operations, but in all the fields the presence of salt water is a hindrance to development work.

A few wildcat wells are drilling. The Riverbottom Oil Company, which drilled in a small well some time ago seven miles west of Dayton, in Liberty county, is making preparations to start two additional wells on the same property. Waco parties have secured a block of territory from the Texas Petroleum Company, near Wortham, and agree to drill two tests. San Antonio capitalists are making preparations to start an important test well near Aguilarez, Webb county, in the western portion of Texas. The rig irons and tools have already been shipped to start the work. The company is styled the Ricker Oil Company.

About fifty miles north of Houston, Griffith & Burt have secured leases on about 12,000 acres near the town of Magnolia, and will start development work in the way of testing out the territory for future work.

The wells for the week were, by districts, as follows:—

District.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Sour Lake	2	2,750	..
Vinton	1	5,000	..
Edgerly	1	2,200	..
Markham	1	....	1
Bland	1	....	1
Mexia	1	....	1
Total	7	9,950	3
Previous week	21	7,502	6
Difference	14	2,448	3

The number of wells were less than the previous week, but the production is so much greater that the trade is well pleased with the result for the week in review.

The real gusher of the week in the Gulf Coast region was found in the Vinton district, by the Vinton Petroleum Company, when it drilled in its No. 25 on the Gray tract, striking a heavy pay at 2,125 feet, the well producing 5,000 barrels.

The Edgerly field comes to the fore with a 2,200 barrel gusher drilled by the Gulf Refining Company in a test on the Amos Gray tract, the oil being found at 2,210 feet.

In the Sour Lake district, the Saxton oil Company's test on the Jackson tract at 2,500 feet made a phenomenal strike, the well flowing 2,500 barrels, and the Paraffine Oil Company's test on the Carpenter tract, at 2,395 feet, flowed 250 barrels.

In the Mexia district, the Mexia Oil and Gas Company, drilled in a 10,000,000 cubic foot gas well on the Desenberg tract, at a depth of 655 feet, which is a very large volume of gas to be found at that shallow depth.

In the Markham district, the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company's test on the Swatsika tract produced 6,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas at 2,400 feet.

Panhandle Fields.

More life is being injected in the Fowlkes pool than in any other part of the Panhandle fields of Northern Texas at this time. This work is shallow and can be done by drilling machines which cuts the expense to some extent, as the heavy derricks are costly in any the fields. This pool is now about a year old and was first opened up by D. A. Smith, a former resident of Houston, and the man that drilled the first well to the shallow pay sand will give the field a try on a deep proposition and will start a well at once on the Cochran tract, where the drill will be sent down to a depth of at least 2,200 feet to test the lower stratas of the section in which the shallow production is found. The fact that it will be the first deep test to be made in the Fowlkes district, it will be watched with renewed energy in hopes of something new being developed. The Burkburnett field is very quiet and the deep sand field in the Electra district shows a heavy falling off to what it was some time ago.

Numerous wildcat wells are drilling over the Panhandle country and some of them are delayed by bad fishing jobs. The Jones Oil and Gas Company has a fishing job at 1,900 feet on the Colbert Ranch, in Haskell county. The well of the Stamford Oil and Gas Company is shut down at 2,180 feet on its test on the Bunkley tract, seventeen miles northeast of Stamford. The well may be given a shot at a depth of a little over 1,500 feet, where there was a showing.

The wildcat well of the Waxahachie Oil and Gas Company, on the Quinn tract, in Howard county, is shut down at 1,000 feet awaiting for the arrival of some fuel oil to be used as fuel for the boiler in drilling. The Badge Oil Company has started a test on the Simmons tract, near the town of St. Joe, in Montague county.

The wells for the week in the Panhandle field were by districts as follows:—

District.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Electra	6	215	1
Fowlkes	6	50	2
Iowa Park	1	....	1
Shackleford	1	....	1
Total	14	265	5
Previous week	14	262	7
Difference	..	3	2

In the Electra district, the Corsicana Petroleum Company's No. 67, Allen tract, produced sixty barrels at 1,510 feet. The Producers' Oil Company's No. 67, Waggoner Ranch, pumped twenty-five barrels at 1,961 feet; No. 1, Tate-Waggoner tract, seventy-five barrels at 1,851 feet, and No. 6, Sheldon tract, pumped fifty barrels at 1,511 feet.

Louisiana Fields.

In the Caddo-De Soto fields of Northern Louisiana, the De Soto pool is forging to the front with a rapid growth, making the busiest place in the entire Southwest fields. The De Soto field is growing over a large area of territory, now extending from Red River to the Sabine Parish, and from a long distance toward Caddo. The one drawback in the field was the heavy expense of moving material by team into the fields, when the roads are usually in bad shape, but this has changed now, as the railroad has been completed to Naborton. The past six months has seen seventy-seven wells finished in the district, and the glory of the work was the production, which amounted to 79,372 barrels, a very nice average.

The wells in the Caddo-De Soto district of Northern Louisiana for the week were distributed by districts as follows:—

District.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
De Soto	3	785	1
Jeems Bayou	3	120	1
Red River	2	200	..
Oil City	1	110	..
Blanchard	1	...	1
Totals	10	1,215	3
Previous week	9	633	4
Difference	1	582	1

In the De Soto district the Producers' Oil Company's No. 61 Sample tract produced 750 barrels. The Gulf Refining Company's test on section 25 pumped thirty-five barrels.

In the Jeems Bayou district J. W. Oliver's well on the Scott tract produced 100 barrels; the Atlas Oil Company's No. E3 Levee Board pumped twenty barrels.

In the Red River district the Gulf Refining Company's No. 2 Marston tract and the Producers' Oil Company's No. 1 Ardis tract each produced 100 barrels.

In the Oil City district the Higgins Oil and Gas Company's No. 3 Greer tract pumped 110 barrels.

Calgary Oil "Boom" Subsiding.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Toronto, Canada, July 31, 1914.

The oil "boom" at Calgary has subsided for the time being; in fact, it has been in subsidence for the past ten days. The reason is that there is no more money in sight just now to be placed in stocks, and the exchanges are obliged to wait until a real strike of oil is made and capital begins to come here from other parts of the country.

But while the brokers in the city are not enjoying the same activity on the exchanges that prevailed two or three weeks ago, the work of development in the field is progressing at a remarkable rate. There are now fifteen companies actually drilling for oil, with depths to their credit ranging from 400 to 2,700 feet.

There are twenty more companies which should be drilling within another week, and within the next six weeks, according to Mr. Janse, one of the principal contractors there, there will be some sixty wells actually being drilled. These sixty wells will extend all the way from the international boundary line to Rocky Mountain House, which is some seventy miles west of Red Deer. And it is now felt that if there is a big body of oil located anywhere in the foothills of Southern Alberta one of the numerous drills that will be placed in the field should surely penetrate it.

The Alberta Gazette of two weeks ago reported the number of incorporated oil companies at the end of June to be 400. Local records show that at the present time some 450 oil companies have been organized in this province, with a total authorized capitalization of over $400,000,000. To put each one of these companies in a position to develop their holdings it is claimed that at least $20,000,000 would be required as a working capital. That bears out the figures given by Mr. Janse.

He says that drilling with the new rotary drills which are being brought into the prospective oil district will cost on an average of $15 per foot, and that 3,000 feet seems to be the average depth at which the companies expect to find petroleum. At this rate of cost, therefore, some fifteen companies are actually at work now; twenty other companies are placing rigs in the field and should be boring within another fortnight; and there still remains out of the 450 incorporated concerns another score which have enough money for development work and which undoubtedly will be drilling also before the autumn. That leaves nearly 400 companies which have been organized which undoubtedly have acres and acres of good and bad leases, and which undoubtedly will be attempting to get all the money they can from the public through their stock issues.

The point is that the sixty companies that will be actively engaged in drilling for oil are all that are necessary to determine the value of this field, and at the present time the remaining 400 organizations, with their stock to sell, are unnecessary and should not be given any kind of assistance by the people of the East or West.

So far the field has been developed chiefly by means of the slow-going straight drills, which make their way downward through the earth by a heavy, pounding process. The most hopeful sign of the past two weeks has been the importation of several diamond rotary drills, which have the record of being able to bore a 3,000-foot well in thirty days. Other consignments of this improved equipment are now en route to Alberta, and with their arrival and establishment in the field development will proceed at a rapid pace.

London Petroleum Notes.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

London, July 24, 1914.

OIL AND MINING RIGHTS IN MEXICO—ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

A White Paper has been issued by the Foreign Office, giving the notes recently exchanged between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the protection of their na-

tionals owning oil properties and mining rights in Mexico.

In a dispatch from Mr. Bryan to Sir C. Spring Rice on June 2 the American Secretary of State called attention to the serious anxieties of American, British and Dutch citizens interested in oil properties near Tampico and Tuxpam, concerning the possible confiscation of their rights owing to their failure to meet their obligations under Mexican law in view of the political and military disturbances. The United States Government considered that any losses to bona fide owners of such properties in such circumstances would be inequitable, and proposed that their prospective governments should take steps to prevent wrong being done. His proposal was that the governments of the United States and Great Britain should agree to "withhold all diplomatic support from their respective citizens or subjects who claim, directly or indirectly, any right, title or interest in oil properties in Mexico which they have acquired since April 20, 1914, or may hereafter acquire directly or indirectly by reason of the cancellation of contracts, leases or other forms of conveyance, or by reason of the confiscation or taking by de facto authorities of properties in which American citizens or British subjects are interested on the ground of default in contractual obligations or non-compliance with legal requirements, provided such default or non-compliance was unavoidable because of military operations or political disturbances in Mexico."

To this proposal Sir C. Spring Rice gave the British Government's assent the same day.

On June 24 Mr. Bryan made the further proposal to extend this agreement so as to cover the loss of title to mines and mining rights, no recognition being given to claims arising since January 1, 1913, in similar circumstances, and this also was accepted by the British Government.

OIL FOR GERMAN SHIPPING—ENGLISH NEGOTIATIONS.

It is reported to-day from Hamburg that Herr Ballin left for England yesterday in order to make arrangements with regard to supply of oil fuel. What and with whom the negotiations will be are not disclosed, but Hamburg gossip refers them to the petroleum fields on the west coast of North America.

Galician Petroleum Report.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

There has been no development within the interval to effect any material change in ruling conditions of the market. A lower quotation was confirmed for crude oil apparently as a result of an increase in production. While prices for crude were of 6.30 kr. per 100 kilos at the beginning of June, they dropped to 5.90 kr. toward the 20th of the month.

General production of Boryslaw-Tustanowice for May, 1914, amounted to 82,270 tons, comparing with 80,090 tons for the previous month, being 2,180 tons more. Boryslaw was credited with 19,200 tons and Tustanowice with 63,070 tons. This increase in production is owing to some new completions and to an increase in the output of some wells. Thus the well Dzunla at Tustanowice came in on May 21 at a depth of 1,571 metres, cased with five-inch, flowing at the rate of 150 tons a day. The well Meta at Tustanowice has increased its production to 100 tons a day. This well was recently brought in and has hitherto given about 27 tons a day. The well Barbara at Boryslaw came in with a daily production of 20 tons.

The demand for drilling wells has continued the month under review. The British-Austrian Oil Investment Company has purchased the wells Blochowka 1 and 2 at Boryslaw; the price is said to be 1,500,000 kronen. The production of these wells is of about 1,900 tons per month. The group Mougret, together with the banking house Erlanger, have acquired the entire property and the oil wells of the Oesterreichische Petroleum-Industrie Aktiengesellschaft at Bithkow, Onlow and Nadworm, the price being 22,000,000 kronen. The yearly production is estimated at 3,000,000 kronen on the basis of the now prevailing prices. The same French syndicate, which is in partnership with the Bank Erlanger, has also purchased Messrs. Gold and Srozyinski's wells at Bithkow.

The government is now pushing on drilling operations at Egbell, in Hungary, near the Moravian frontier. It started two new wells, of which good results are expected. The production is to be sold to the mineral oil refinery Apollo.

A great number of gas-bearing lands were found in Hungary which the government will open gradually.

GALICIAN WELL DEVELOPMENTS.

Boryslaw.—The Galicia Naphtha Aktiengesellschaft's well 3 was 1,508 meters deep with four-inch casing in sandstone. The same company's No. 8 was 1,180 meters deep, with five-inch casing in sandstone. Their No. 14 was 1,117 meters deep, with six-inch casing in sandstone. The production is of 40 tons a day. Their No. 15 was 1,002 meters deep, with seven-inch casing in clay-slate. Their No. 16 was 987 meters deep, with seven-inch casing in clay-slate. Their No. 17 was 830 meters deep, with nine-inch casing in clay-slate. Their well No. 23 was 1,007 meters deep, with four-inch casing in sandstone. The production is of 7,500 kilos a day. Their No. 24 was 641 meters deep, with nine-inch casing in clay. Their well 26 was 1,274 deep, with five-inch casing in sandstone. Their well No. 27 was 1,360 meters deep, with four-inch casing in sandstone.

The Mineralol Reffinerie Aktien Gesellschaft's well No. 30 was 1,054 meters deep, cased with six-inch in sandstone, showing gases. The same company's No. 22 was 1,093 meters deep, with six-inch casing in slate with sandstone; it shows gasses.

The Ratoczyn Petroleum Gesellschaft's well No. 1 was 895 meters deep, with six inch casing. The production is of about 5,000 kilos a day. Well Irma was 998 meters deep with six-inch casing in hard sandstone. Well Krakus was 1,184 meters deep. Well Barbara was 1,318 meters deep, with six-inch casing.

Tustanowice.—The Galizische Petroleum Montan Aktiengesellschaft's well Glinski I was 1,289 meters deep, with 88/102 casing. The production is of 8,000 kilos a day. The same company's well Glinski II was 1,474 meters deep, with 118/132 casing in slate and sandstone. Their well Banzay No. 1 was 1,517 meters deep, with 132/118 casing. The output is of 7,500 kilos. Their well Jenny No. 1 was 1,489 meters deep, with 102/88 casing. The daily production is of 25 tons. Well Litwa No. 2 was 1,248 meters deep, with 88/102 casing. The production is of 7,000 kilos a day. Well Port Arthur No. 1 was 1,048 meters deep, with 103/148 casing; it shows strong gases. Well Port Arthur No. 2 was 1,351 meters deep, with 134/118 casing in sandstone. The production is of 7,700 kilos a day.

The Mineralol Raffinerie Actien Gesellschaft's well No. 11 was 884 meters deep, with nine-inch casing in slate; it showed traces of oil. The well Ian Kanty No. 8 was 178 meters deep, with twelve-inch casing in clay. Well Photogen No. 1 of the same company was 1,070 meters deep, with eight-inch casing in dark gray slate. Their well Photogen No. 2 was 449 meters deep, with ten-inch casing in black slate. The Galizische Naphtha Aktien Gesellschaft Galicia's well William 1 was 1,218 meters deep, with four-inch casing in sandstone. The production is of 5,000 kilos a day. The same company's well William 2 was 1,260 meters deep, with five-inch casing in sandstone. The production is of 5,000 tons a day. Their well Alfred was 1,146 meters deep, with four-inch casing in sandstone. The production is 50 tons a day. Well Tadensz 1 was 1,219 meters deep, with five-inch casing in sandstone. The production is 15 tons a day. Their well Tadensz 2 was 1,404 meters deep, with five-inch casing in sandstone. Their well Antoni 1 was 1,730 meters deep, with five-inch casing in sandstone. Their well Antoni 2 was 1,294 meters deep, with five-inch casing in sandstone. The production is 10 tons a day. Their well Ernot 1 was 1,475 meters deep, with five-inch casing in sandstone. The production is 5,000 kilos a day.

PETROLEUM CHARTERS.

Following is a list of vessels chartered and loading or to load petroleum at New York and Philadelphia. Quantities are refined, in barrels, unless stated otherwise:—

NEW YORK.

Week ending April 10.

French bark Nantes, Australia, 14c. June-July .....cs. 90,000

Week ending May 8.

Ital bark Era, Concepcion or Paysandu, $9 .....cs. 20,000

Week ending June 5.

Br bark Colonial Empire, Australia, basis 13c., one port, Sept.-Oct....cs. 90,000
Br ship Ben Lee, same, 12½c., Sept.-Oct. .....cs. 85,000

Week ending June 26.

Fch bark General Faidherbe, Australia, basis 11½c. one port, Aug-Sept....cs. 80,000

Week ending July 10.

Br bark Inverlogie, Australia, basis 11½c. one port, Aug.-Sept.....cs. 80,000

PHILADELPHIA.

Week ending April 3.

Br str Cecilia, two ports Japan or Korea, 17½c, July cs.180,000

Week ending July 10.

Bark Lingard, Stockholm, July....bbls. 6,000

PETROLEUM CLEARANCES.

Following are the clearances of petroleum from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans and San Francisco on the dates named. Refined, unless otherwise specified:—

NEW YORK.

July 17.

Br str Kazembe, Manila, 54,908 cs ref, 15,000 cs naphtha

July 20.

Br str Beachy, Newchwang, 67,866 cs
Br str Bermudian, Hamilton, 291 bbls, 1,100 cs
Am str Trafalgar, Havana, 100 cs

July 21.

Br str Zacapa, Santa Marta, 100 cs
Am str Bayamon, Pto Rico, 70 bbls, 2,800 cs ref, 359 bbls, 2,100 cs naphtha
Br str Orillamme, Havre, 2,230 gals naphtha

July 22.

Am str Zulia, Coro, 50 cs
Am str Zulia, Curacao, 145 cs
Am str Zulia, Maracaibo, 490 cs
Am str Zulia, La Guayra, 50 cs
Ger str Birkenfels, Melbourne, 250 cs
Ger str Birkenfels, Brisbane, 3,000 cs
Ger str Birkenfels, Adelaide, 121 bbls, 21,745 cs
Ger str Birkenfels, Fremantle, 5 bbls, 13,000 cs ref, 2,750 cs naphtha
Am str Colon, Cristobal, 5 bbls
Br str Javary, Whampoa, 13,672 cs
Str Celtic, Liverpool, 75 bbls

July 23.

Ger str Virginia, Hayti, 220 cs
Br str Valetta, Hong Kong, 80,150 cs
Br str Kelvinbank, Rosario, 40,000 cs
Br str Kelvinbank, Montevideo, 14,500 cs ref, 20 cs naphtha
Br str Kelvinbank, Buenos Aires, 50 bbls fuel oil
Str Parnassos, Oporto, 10,000 cs naphtha

July 24.

Br str Patani, Madeira, 2,500 cs naphtha
Br str Patani, Las Palmas, 1,000 cs
Br str Baron Jedburgh, Shanghai, 231,500 cs ref, 3,000 cs naphtha
Str Mexico, Havana, 40 cs
Str Calamares, Jamaica, 14 bbls
Br str Florizel, St Johns, N F, 165 bbls
Du str Prins Willem I, Curacao, 450 cs
Du str Prins Willem I, Hayti, 410 cs
Du str Prins Willem I, Cumana, 400 cs
Du str Prins Willem I, Carupano, 1,200 cs
Br str Patani, Africa West Coast, 60,000 cs ref and 160 bbls, 1,020 cs naphtha
Nor str Tyskland, Nassau, 6 bbls, 84 cs
Str River Orontes, Jaffa, 60,000 cs
Str River Orontes, Piraeus, 8,500 cs naphtha, 10 bbls fuel oil

July 25.

Str Lutetian, La Pallice, 487,055 gals crude
Str Lutetian, La Pallice, 1,738,585 gals naphtha
Ger str Santa Catharina, Paranagua, 5,000 cs
Ger str Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, 5,000 cs
Ger str Santa Catharina, Florianapolis, 5,000 cs ref, 50 cs naphtha
Ger str Santa Catharina, Santos, 6,000 cs ref, 100 cs naphtha
Ger str Santa Catharina, Rio Janeiro, 5,000 cs
Am str Seminole, Turks Island, 18 cs
Am str Seminole, San Domingo, 540 cs ref, 150 cs fuel oil
Br str Middleham Castle, Whampoa, 40,000 cs
Ger str Pz Sigismund, Panama, 434 cs
Ger str Pz Sigismund, Port Limon, 50 cs
Ger str Pz Sigismund, Colon, 100 cs
Br str Boniface, Ceara, 12,020 cs
Br str Boniface, Para, 8,000 cs ref, 1,210 cs naphtha
Br str Boniface, Maranham, 7,500 cs ref, 50 bbls fuel oil

July 27.

Du str Rotterdam, Amsterdam, 1,709,485 gals ref
Nor str Chr Knudsen, Smyrna, 185,000 gals fuel oil
Nor str Chr Knudsen, Piraeus, 1,480,000 gals fuel oil

July 28.

Br str Paul Paix, Dunkirk, 1,021,050 gals crude
Br str Paul Paix, Dunkirk, 961,260 gals naphtha

July 29.

Br str Suram, La Pallice, 1,532,390 gals ref bulk

July 30.

Br str Cheyenne, Barrow, 800,000 gls ref
Br str Cheyenne, Barrow, 1,500,000 gls naphtha
Ger str Klowa, Algiers and Savona, 2,320,965 gls ref
Br str Manchester Port, Rio Janeiro, 300 bls fuel oil

BOSTON.

July 21.

Br str Prince George, Yarmouth, N S, 750 gls
Br sch Etta Vaughan, Sandy Point, N S, 370 gls
Br sch Etta Vaughan, Shelburne, N S, 100 gls
Total for week:—Refined, 1,200 gls

BALTIMORE.

Str Hippolyte Dumois, Port Antonio, 17 drs, 1,810 gls and 21 bbls, 1,085 gls naphtha
Total for week:—Naphtha, 2,895 gls

NEW ORLEANS.

July 16.

Str Rosina, Celba, 2 bbls ref, 10 bbls, 25 cs naphtha

July 17.

Str Vlator, Tela, 100 drs naphtha

July 18.

Str Marietta di Giorgio, Bluefields, 526 drs naphtha
Str Jupiter, Curacao, 2,875 cs, 100 bbls ref
Str Torr Head, Belfast, 30 bbls naphtha

July 22.

Str Senator, Pearl Lagoon, 75 drs naphtha
Str Raon, Punta Gorda, 10 bbls, 100 cs, 27 drs naphtha

July 24.

Str Vedra, Hamburg, 1,799,865 gls ref, bulk

July 27.

Str Joseph Vaccaro, Celba, 50 drs naphtha
Total for week:—Refined, 1,833,715 gls; naphtha, 42,650 gls

SAN FRANCISCO.

July 13.

Am str Santa Maria, Honolulu, 190 drs, 20,140 gls gasoline, 1,260,000 g's crude
Am str Santa Maria, Kahului, 630,000 g's crude

July 14.

Ger str Hesperus, Pisagua, 2,661,915 gls crude

July 15.

Am schr Bertha Dolbeen, Tyne Point, Alaska, 120 drs, 11,300 gls distillate, 28 pkgs, 400 gls gasoline, 4 cs illuminating oil
Am schr O M Kellogg, Papeete, 500 cs illuminating oil, 17,795 gals, 1,362 pkgs distillate, 1,111 pkgs, 10,240 gls gasoline
Br str Cordelia, Antofagasta, 2,310,000 gls crude

July 16.

Am str J A Chanslor, Honolulu, 2,100,000 gls crude, 325 drs, 35,760 gls distillate, 264 drs, 29,040 gls gasoline
Am str Matsonia, Honolulu, 462,000 gls crude, 304 cs illuminating oil
Am str Eureka, St Michael, Alaska, 2,305 pkgs, 163,530 g's distillate, 2,617 pkgs, 16,260 gls illuminating oil, 2,564 pkgs, 33,380 g's gasoline
Br str Satanta, Woosung, 1,194,765 gls illuminating oil
Br str Oberon, Vancouver, B C, 2,616,000 gls crude

July 17.

Br str Ranella, Shanghai, 1,558,045 gls illuminating oil, 606,540 gls crude

July 17.

Br str Elisnore, Ancon, C Z, 2,520,000 gls crude

July 18.

Am str City of Sydney, San Jose de Guatemala, 300 cs illuminating oil
Am str City of Sydney, Puntarenas, C A, 90 cs illuminating oil
Am str City of Sydney, Champerico, 500 cs illuminating oil
Am str City of Sydney, Acajutla, 200 cs illuminating oil
Am str City of Sydney, Corinto, 200 cs illuminating oil
Total for week:—Refined, 2,790,050 gls; naphtha, 93,200 gls; crude, 14,626,365 g's; gas oil, 168,375 gls

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

The following are the exports of petroleum products from the port of New York, in gallons, during the past week and since January 1, as are also exports during the corresponding period of last year:—

NEW YORK.

Refined.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1914.	Same time last year.
Aarhuus	.....	.....	1,575,000
Acajutla	.....	.....	5,000
Adelaide	223,500	1,636,265	1,291,060
Aden	.....	966,270	1,560,160
Africa, South	.....	.....	180,030
Africa, West Coast	600,000	5,146,790	3,466,500
Algiers	2,320,965	2,335,930	.....
Algoa Bay	.....	247,500	438,140
Amapala	.....	.....	790
Amoy	.....	.....	1,535,710
Amsterdam	1,709,485	6,959,485	1,800,000
Ancud	.....	50,000	.....
Antofagasta	.....	697,830	554,750
Antigua	.....	26,150	35,800
Antwerp	.....	10,360,410	18,970,555
Arica	.....	90,000	.....
Avonmouth	.....	7,896,250	6,870,970
Azores	.....	.....	30,000
Bahia	.....	2,295,000	1,975,200
Bahia Blanca	.....	693,500	625,550
Bahia Caraquez	.....	2,000	22,000
Banda	.....	610,000	.....
Barbadoes	.....	164,750	204,050
Barcelona	.....	30,000	.....
Barranquilla	.....	11,550	1,250
Barrow	800,000	1,495,540	.....
Batavia	.....	6,131,000	307,870
Beira	.....	346,650	60,800
Belize	.....	49,000	10,000
Belfast	.....	2,300,000	.....
Bergen	.....	3,865,625	364,300
Birkenhead	.....	5,583,275	.....
Bolivia	.....	67,000	24,000
Bocas del Toro	.....	5,200	26,000
Bombay	.....	1,670,000	806,370
Bremen	.....	22,050	.....
Brisbane	30,000	35,000	1,000
Buenaventura	.....	7,820	8,500
Buenos Aires	.....	306,000	1,825,550
Cabadello	.....	305,000	531,600
Calais	.....	2,282,485	337,075
Calcutta	.....	3,542,000	3,292,730
Caleta Buena	.....	.....	3,000
Callao	.....	44,700	42,000
Cape Gracios	.....	.....	1,500
Cape Town	.....	1,601,000	1,641,990
Cartagena	.....	24,000	20,750
Carupano	12,000	58,000	59,250
Cayenne	.....	17,650	112,000
Cebu	.....	1,050,000	1,984,680
Ceara	120,200	507,200	514,800
Cette	.....	332,465	2,490,035
Chefoo	.....	2,976,030	.....
Chinkiang	.....	.....	4,412,170
Christiansted	.....	13,000	13,050
Ciudad Bolivar	.....	123,050	43,700
Christchurch	.....	2,500	175,000
Coconada	.....	300,000	500,000
Cochin	.....	450,000	.....
Colombo	.....	1,005,000	1,336,000
Colon	1,000	156,340	293,300
Constantinople	.....	1,511,000	.....
Copenhagen	.....	4,153,620	3,286,490
Coquimbo	.....	70,000	56,455
Corinto	.....	5,820	13,000
Coro	500	4,600	4,750
Coronel	.....	10,000	10,000
Corral	.....	210,000	210,250
Cristobal	250	163,100	375,850
Cuba	1,400	71,890	105,370
Cumana	4,000	22,500	31,400
Curacao	5,950	77,810	106,470
Dalny	.....	.....	681,150
Dar es Salaam	.....	10,000	117,000
Durban	.....	1,343,000	.....
Delagoa Bay	.....	1,187,500	1,519,000
Demerara	.....	220,070	222,350
Dominica	.....	41,075	56,780
Dublin	.....	2,343,395	1,168,850
Dunedin	.....	404,850	1,010,650
Durban	.....	279,980	420,250
Dunkirk	.....	.....	1,100,475
East London	.....	736,490	643,280
Esmeralda	.....	.....	2,500
Eten	.....	.....	4,000
Fayal, Azores	.....	.....	35,000
Florianapolis	50,000	295,000	130,000
Flushing	.....	27,543,590	34,010,655
Fredericksted	.....	79,450	15,600
Fremantle	130,250	1,341,750	2,227,330
Furt Blaye	.....	1,886,765	.....
Genoa	.....	250,000	550
Ghent	.....	.....	900,000
Grenada	.....	48,500	42,500
Gothenburg	.....	.....	2,675,000
Grangemouth	.....	.....	343,000
Guadeloupe	.....	103,460	94,590
Guanta	.....	15,000	6,000
Guayaquil	.....	.....	103,500
Haiphong	.....	.....	600,000
Halifax	.....	1,061,050	1,300,500
Hamburg	.....	17,450	86,850
Hamilton, Bermuda	25,550	208,930	238,680
Hankow	.....	1,050,000	6,490,080
Havre	.....	4,391,970	4,190,925
Hayti	6,300	165,550	544,870
Hodeidah	.....	300,000	1,000,000
Helsingborg	.....	.....	124,750
Hong Kong	801,500	3,266,460	8,176,560
Hull	.....	.....	1,500
Ilheui, Brazil	.....	100,000	350,000
Iquique	.....	370,000	70,000
Iquitos	.....	24,900	48,700
Itacoatiara	.....	10,000	.....
Jaffa	60,000	60,000	.....
Jamaica	700	609,120	763,960
Jeddah	.....	.....	150,000
Karrichi	.....	1,650,000	1,071,600
Karrikal	.....	505,000	370,000
Karang Antoe	.....	1,770,000	.....
La Guayra	500	561,090	349,680
La Libertad	.....	1,000	.....
La Pallice	1,532,390	2,840,875	1,705,815
Las Palmas	30,000	815,060	.....
La Plata	.....	2,655,360	5,011,430
La Union	.....	250	5,500
Leixoes	.....	.....	1,100
Lisbon	.....	4,746,700	2,904,045
Liverpool	3,750	28,150	.....
London	.....	18,402,905	24,146,775
Lyttleton	.....	.....	31,250
Macelo	.....	693,000	641,000
Macassar	.....	500,000	900,000
Madagascar	.....	200,000	.....
Madeira	.....	40,000	.....
Madras	.....	.....	3,950,000
Manaos	.....	786,300	888,600
Manila	549,980	2,794,980	4,177,790
Manta	.....	2,600	55,000
Maracaibo	4,900	117,210	139,700
Maranham	75,000	315,000	268,300
Marseilles	.....	956,445	1,100,715
Mauritius	.....	60,000	120,000
Martinique	.....	80,750	81,500
Melbourne	2,560	2,361,520	2,743,590
Menado	.....	470,000	.....
Mersina	.....	300,000	300
Messina	.....	2,592,425	.....
Mollendo	.....	179,500	72,000
Mombasa	.....	.....	243,000
Montevideo	145,000	2,357,000	2,595,490
Montserrat	.....	3,000	.....
Muscat	.....	.....	1,600,250
Mossel Bay	.....	62,000	97,000
Nassau	1,140	306,390	71,900
Natal	.....	84,380	405,000
Nevis	.....	.....	600
Newchwang	678,000	703,060	5,692,240
Oporto	.....	20,000	2,544,740
Oran	.....	.....	550,000
Oscarshamm	.....	.....	275,000
Oxelsound	.....	.....	2,490,000
Pascasmayo	.....	3,000	5,000
Padang	.....	250,000	470,000
Panama	4,340	92,620	8,750
Para	80,000	1,145,050	1,493,000
Parahyba	.....	327,180	84,500
Paramaribo	.....	156,400	144,500
Paranagua	70,000	300,000	45,000
Patras	.....	930,000	.....
Paysandu	.....	150,000	100,000
Payta	.....	23,000	.....
Pekalongen	.....	.....	811,965
Pelotas	.....	2,000	2,500
Penang	.....	400,000	775,000
Pernambuco	.....	1,435,000	2,033,500
Piraeus	1,480,000	1,780,000	.....
Pisagua	.....	5,000	.....
Pisco	.....	24,000	.....
Pondisherry	.....	150,000	.....
Porto Delgado	.....	65,000	.....
Port Alegre	.....	.....	38,000
Port Barrios	.....	34,000	31,000
Porto Cabello	.....	261,930	224,480
Port Colombia	.....	13,600	28,600
Port Cortez	.....	15,900	3,050
Port du Bouc	.....	847,755	580,750
Port Elizabeth	.....	409,400	592,080
Port Limon	500	11,250	11,150
Port Madryn	.....	38,000	15,000
Port Natal	.....	253,000	463,680
Porto Rico	31,500	993,585	907,450
Port Said	.....	9,775,930	5,417,600
Port of Spain	.....	92,520	183,470
Port Soudan	.....	.....	10,000
Port Swetterham	.....	150,000	500,000
Port Velho, Brazil	.....	27,200	.....
Prala	.....	11,300	.....
Progreso	.....	.....	200
Punta Arenas	.....	650,000	687,300
Puntarenas, C.R.	.....	2,700	3,200
Rangoon	.....	1,120,000	61,000
Reyjavik	.....	.....	176,850
Rio Gallegos	.....	27,000	261,000
Rio Grande do Sul	50,000	1,862,500	1,300,000
Rio Janeiro	50,000	1,436,500	2,876,010
Rockhampton	.....	1,750	6,250
Rosario	400,000	450,000	2,697,340
Rotterdam	.....	23,832,800	30,507,875
Rouen	.....	690,580	1,419,230
Ruatan	.....	1,000	.....
Saigon	.....	583,500	1,338,450
Salaverry	.....	8,500	25,000
Samarang	.....	.....	969,480
San Andreas	.....	1,750	.....
Santa Fe, Arg. Republic	.....	75,000	705,000
San Domingo	5,400	514,530	693,840
San Fernando	.....	80,000	140,000
San Juan de Sur	.....	8,000	21,700
San Julien	.....	2,000	1,000
Santa Cruz	.....	2,000	4,000
Santa Marta	1,000	13,850	4,100
Santos	60,000	5,000,150	5,207,220
Sao Francisco	.....	10,000	225,000
Sao Paulo	.....	.....	50,000
Savanilla	.....	7,000	27,100
Savona	.....	1,787,760	1,142,050
Shanghai	2,315,000	7,750,230	4,750,330
Singapore	.....	1,100,000	702,500
Skaadeving, Norway	.....	.....	330,250
Smyrna	.....	.....	410,000
Sourabaya	.....	.....	1,787,500
Stockholm	.....	4,075,000	1,225,000
Sundsvall	.....	223,820	446,850
Surinam	.....	30,350	32,800
Sydney	.....	1,814,640	612,550
Suva	.....	942,480	.....
St. Croix	.....	500	1,950
St. John, N. B.	.....	.....	750,000
St. Johns, N. F.	8,250	776,600	624,800
St. Kitts	.....	47,640	53,500
St. Lucia	.....	19,200	26,750
St. Martins	.....	.....	1,500
St. Michaels	.....	2,250	.....
St. Pierre, Miquelon	.....	5,250	.....
St. Thomas	.....	24,950	25,020
St. Vincents, C. V. Is.	.....	80,000	.....
St. Vincents, W I	.....	4,300	.....
Taku Bar	.....	6,442,190	3,373,150
Talcahuano	.....	906,390	1,312,630

Taltal		358,000	171,000
Tela		1,250	.....
Tellicherri		.....	1,250,000
Teneriffe		180,000	.....
Timaru		50,000	.....
Tjilatjap		930,000	280,000
Trieste		3,750	500
Teceira, Azores		.....	10,200
Tocopilla		45,000	.....
Trinidad		246,650	193,830
Tsingtau		.....	1,950,550
Tumaco		2,800	13,650
Turks Island	180	4,550	7,820
Tuticorin		695,000	500,000
Valencia		.....	945,000
Valparaiso		2,362,520	2,495,000
Vathy		.....	400,000
Vera Cruz		7,000	6,000
Victoria, Brazil		305,000	534,930
Wellington		505,000	651,870
Woosung		8,212,790	2,206,620
Whampoa	536,720	2,982,000	2,750,380
Yokkaichi		.....	500,000
Yokohama		524,500	1,777,840
Zanzibar		100,000	.....
Totals	14,980,260	290,919,550	299,510,910

Crude.

Alicante		1,902,360	2,791,385
Bilboa		955,360	.....
Blaye		.....	1,521,345
Bordeaux		1,540,185	.....
Calais		3,705,390	4,778,000
Cartagena		866,065	750,000
Cette		1,531,700	.....
Coruna		1,486,270	.....
Cuba		20,600	5,200
Dunkirk	1,021,650	1,021,650	.....
Flushing		1,000	.....
Furt Blaye		.....	1,387,715
Havre		4,378,485	7,010,880
La Pallice	487,055	487,055	.....
Marseilles		1,310,020	.....
Maceio		5,500	.....
Palma		.....	965,295
Porto Rico		7,500	9,250
Rouen		1,816,065	1,509,845
Santander		948,980	1,511,015
Seville		643,620	.....
Valparaiso		25,000	.....
Valencia		.....	974,500
Vigo		640,695	2,481,510
Totals	1,508,705	21,800,820	26,363,485

Fuel Oil.

Algoa Bay		2,500	.....
Antwerp		375,000	.....
Avonmouth		302,700	.....
Azores		.....	5,000
Bahia		25,400	20,130
Barbadoes		2,500	5,000
Buenos Aires	2,500	9,950	90,300
Cape Town		1,000	.....
Cartagena		.....	2,000
Ceara		3,000	.....
Colon		1,000	.....
Copenhagen		750	.....
Cristobal		300	.....
Cuba		12,000	18,750
Curacao		.....	2,750
Demerara		12,285	20,000
Dunedin		500	.....
East London		7,500	.....
Ellingholme		2,142,810	.....
Flushing		2,486,700	.....
Fredericksted		6,200	4,900
Furt Blaye		.....	522,200
Halifax		.....	450,000
Guadeloupe		.....	1,000
Guayaquil		1,000	.....
Hamburg		6,250	.....
Hamilton		750	6,600
Iquique		.....	1,500
Iquitos		.....	1,000
Jamaica		5,500	5,350
Killingholme		2,150,000	.....
La Plata		1,000	10,000
London		6,371,320	1,000
Liverpool		175,000	.....
London		15,810	.....
Maceio		10,750	.....
Manchester		175,000	.....
Maranham	2,500	5,500	.....
Marseilles		.....	1,250
Montevideo		133,150	66,750
Mossel Bay		5,000	5,000
Oporto		.....	14,680
Para		3,000	.....
Paranagua		.....	500
Piraeus	1,480,500	1,480,500	.....
Pernambuco		10,000	14,000
Paramaribo		11,000	.....
Port Limon		.....	700
Port Natal		2,500	.....
Port Velho, Brazil		15,000	9,000
Porto Rico		31,250	58,000
Punta Arenas		19,500	18,000
Rio Grande do Sul		18,000	1,500
Rio Janeiro	5,000	27,700	25,450
Rotterdam		2,500	1,350,000
San Domingo	1,500	54,000	12,010
Santos		13,450	.....
Sao Francisco		.....	5,000
Savona		500	500,000
Smyrna	185,000	185,000	.....
Shearness, Eng.		6,438,920	.....
St. Kitts		2,400	.....
St. Michaels, Azores		.....	1,250
Sydney		3,250	.....
Trinidad		1,500	.....
Valparaiso		134,500	45,000
Wellington		3,200	.....
Totals	1,677,000	23,183,695	2,996,540

Gas Oil.

Antwerp		1,125,000	585,000
Avonmouth		912,600	1,225,800
Bahia Blanca		400,000	.....
Birkenhead		2,000	.....
Buenos Aires		56,615	5,500
Ciudad Bolivar		5,000	.....
Copenhagen		1,445,975	.....
Cuba		4,775	4,800
Flushing		600	423,925
Liverpool		2,469,000	.....
London		15,551,105	6,825,000
Manchester		1,050,000	.....
Melbourne		.....	10,000
Martinique		600	.....
Montevideo		.....	20,000
Napier		10,000	.....
Paramaribo		23,000	.....
Pernambuco		26,000	29,000
Porto Rico		.....	21,500
Rio Janeiro		20,000	132,670
Santos		15,325	61,000
Sydney		58,500	.....
Trinidad		4,900	.....
Totals		26,179,045	9,323,895

Naphtha.

Adelaide		464,000	254,840
Aden		18,000	8,800
Africa, South		.....	11,500
Africa, West Coast	78,200	208,040	69,954
Algiers		272,700	92,500
Algoa Bay		710,750	35,150
Antofagasta		32,050	19,225
Antwerp		1,352,800	1,725,000
Arica		1,155,500	1,325,000
Azores		.....	21,500
Auckland		2,242,500	1,683,750
Algiers		272,700	131,150
Bahia		481,500	305,000
Bahia Blanca		317,500	690,000
Barbadoes		17,070	27,240
Barcelona		9,500	.....
Barranquilla		1,900	2,000
Barrow	1,500,000	3,017,395	.....
Beira		46,850	13,505
Belize		10,500	.....
Blaye		.....	1,832,695
Bolivia		1,500	.....
Bombay		30,000	35,000
Brisbane		45,030	.....
Buenaventura		700	.....
Buenos Aires		101,395	571,000
Cabadello		4,000	11,500
Calais		656,265	1,607,765
Cape Gracios		6,000	.....
Cape Town		336,800	236,500
Caracas		.....	1,000
Cartagena		6,820	40,290
Cayenne		.....	2,000
Ceara		1,408,900	959,000
Cebu		.....	185,000
Chefoo		2,000	.....
Chinkiang		.....	35,000
Ciudad Bolivar		6,035	.....
Colombo		10,000	.....
Colon		32,150	255,250
Constantinople		10,000	.....
Copenhagen		625,000	16,275
Coquimbo		1,500	650
Corral		12,750	4,050
Coro		.....	250
Cuba		137,515	204,000
Cristobal		16,200	1,000
Curacao		350	1,000
Dalny		.....	20,000
Dar es Salam		15,000	.....
Darien		50,000	.....
Delagoa Bay		352,800	816,600
Demerara		30,255	25,650
Desterro		.....	1,000
Durban		154,000	161,000
Dunedin		797,500	1,467,500
Dunkirk	961,260	962,560	.....
East London		298,200	138,240
Florianopolis	500	15,500	5,000
Flushing		7,510,000	2,023,910
Fredericksted		2,500	.....
Fremantle	27,500	47,500	195,500
Frontera		.....	5,000
Genoa		75,000	.....
Georgetown		.....	1,610
Gotheaburg		.....	400,000
Granada		1,750	.....
Guadaloupe		8,000	2,400
Guayaquil		1,200	1,101,750
Halifax		1,443,500	1,073,250
Hamilton		6,900	.....
Hayti		1,800	33,470
Havre	2,200	9,921,490	3,725,765
Ibicui, Brazil		.....	250,000
Iquique		31,045	9,400
Iquitos		1,200	2,950
Jamaica		83,340	195,735
Karachi		.....	4,000
La Guayra		91,705	109,240
La Pallice	1,739,585	1,739,585	.....
La Plata		7,433,525	2,716,430
Las Palmas		135,000	.....
Lexoes		.....	22,000
Lisbon		2,133,670	382,940
London		10,692,265	4,637,205
Lyttleton		50,000	100,000
Macassar		.....	11,800
Maceio		23,800	10,800
Madagascar		5,000	.....
Madeira	25,000	51,000	.....
Manila	150,000	450,000	562,000
Manaos		26,750	38,700
Maracaibo		22,430	200
Maranham		7,950	31,100
Maranhao		30,000	.....
Marseilles		158,665	250
Martinique		3,000	2,840
Mauritius		85,000	40,200
Melbourne		775,000	1,085,500
Mombassa		.....	26,000
Montevideo	200	289,700	1,206,000
Mossel Bay		20,000	76,500
Muscat		.....	500
Napier		182,500	.....
Nassau		3,750	1,050
Natal		.....	4,900
Newchwang		.....	530,000
Oporto	100,000	110,000	64,000
Padang		10,000	.....
Panama		15,750	.....
Para	12,100	126,700	161,700
Parahyba		.....	350
Pernambuco		181,250	253,300
Paranagua		90,000	50,000
Patras		110,000	.....
Pernambuco		171,250	203,300
Penang		5,000	5,000
Piraeus	85,000	245,000	.....
Port Alegre		3,840	.....
Port Barrios		600	1,425
Port Cabello		3,000	12,300
Port Colombia		1,090	13,500
Port Cortez		.....	500
Port de Bouc		988,000	2,194,105
Port Elizabeth		203,050	283,000
Port Madryn		23,600	7,500
Port Natal		17,000	93,000
Porto Rico	38,950	877,820	802,845
Port of Spain		25,250	23,000
Port Said		225	.....
Port Velho, Brazil		11,335	.....
Punta Arenas		42,100	7,420
Rio Gallegos, A. R.		1,000	1,000
Rio Grande do Sul		170,000	135,000
Rio Negro		.....	2,000
Rio Janeiro		937,570	4,482,980
Rosario		1,065,630	1,105,305
Rouen		1,730,310	854,320
Saigon		35,000	.....
Salaverry		.....	597,885
San Domingo		79,640	76,550
Santa Cruz		.....	1,300
Santa Fe, Arg. Republic		400,000	280,000
San Fernando		.....	13,750
San Julien		1,000	2,000
Santa Marta		.....	1,700
Santos	1,000	247,000	2,525,000
Sao Francisco		10,000	10,000
Sao Paolo		.....	500
Savanilla		4,175	5,800
Savona		.....	1,381,320
Shanghai	30,000	190,000	.....
Singapore		15,000	.....
Smyrna	185,000	185,000	.....
Stockholm		925,000	.....
Surinam		600	.....
Sydney		615,000	300,000
Suva		480,000	.....
St. John, N. B.		600,000	.....
St. Johns, N. F.		64,695	1,110
St. Kitts		850	.....
St. Pierre, Miquelon		3,750	.....
Taku Bar		20,000	.....
Taicahuano		20,600	8,600
Taltal		1,100	.....
Teneriffe		50,000	.....
Timaru		100,000	.....
Trinidad		84,550	27,660
Tjilatjap		1,000	.....
Tocopilla		500	200
Tsingtau		.....	3,000
Valparaiso		315,480	124,050
Vera Cruz		500	.....
Vancouver		25,000	.....
Victoria, Brazil		31,000	11,000
Wellington		180,500	315,750
Woosung		1,000	.....
Zanzibar		2,500	.....
Totals	4,936,585	71,287,695	52,157,095

Philadelphia Petroleum Exports.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Philadelphia, July 30, 1914.

Exports of petroleum in bulk from this port during the past week totaled 1,029,250 gallons, comprising the cargo of but one tank steamship, the Kremlin. She carried out refined petroleum for Antwerp. This brings the total for the year thus far up to 117,538,875 gallons, while during the same period in 1913 the total bulk exports were 144,486,221 gallons.

Manifests returned during the same period show the following heavy exports of the non-explosive mineral oils and greases, carried out in the regular merchant vessels clearing from this port:—Amsteldyk for Rotterdam, with 81,352 gallons of lubricating oil, 100 barrels of grease; Haverford for Liverpool, with 139,584 gallons of lubricating oil, 150 gallons of mineral grease, 46,150 gallons of petroleum grease, 10 barrels of grease; Arkansas for Copenhagen, with 20,282 gallons of lubricating oil.

The steamships St. Cecelia and the Terrier are now in port, each loading 2,000,000 gallons of refined petroleum in cases for ports in Japan. The barge Lingard is loading 6,000 barrels of refined petroleum for Stockholm, while other vessels under charter to load bulk cargoes at this port are the Ems, La Campine, Pennoil, Terek, Washington and the Navahoe.

According to advices received at its offices in this city, the National Oil Company is now shipping about 3,000 barrels of oil a day from its properties near Tampico, Mexico. Vice-Prdesident Penrose is now at the plant, and with the elimination of the prospect of further trouble from the military forces, it is predicted by an officer of the company here that the shipments of oil for the month of July alone will reach 100,000 barrels.

Twelve Months' Exports of Mineral Oils.

GOVERNMENT REPORT INDICATES VOLUME GAINS IN ILLUMINATING, NAPHTHAS AND RESIDUUMS, BUT A DECLINE IN CRUDE AND LUBRICATING AND PARAFFINE.

The Department of Commerce at Washington, D. C., reports the exports of mineral oils from the principal customs districts, representing about 98 per cent. of the shipments from all ports, during June, 1914, with the totals for twelve months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1913, as follows:—

Crude.

	June, 1914 Gallons.	June, 1914 Dollars.
New York	4,645,012	296,642
New Orleans	2,033,389	75,528
Arizona	1,332,000	47,250
Southern California	2,520,000	45,000
Washington	189,169	3,919
Michigan	3,956,435	127,131
Ohio	1,557,400	43,818
Totals	16,233,405	639,288
Totals, June, 1913	16,695,851	766,659
Totals, 12 months, ending June—		
1914	146,056,086	6,808,513
1913	177,712,223	7,069,236
Loss, per cent	17.81	3.69

Illuminating Oil.

	June, 1914 Gallons.	June, 1914 Dollars.
New York	40,712,552	3,209,438
Philadelphia	11,218,688	627,612
New Orleans	23,165,106	1,144,777
Sabine	11,403,827	684,762
Arizona	18,340	3,731
San Francisco	16,082,648	750,377
Southern California	3,111	466
Washington	7,575	1,036
Buffalo	8,554	3,387
Dakota	187,591	8,465
Michigan	48,736	2,868
Ohio	181,830	11,035
Totals	103,638,558	6,447,954
Totals, June, 1913	100,817,464	6,824,336
Totals, 12 months, ending June—		
1914	1,155,809,430	74,374,091
1913	1,046,954,019	66,039,790
Gain, per cent	10.40	12.62

Lubricating and Paraffine Oils.

	June, 1914 Gallons.	June, 1914 Dollars.
Maryland	735,897	105,289
New York	10,490,464	1,604,604
Philadelphia	2,708,965	329,055
Galveston	24,820	5,223
New Orleans	490,218	180,320
Sabine	97,143	19,428
Arizona	5,974	2,072
San Francisco	179,062	23,686
Southern California	566	211
Washington	12,230	5,986
Buffalo	322,781	47,190
Dakota	106,541	15,698
Michigan	79,149	8,835
Ohio	15,686	2,503
Totals	15,269,496	2,350,100
Totals, June, 1913	12,589,655	1,924,788
Totals, 12 months, ending June—		
1914	195,472,181	27,566,378
1913	210,707,429	29,120,443
Loss, per cent	7.23	5.34

Naphthas, Gasoline, Etc.

	June, 1914 Gallons.	June, 1914 Dollars.
Maryland	5,660	374
New York	19,345,656	1,416,555
New Orleans	1,403,734	161,543
Sabine	2,463,974	248,181
Arizona	5,451	1,500
San Francisco	958,943	97,365
Southern California	13,208	1,980
Washington	116,910	22,772
Buffalo	826,962	77,241
Dakota	570,977	57,305
Michigan	664,573	63,737
Ohio	8,618	938
Totals	17,382,036	2,149,491
Totals, June, 1913	12,384,535	1,833,027
Totals, 12 months, ending June—		
1914	185,578,776	26,568,682
1913	174,073,477	23,883,424
Gain, per cent	6.69	11.24

Residuum, Gas Oil, Fuel Oil, Etc.

	June, 1914 Gallons.	June, 1914 Dollars.
New York	9,639,917	320,048
Philadelphia	2,641,091	109,952
New Orleans	1,867,936	60,233
Sabine	16,220,962	537,848
San Francisco	32,189,565	564,840
Southern California	33,449	672
Washington	14,621	766
Buffalo	264,751	9,771
Dakota	170,447	5,425
Michigan	451,462	15,390
Ohio	1,746,154	63,298
Totals	64,640,355	1,688,252
Totals, June, 1913	38,802,237	925,774
Totals, 12 months, ending June—		
1914	586,301,690	15,562,192
1913	338,299,155	8,401,216
Gain, per cent	73.36	73.33

Total Mineral Oils.

	June, 1914 Gallons.	June, 1914 Dollars.
Maryland	738,987	105,663
New York	75,233,491	6,847,287
Philadelphia	16,568,744	1,066,619
Galveston	24,820	5,223
New Orleans	28,960,383	1,622,401
Sabine	30,185,906	1,490,219
Arizona	1,361,765	54,553
San Francisco	49,410,218	1,436,268
Southern California	2,570,334	48,329
Washington	340,505	34,479
Buffalo	1,422,988	137,589
Dakota	1,035,556	86,893
Michigan	5,200,355	217,970
Ohio	3,509,688	121,592
Totals	216,563,850	13,275,085
Totals, June, 1913	181,289,742	12,274,584
Totals, 12 months, ending June—		
1914	2,269,218,073	150,879,856
1913	1,947,746,303	134,514,109
Gain, per cent	16.50	12.17

New York Health Board Restricts Dispensing of All Opium Content Preparations.

Despite the unceasing protests of pharmacists throughout the metropolitan district against the New York city Board of Health's declared intention to prohibit the dispensing except upon prescription of all preparations containing even infinitesimal quantities of opium and its derivatives, including those generally recognized as "household remedies," the members of that board, consisting of the Commissioners of Health and Police, and the Health Officer of the Port of New York, have adopted an amendment to the Sanitary Code, making it a misdemeanor to sell at retail any and all such preparations, unless called for in prescriptions.

This drastic amendment to the Sanitary Code, which becomes effective immediately, was passed by the Health Board at a meeting held last Tuesday afternoon, when section 182 of that code was changed so as to eliminate the hitherto existing exemptions in favor of the sale, without prescription, of "compounded mixtures containing opium or morphine or their derivatives, the formulas for which are given in the latest Dispensatory or National Formulary, in which said mixtures the maximum dose, as plainly stated on the label of the package as dispensed, does not contain in excess of one-half a grain of powdered opium or the equivalent of its alkaloids," and also in favor of preparations intended for external use. The amendment of this section made by the board also prohibits the sale of cannabis indica and all preparations thereof, in addition to including, as heretofore, a prohibition against the sale of opium and cocaine and all their derivatives and preparations.

As amended, section 182 of the Sanitary Code now reads:—

Section 182.' No cocaine or salts of cocaine, alpha or beta eucain, either alone or in combination with other substances, or any substance under any other name giving a physiological reaction similar to the physiological reaction of cocaine; and no opium or preparation of opium, and no morphine or salts of morphine, and no cannabis indica or preparation of cannabis indica, or the derivtives of either or any of the substances named herein, shall be held or offered for sale or sold or given away at retail, by any person in the city of New York, except upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician, veterarinarian or dentist.

Nothing hereinbefore mentioned, however, shall apply to compounded mixtures containing opium or morphine or cannabis indica or their derivatives for external use only, in the form of liniments, ointments, oleates or plasters.

Before being amended, section 182 of the Sanitary Code read:—

Sec. 182. No cocaine or salts of cocaine, eucain, alpha or beta eucain, either alone or in combination with other substances, or any substance under any other name giving a similar chemical test of cocaine; and no opium or official preparation of opium, and no morphine or salts of morphine, or the derivatives of either or any of them, shall be sold at retail by any person in the city of New York except upon the written prescription of a physician, duly authorized to practice as such, or other person duly authorized by law to practice medicine and administer drugs, or perform surgery with the use of instruments.

Nothing hereinbefore mentioned, however, shall apply to compounded mixtures containing opium or morphine or their derivatives, the formulas for which are given in the latest Dispensatory or National Formulary, in which said mixture, the maximum dose, as plainly stated on the label of the package as dispensed, does not contain in excess of one-half grain of powdered opium or the equivalent of its alkaloids; or to preparations for external use only, in the form of liniments, lotions, ointments or oleates.

The last-mentioned preparations shall be labeled "For External Use Only," and marked "Poison."

It will be noted, by comparing the hitherto existing section with the amended one, that several changes have been made in the wording of the first two paragraphs, aside from the inclusion of cannabis indica and the exclusion of the exceptions in favor of the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations containing minimum quantities of opium and its derivatives. The first of these changes is perceived in the substitution for the words "giving a similar chemical test of cocaine" to "giving a physiological reaction similar to the physiological reaction of cocaine," and the second such change will be noted in the omission of the word "official" before the words "preparations of opium." These changes were evidently made with the intention of strengthening the provisions of the local law and closing all possible "loopholes," through which violators might escape on technicalities.

The most important change in the wording, aside from those already mentioned, is found, however, in the permission given to pharmacists to fill prescriptions written by duly licensed veterinarians and dentists, as well as those written by duly

licensed physicians. Another change is found in the "drug-net" provision against the holding, offering for sale or giving away as well as against selling at retail, except upon prescription, any of the substances mentioned. Last and least of the changes is the addition of the word "plasters" and the elimination of the word "lotions" in the exemptions in favor of external application preparations.

At two recent meetings of the Advisory Council of the Board of Health, which were attended by its pharmacist members representing the druggists of this city, vehement protests were entered against the elimination of the hitherto existing exemptions, in favor of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations containing minute quantities of opium and its derivatives, which were granted in 1909, after the Sanitary Code's section 182 had been adopted without any such exceptions. At the latest meeting of the Advisory Council, the pharmacist members asked permission to retain the privilege of dispensing, without prescription, such household U. S. P. and N. F. preparations, with minimum opium and morphine content, as brown mixture, Stokes' expectorant, Warburg's tincture and compound syrup of white pine, after agreeing to a withdrawal of the privilege of selling Sun cholera mixture and paregoric except in prescription. Their request, however, was refused point blank.

As the Boylan law, restricting the sale of opium and chloral throughout New York State, permits the dispensing without prescription of "domestic and proprietary remedies" which do not contain more than two grains of opium or one-fourth grain of morphine or one-fourth grain of heroin or one grain of codeine or ten grains of chloral or their salts in one fluid or avordupois ounce, while the New York city Sanitary Code provision now prohibits the sale of these preparations, except upon prescription, it is expected that some litigation will arise over this conflict of local and State laws. In the opinion of many eminent legal authorities, the pharmacist in New York city need only observe the State law's provisions and may ignore a local law which conflicts with the privileges granted to him by the State statute.

New York Health Board Makes Wood Alcohol Labeling Measure a Local Law.

Although the wood alcohol labeling ordinance bill introduced before the New York city Board of Aldermen early in the year by Alderman Jacob Weil, a partner in the wholesale drug house of Britt, Loeffler & Weil, has failed of enactment by that municipal legislative body and the substitute measure introduced by Professor Charles Baskerville, and known as the McCann bill, has likewise been permitted to languish in the hands of the Aldermanic Health Committee, a compromise provision, prohibiting the sale of wood alcohol unless labeled with a regulation poison label, the words "Wood Naphtha or Wood Alcohol," and a warning against using it in any article of food, beverage or medicinal or toilet preparation for external or internal human use has been made a local law, through its adoption by the New York Board of Health, as an amendment to section 66a of that board's Sanitary Code. Violation of this new section of the Sanitary Code is a misdemeanor.

This wood alcohol labelling local law, which was adopted by the Health Board at a meeting of that body last Tuesday afternoon, follows:—

Resolved, That section 66a of the sanitary code be and the same is hereby amended, to take effect on and after September 1, 1914, so as to read as follows:—

"Section 66a. No person shall sell, offer for sale, deal in or supply or have in his possession with intent to sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in or supply any article of food or drink or any medicinal or toilet preparation, intended for human use internally or externally, which contains any wood naphtha, otherwise known as wood alcohol or methyl alcohol, either crude or refined, under or by whatever name or trade-mark the same may be called or known.

"No person shall sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in or supply or have in his possession with intent to sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in or supply any wood naphtha, otherwise known as wood alcohol or methyl alcohol, either crude or refined, under or by whatever name or trade-mark the same may be called or known, unless the container in which the same is sold, offered for sale, given away, dealt in or supplied shall bear a notice containing the following device and words conspicuously printed or stenciled thereon, viz.:—

"[Skull and crossbones]

"POISON.

"WOOD NAPHTHA OR WOOD ALCOHOL

"Warning.—It is unlawful to use this fluid in anyarticle of food, beverage or medicinal or toilet preparation for human use, internally or externally."

Before being amended as set forth above, the Sanitary Code provisions, regulating the sale of wood alcohol, read as follows:—

Section 66a. No person or corporation shall have, sell or offer for sale any food or drink which contains methyl alcohol (commonly known as wood alcohol), or any preparation or mixture of any kind whatsoever containing methyl alcohol intended for external use by man.

Any preparation or mixture containing methyl alcoholintended for external use by men, or so used, shall, when offered for sale, sold or used, be conspicuously labeled as follows:—"This preparation contains methyl (wood) alcohol."

The wood alcohol labeling bill originally introduced before the Aldermen by Alderman Weil, sought to prohibit the sale of this commodity under any other name than "wood naphtha," and to compel labeling with a warning that "this fluid, taken internally or inhaled, is likely to cause blindness and lead to death," in addition to prohibiting its use in any preparation intended for internal or external human use, and besides requiring a regulation poison label. An amended bill, introduced by Alderman Weil, modified his original measure to the extent of limiting its provisions to sales at retail in quantities of one gallon or less. The bill, drafted by Professor Baskerville, and introduced by Alderman McCann, sought to permit the sale of this article under the name "wood alcohol," but attempted to prohibit its use in any preparations intended for human use, internally or externally, and also sought to compel its labeling with a regulation poison label and a warning similar to that contained in the Sanitary Code's new provision on this subject.

New York City Now Has Drastic Law Against Adulteration of Drugs.

For the purpose of making the local law against adulteration of drugs and all medicinal preparations conform to the State law on this subject, which is of a decidedly drastic character, the New York City Board of Health has amended the food and drugs provision of its Sanitary Code, originally modeled along the lines of the national food and drugs act of 1906, so as to eliminate the heretofore existing exemption, permitting the manufacture and sale of drugs and preparations defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary whose standard of strength, quality or purity differed from that fixed in these works, provided that such variance is plainly stated upon their container.

This wiping out from the Sanitary Code's adulteration definition of the exemption in favor of preparations offered under U. S. P. and N. F. names, which are above or below the recognized standards, was accomplished at a meeting of the Health Board last Tuesday afternoon, and is in line with the intentional omission of this exemption from the New York State pharmacy law. It is thought in some pharmaceutical circles, moreover, that this action by the local health authorities, which merely duplicates the State's law on this subject may be followed by an amendment by Congress of the similar provisions in the national food and drugs law, which has been desired for some time by the officials of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture. At present, however, this strict limitation of the adulteration law is confined to the territory of New York State and New York city.

The amended drug adulteration provision of the New York city Board of Health's Sanitary Code, constituting the first portion of section 69 of that code, now reads:—

Section 69. No person shall manufacture or produce or have, sell or offer for sale in the city of New York any drug which is adulterated or misbranded. The term drug as herein used shall include all medicines for external use, or both. Drugs as herein defined shall be deemed adulterated:—

(a) If when sold by or under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation.

Hitherto, subdivision (a) had the following proviso clause or exemption:—

Provided, that no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box or other container thereof; although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary.

Specific instances of wide variances from the U. S. P. and N. F. standards, hitherto permissible even in New York city in preparations defined in these works, have recently been called to the attention of the local Commissioner of Health, Dr. Sigmund S. Goldwater, who immediately expressed a determination to stop such practices by amending the Sanitary Code's definition of drug adulteration. Among the instances presented to Dr. Goldwater of late were the manufacture and sale of citrate of magnesia, according to a formula in which the quantity of citric acid, the cost of which has recently been advanced sharply, was far below that set forth in the United States Pharmacopoeia. The local drug trade cannot understand, however, what the New York City Board of Health has gained by duplicating the New York State law on this subject.

Short Quicksilver Production in 1913.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

The quicksilver industry in the United States broke a record last year, but not an enviable one, for with the exception of that of 1908, the production last year was the lowest since 1883. Final figures from every producing district, according to H. D. McCaskey, of the United States Geological Survey, give a domestic output of quicksilver for 1913 of 20,213 flasks of 75 pounds each, valued at $813,171, against a production of 25,164 flasks, valued at $1,055,941, in 1912. The decline was due partly to the large foreign output for the last few years, a dull market, and a general lowering of prices.

Producers report 154,033 short tons of ore mined and available for treatment in 1913, against 166,564 tons in 1912, and the reduction of 136,278 tons, against 155,626 tons in 1912.

California, as usual, was the largest producer in 1913, with 15,591 flasks, valued at $627,228, a decrease from the output of 1912 of 4,933 flasks in quantity and of $235,806 in value. The total value of the production of quicksilver in the State from 1850, the date of the earliest output, to the end of 1913, has been $95,902,923. The quicksilver output of Nevada in 1913 was 1,645 flasks, valued at $66,178.

Quicksilver is used mainly for the manufacture of fulminate for explosive caps, electric appliances, drugs, and scientific apparatus, and for the recovery of gold and silver by amalgamation. The use in gold and silver recovery was formerly extensive, but the rapid increase in the cyanidation of gold and silver ores has materially decreased the recovery by amalgamation. This is, of course, due in part to the change in depth from free milling to unoxidized ores, but more largely to the successful treatment of certain large supplies of ores never profitable by amalgamation at any depth, and to increased economies and profits by the substitution of cyanidation for amalgamation.

Cottonseed Products Competition

The following is the sixth installment of a series of articles on cottonseed products and their competitors in Northern Europe in the special agents series of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which was commenced in the Reporter on June 29, 1914. The initial publication began the treatment of meal and cake in Germany, representing part one of the report of Commercial Agent Erwin W. Thompson, which was followed by a study of conditions in the United Kingdom. The third article treated conditions in the Netherlands.

DENMARK.

Producers of oil cake the world over owe a debt of gratitude to Denmark for demonstrating the superlative value of this product for making butter. This strictly agricultural country has been continuously concentrating its energy on those products that could be exported at the highest prices. Instead of exporting raw agricultural products, Denmark has been exporting cured meats, milk, cream, and, above all, butter. In 1912 the export of butter was 85,000 metric tons, valued at over $40,000,000, being nearly one-third of the total value of all the exports. This butter may be considered the standard of quality for the world. It is not unnatural to connect this fact with the fact that Denmark imports and uses more oil cake per head of cattle than any other nation. In 1912 the oil cake imports amounted to 531,290 metric tons, the domestic production totaled 60,860 tons, and only 27,435 tons were exported. As there are 2,600,000 cattle in the country, the consumption per year per head is 478.8 pounds, of which 208 pounds is cottonseed cake. The cost of the cake imported was 1.59 cents per pound, so that the cost of the cake per head was $7.61. The cost of cake per head in Germany in 1912 was $2.46.

Sunflower Cake.

The principal effort to be made in Denmark is to keep cottonseed cake from being gradually supplanted by the cheaper sunflower cake from Russia. Most of the sunflower cake is of the same size, shape, and weight as American cottonseed cake. It is decorticated and contains about 34 per cent. protein and 10 per cent. fat. Some small quantities are undecorticated, containing about 20 per cent. protein and 12 per cent. fat. There are a few thousand tons of what is known as "peasant cake," containing 20 per cent. protein and 15 to 18 per cent. fat. These are of all sizes and shapes, but mostly round, 12 inches in diameter and 2 or 3 inches thick. They are made from sunflower and hemp seed by small hand presses on the farm. These cakes do not sell as well as the machine-made cakes, because they are too thick to crack readily in the small mills with which most feeders are equipped. The excessive amount of oil in these cakes causes rancidity.

Sunflower cakes are very irregular in analysis, and as a rule are not sold on analysis, but mostly on the brands and shapes indicating the origin. Following are some analysis of sunflower cakes reported by the Danish official laboratory:—

Ingredients.	Saratow.	Popoff.	South Russia.	Undecorticated.
Water—				
Per ct.	6.1–9.3	5.4–8.3	6.0–8.5	7.0–14.5
Avge..	7.4	7.1	7.3	10.0
Protein—				
Per ct.	31.8–36.9	27.6–40.6	31.9–39.4	16.3–24.5
Avge..	33.7	34.7	35.7	20.3
Fat—				
Per ct.	6.7–11.9	7.8–11.4	7.3–17.1	9.6–13.2
Avge.	9.2	9.7	10.0	11.0
Nitrogen, free extract—				
Per ct.	17.4–24.3	19.9–23.7	18.9–24.9	14.1–23.9
Avge..	21.0	22.5	22.2	21.7
Crude fiber—				
Per ct.	20.6–24.6	14.9–25.3	15.3–23.2	27.4–36.8
Avge..	22.3	20.4	78.1	30.8

Russian Transportation.

Russian cake arrives via Black Sea and Mediterranean in tramp steamers, with a freight rate of about $3.40 per ton. It also comes by regular lines. Some Russian sunflower and hemp cake and small lots of cottonseed cake are transported overland to St. Petersburg and Riga, whence they proceed by sailing vessels and small steamers. (It is said that the overland freight on cake from the cottonseed oil mills in the Caucasus to St. Petersburg is $25 per ton.) For small lots and quick deliveries this route is better. Some Russian cake goes overland to Konigsberg, Germany, which is an important wholesale cake market for all Baltic countries, especially for quick deliveries. Peanut and rapeseed cake come from Marseilles and Bordeaux, France, by regular steamship lines, and often by sailing vessels in cargoes of 400 to 500 tons.

Cottonseed cake from the United States comes mostly in 4,000 to 5,000-ton cargoes by tramp steamer from Galveston and New Orleans, and lately to some extent from Savannah. These boats generally divide the consignment between several ports, such as Copenhagen and Aarhus.

While Copenhagen is the most important port in Denmark, with extensive warehouses and free harbor for general distribution of goods throughout the Baltic, Aarhus is perhaps the most important for oil cake. It is headquarters for the largest cake-importing houses in the country, one of which has distributing branches throughout the country and purchasing branches in New Orleans and Galveston. Some cake is transhipped through Copenhagen and Aarhus to Swedish and Norwegian ports.

Besides the tramp steamers, there is a regular line from Mexico and Gulf ports, calling once a month at the important Scandinavian ports, and there is a regular service between New York and Copenhagen, via Christiania. Considerable American cake is now transhipped to Denmark through Hamburg, though the cost is somewhat greater by that route, owing to additional commissions, port charges, etc.

Purchase and Sale.

American cottonseed cake is rated in Denmark in one of two classes:—"Texas" (with 52 to 55 per cent. protein and fat), or "New Orleans" (42 to 45 per cent.). Cake shipped from Savannah is rated as New Orleans. Formerly New Orleans cake was bought, not on analysis, but as good average quality. This method naturally gave rise to some trouble in settlements, and so in the summer of 1913 an agreement was reached between the principal buyers and sellers upon a standard form of contract, similar to the one which for several years has been in force for Texas trading. This provides for settlement on the basis of analysis. The following is the text:—

NEW ORLEANS-DANISH CONTRACT NO. 6.

Sold to —— ——.

Bought form —— —— a cargo ——. Up to 10 per cent., more or less, sellers option, decorticated cottonseed cake, made from sound seed, guaranteed containing —— protein and fat combined, to be shipped in sound condition from any Atlantic and/or Gulf port or ports in United States of America by 100-A-1 steamer, direct and/or indirect during ——, at the price of —— British sterling per ton of 2,240 pounds American gross weight, bags included, free on board including freight and insurance to ——. The destination for the first port to be given latest when steamer is ready to load, and for each successive port latest on arrival in the preceding port ——.

Payment by approved London, England, A-1 bank's(s') or banker's(s') acceptance of seller's(s') sixty days' sight draft(s) with proper documents attached, for payment of which draft(s) at maturity buyer(s) remain(s) responsible. Reimbursement to be given immediately by wire upon declaration of steamer's readiness to load.

It is the seller's(s') privilege to tender documents also for part(s) of the cargo and draw for same separately.

Protein and fat contents to be ascertained through analysis by V. Stein's Analytisk-Kemiske Laboratorium, in Copenhagen, or at buyer's(s') option, by A. Qvist's Analytisk-Kemiske Laboratorium, in Aarhus, on one portion of average sample of entire cargo, average sample of entire cargo being sealed jointly by seller's(s') and buyer's(s') representatives in at least three separate portions; goods to be received with allowance, if any deficiency shown, at the rate of 2— per ton for each deficient unit or a fraction thereof proportionately. No allowance, however, to be paid at all if deficiency does not exceed ½ per cent. protein and fat against guarantee, this variation allowed to meet analytical contingencies. If protein and fat contents fall short of guarantee as herein provided, then in seller's(s') option another jointly sealed portion of the average sample—seller's(s') duplicate—may be analyzed by one of the above laboratories not already used, or by Dr. Ad. Schenck, Hamburg, or Dr. Ulex, Hamburg, according to seller's(s') selection, and the mean of the two analyses shall then be the basis for final settlement. In case of a larger difference between the two analyses than ½ per cent. protein and fat it shall be seller's(s') privilege to have the third jointly sealed portion of the average sample of the entire cargo analyzed by one of the above named laboratories respectively chemists—one of those not before employed—and the mean of the two analyses out of the three that come closest to each other shall then be the basis for final settlement. If such mean average differs more than ½ per cent. protein and fat against the guarantee. In case deficiency less than ½ per cent. protein and fat no claim admissible.

No samples to be drawn from sea—or sweat—damaged cake. Damaged goods to be considered to be of contract grade. Spots on bags alone not to be proof of damage.

1. Weights guaranteed in full at port(s) of discharge. Any shortage to be paid for by the seller(s), and any surplus over invoice weight to be paid for by buyer(s) at invoice price. In case of sea accidents or force majeure, causing any deficiency, seller's(s') original invoice to be final as regards weight. No payment shall be made for increase in weight by water.

Claims for shortage in weight will not be recognized unless goods are weighed immediately is discharged, and unless such claims be mailed to seller(s) within ten days after final discharge of steamer, respectively regulation among consignees.

Regulations of outturn and damages among the consignees to take place according to the rules of Danske Korn-og Foderstof-Importorers Fellesorganisation.

2. Reductions.—Freight M. 20.50 per £ sterling. Weight 50¾ kilos equal 112 pounds.

3. Claims for deficiency of protein and fat will not be recognized unless the sealed average sample serving as basis for first analyses has been sent to the respective analytical bureau within three working days after the sealing of the sample. The additional samples shall be forwarded immediately after sealing to Handelsstandens Inspectorcontor, Frihavnen, Copenhagen, where two of the samples are to be held at sellers disposal for the purpose of later analytical test and the balance at buyers disposal in case of arbitration.

4. Documents to consist of copy of invoice, bill or bills of lading, stating goods having been received on board, and insurance certificate or certificates. Date of bill of lading to be evidence of shipment in absence of proof to the contrary.

5. Insurance (free of war risk) to cover not less than 2 per cent. over the set invoice amount, but in case of total loss any amount over this to be for seller's(s') account. Insurance to be effected with approved companies for whose solvency seller(s) are not responsible.

6. Vessel to discharge always afloat. Lighterage at port(s) of discharge, if any, to be for buyer's(s') risk and account and to be shared pro rata between the receiver(s) of the cargo at the port(s) of discharge where incurred. Discharge to take place as fast as steamer can deliver, and goods shall be taken from the ship's tackle by the consignee(s) directly they come to hand in discharging the ship during ordinary working hours.

7. Ice clause, if any, to be for buyer's(s') account and risk. Costs caused by ice at port(s) of discharge to be for buyer's(s') account.

8. Margin.—Up to 5 per cent. of excess or deficiency against contract quantity shall be settled at contract price and the balance of the excess or deficiency at the market price at shipping point on the last day of loading according to seller's(s') fair valuation. Buyer's(s'), however, may take exception to the correctness of the market price for the excess or deficiency of the margin beyond 5 per cent., and in that case buyer(s) shall have the right to claim such market price adjudged by arbitration in accordance with the arbitration rules provided for in this contract, but the honoring of the documents shall under

no circumstances be delayed on account of such objection.

9. Impeded shipment.—In case shipment is prevented by prohibition of export, blockade, or hostilities, this contract or any unfilled part thereof to be void. If shipment is prevented by notorious strike or strikes, epidemic, or force majeure, the term of shipment is to be prolonged for four weeks. If shipment does not take place during such prolongation, and if the seller(s) has not advised by wire, on the last day of the prolonged term, the shipment as having taken place, the buyer(s) can withdraw from this contract, otherwise the term will be further prolonged till the expiration of three weeks after the cessation of such impediments. But the seller has only then a claim to the benefit of the clause specified, if the name of the port or ports (not exceeding two) from whence the shipment is to take place is stated in the contract or communicated by wire to the buyer, at the very latest on the first day of the term of shipment. Intermediate sellers are bound to forward by wire all declarations without delay. In months of thirty-one days the first half to include the 16th. In the month of February the first half to include the 15th. Seller(s) shall have one working days' grace in shipping time free of charge and another two working days' grace against allowance of sixpence per ton.

10. Arbitration.—Any dispute to be settled by arbitration with Kobenhavns Bedommelses-og Voldgifts-Udvalg for Korn- og Poderstof Handelen in Copenhagen, such decision to be final. Notice of arbitration to be given by wire within eight days after final discharge of steamer to seller(s) or his agent.

11. Notice of appropriation, with ship's name, shall be given by the seller(s) to his buyer(s) or to seller's(s') agent for transmission to the buyer(s) within seven days after date of bills of lading, and by seller(s) other than the original seller(s) in due course after receipt of notice from their respective seller(s), but such notice shall be deemed to be under reserve for telegraphic error or delay. A tender or notice to seller's(s') agent for transmission to buyer(s) shall be deemed a proper tender or notice within the terms of this contract.

12. This contract has been signed in a set of three copies, one of which has been handed to the buyer(s), one to the seller(s), and one has been retained by the selling agent.

——— ——— the ——— 191—.

Buyer(s), ———. Agent, ———.
Seller(s), ——— ———.

(To be continued.)

Standard Oil Co. Alleged Price Discrimination in New Jersey.

Hearing on the charge that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey had violated the price discrimination statute of New Jersey by the sale of gasoline in Hudson county at nine and one-half cents, while maintaining eleven and one-half cents in Essex county will be undertaken before Justice Sullivan in the Hudson County Common Pleas Court today. It will be a magistrate's proceeding, in which the State will try to establish a prima facie case upon which the defendant may be held for the Grand Jury. The charge involves only the corporation's liability for misdemeanor, which is subject to a fine of $1,000. In the event that the charge is sustained on trial of the merits of the case, the Attorney-General of the State would be afforded with a basis upon which proceedings affecting the company's State charter might be instituted.

The statute covering the charge of price discrimination, which is popularly known as the "seven sisters" act, has undergone no test to establish its constitutionality in any court of the State since its adoption last year. Its validity is likely to be called into issue in the Standard Oil case, but as against any attack lodged by the company, the prosecution will be fortified by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of South Dakota vs. Central Lumber Company, in which the validity of a State law covering practically the same principles of unlawful competition as in the New Jersey statute, was sustained. The South Dakota law follows:—

Unlawful Competition.—Any person, firm or corporation, foreign or domestic, doing business in the State of South Dakota, and engaged in the production, manufacture or distribution of any commodity in general use, that intentionally, for the purpose of destroying the competition of any regular established dealer in such commodity, or to prevent the competition of any person who, in good faith intends and attempts to become such dealer, shall discriminate between different sections, communities or cities of this State by selling such commodity at a lower rate in one section, community or city, or any portion thereof than such person, firm or corporation, foreign or domestic, charges for such commodity in another section, community or city, after equalizing the distance from the point of production, manufacture or distribution and freight rates therefrom, shall be deemed guilty of unfair discrimination.

In the South Dakota case the defense relied chiefly on the law's infringement of the fourteenth amendment of the United State Constitution, but the State was successful and the defendant was fined $200 and costs. On appeal to the United States Supreme Court the decision was affirmed in December, 1912, and Justice Holmes delivered the following opinion for the court:—

The subject matter, like the rest of the criminal law, is under the control of the Legislature of South Dakota, by virtue of its general powers, unless the statute conflicts, as alleged, with the Constitution of the United States. The grounds on which it is said to do so are that it denies the equal protection of the laws, because it affects the conduct of only a particular class—those selling goods in two places in the State—and is intended for the protection of only a particular class—regular established dealers; and also because it unreasonably limits the liberty of people to make such bargains as they like.

On the first of these points it is said that an indefensible classification may be disguised in the form of a description of the acts constituting the offense, and it is urged that to punish selling goods in one place lower than at another in effect is to select the class of dealers that have two places of business for a special liability, and in real fact is a blow aimed at those who have several lumber yards along a line of railroad, in the interest of independent dealers. All competition, it is added, imports an attempt to destroy the competition of rivals, and there is no difference in principle between the prohibited act and the ordinary efforts of traders at a single place. The premises may be conceded without accepting the conclusion that this is an unconstitutional discrimination. If the Legislature shares the now prevailing belief as to what is public policy and finds that a particular instrument of trade war is being used contrary to that policy in certain cases, it may direct its law against what it deems the evil as it actually exists, without covering the whole field of possible abuses, and it may do so none the less that the forbidden act does not differ in kind from those that are allowed.

This is not the arbitrary selection that is condemned in such cases as Southern Ry. Co. vs. Greene, 216 U. S., 400. The Fourteenth Amendment does not prohibit legislation special in character. It does not prohibit a State from carrying out a policy that cannot be pronounced purely arbitrary by taxation or penal laws. * * * If a class is deemed to present a conspicuous example of what the Legislature seeks to prevent, the Fourteenth Amendment allows it to be dealt with, although otherwise and merely logically not distinguishable from others not embraced in the law. We must assume that the Legislature of South Dakota considered that people selling in two places made the prohibited use of their opportunities, and that such use was harmful, although the usual efforts of competitors were desired. It might have been argued to the Legislature, with more force than it can be to us, that recoupment in one place of losses in another is merely an instance of financial ability to compete. If the Legislature thought that that particular manifestation of ability usually came from great corporations, whose power it deemed excessive, and for that reason did more harm than good in their State, and that there was no other case of frequent occurrence where the same could be said, we cannot review their economics or their facts. That the law embodies a widespread conviction appears from the decisions in other States, citing cases in Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa.

What we have said makes it unnecessary to add much on the second point, if open, that the law is made in favor of regular established dealers—but the short answer is simply to read the law. It extends on its face also to those who intend to become dealers. If it saw fit not to grant the same degree of protection to parties making a transitory incursion into the business, we see no objection. But the Supreme Court says that the statute is aimed at preventing the creation of a monopoly by means likely to be employed, and certainly we should read the law as having in view ultimately the benefit of buyers of the goods.

Finally, as to the statute's depriving the plaintiff in error of its liberty because it forbids a certain class of dealings, we think it enough to say that as the law does not otherwise encounter the Fourteenth Amendment, it is not to be disturbed on this ground.

One of the cases cited in Justice Holmes' opinion related to the charge against the Standard Oil Compan of violating the Minnesota law of 1907 forbidding discrimination in prices for petroleum or any of its products in different sections, communities or cities, except for the difference in test or quality and actual cost of transportation. It was alleged that the company had sold kerosene in St. Paul and Minneapolis at prices one to three cents per gallon less than it had sold kerosene of the same grade, quality, kind and test in various other localities of the State, to which the cost of transportation and distribution of the oil from the place of production and manufacture was the same as to certain non-competitive cities where higher prices were charged with the alleged attempt to destroy competition in St. Paul and Minneapolis and create a monopoly in the kerosene trade. The Minnesota Supreme Court reversed the action of the trial court in sustaining the defendant's demurrer to the charge.

Denatured Alcohol Bill Reported.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

After giving considerable attention to the subject of methods whereby the cost of denatured alcohol can be reached to the consumer and material addition made to the industry of producing denatured alcohol in the country, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House has favorably reported the bill introduced by Representative Palmer, of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee, the object of which is, in brief terms, "to permit the manufacture of denatured alcohol by mixing domestic and wood alcohol while in process of distillation."

The bill as it is reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, through Mr. Palmer, is in precisely the form in which it was presented to the House in December last, since which time it has been under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee. This bill is H. R. 9591.

In making a report on behalf of the committee to the House to accompany the bill, as it is favorably reported, Representative Palmer has set forth in detail some facts with reference to the experience of this country in efforts to develop the alcohol industry, and also to reduce the cost of denatured alcohol. In this report Mr. Palmer says:—

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9591) to permit the manufacture of denatured alcohol by mixing domestic and wood alcohol while in process of distillation, having had the same under consideration, report it back to the House without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

One of the oldest and most general sources of governmental income is a tax on the manufacture and sale of alcohol. The United States Government formerly imposed and collected a tax on all alcohol produced and sold in this country, no matter for what purpose it was to be used. This country, together with other great countries of the world, gradually awoke to the realization that alcohol was immensely useful in certain of the arts and for the production of light, heat and power, and decided to do away with the tax on alcohol when rendered unfit for use as a beverage or "denatured," as this came to be called, in order to encourage its manufacture and use for industrial purposes. After exhaustive investigations, Congress passed the first so-called denatured alcohol law, approved June 7, 1906. By the provisions of this law domestic alcohol to be used "in the arts and industries and for fuel, light and power, provided the said alcohol shall have been mixed in the presence and under the direction of an authorized government officer, after withdrawal from the distillery warehouse, with methyl alcohol, or other denaturing material, or materials, or admixture of the same, suitable to the use for which the alcohol is withdrawn, but which destroys its character as a beverage and renders it unfit for liquid medicinal purposes," may be sold tax free.

The wisdom of the United States Government in adopting a change of policy as to denatured alcohol cannot be questioned. The supply of coal and petroleum is fixed and incapable of indefinite increase, while denatured alcohol can be made from annual crops (in part, at least, from waste products), and, therefore, to all intents and purposes has inexhaustible sources of supply.

The impression was created that this act would enable farmers to make denatured alcohol largely from the waste materials of the farm and make its purchase possible at a low figure. The regulations and restrictions with which the Internal Revenue Bureau was forced to surround this law were so stringent and made the financial outlay necessary in building the necessary apparatus and plant with which to produce the alcohol so great that the act did not place the farmers in the position they anticipated, and a cheap, tax-free denatured alcohol was not realized.

The failure of this act to produce the desired results was soon brought to the attention of Congress. As a result there was enacted, only nine months later, an amendatory act, approved March 2, 1907. To a certain extent this act succeeded in liberalizing and modifying the provisions of the former act in such a way as to free it from all unnecessary onerous regulations and statutes, but failed in solving the problem of the production of depatured alcohol by farmers. The comparatively large cost of installing a distilling plant and the high degree of skill necessary, in order to produce a grade of alcohol suitable for denaturation, prevented any industrial distilleries from being operated under this statute.

The next legislation by Congress to liberalize the laws relating to the manufacture of denatured alcohol was enacted in the tariff act of October 3, 1913. Subsection 2, paragraph N, of section 4 of this act removed the limitations as to capacity of industrial distilleries, and also eliminated the requirement that the spirits be raised, in the first instance, to a proof of 180, which was impossible in a small distillery such as would be economical for use on the farm.

This enactment constituted the most liberal step taken to promote the manufacture of denatured alcohol in industrial distilleries, but, unfortunately, it does not fully meet the existing situation.

At the time of the passage of the acts of 1906 and 1907, it was supposed that the only way in which denatured alcohol could be produced was—

1. By mixing ethyl alcohol.
2. By making the various denaturing materials to be mixed with it for the purpose of denaturing it.
3. By mechanically mixing the ethyl alcohol with these denaturing materials in such proportions and under such conditions as would accomplish the desired result.

The idea has frequently arisen in the minds of consumers of denatured alcohol, in the arts and industries, that it ought to be possible to obtain it at a cheaper price and simplify its manufacture by making denatured alcohol at one and the same time by one process and under one roof. Various suggestions as to how this might be accomplished have been advanced. One process suggested may be briefly described.

The usual apparatus of an ethyl alcohol distillery is attached to the usual apparatus for the destructive distillation of wood (by means of which methyl alcohol is produced) in such a manner that the ethyl alcohol, before it has passed through the state of vapor, or while in the original closed and continuous process of distillation, is intermingled with the vapors arising from the destructive distillation of wood or other suitable denaturing material or materials, or admixture of the same, thereby producing a distillate which is neither ethyl alcohol nor methyl alcohol, although containing both substances, but which is suitable for industrial purposes. Those who have devised this process call the product "distol" and claim that it differs in no essential respects from what is already known as denatured alcohol.

When the denatured-alcohol acts were passed no process such as is above described was known to the trade, and consequently the laws were so drawn as to provide for no other method of denaturing alcohol save the mechanical admixture of the finished products. Therefore, when the manufacture of denatured alcohol under the new method was about to be started, and application was made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for permission to utilize the new process, it was discovered that without an amendment to the legislation now on the statute books it was not within the power of the commissioner to grant such privilege. The amendment to the denatured alcohol laws embodied in the recent tariff act, while, as before mentioned, liberalizing and broadening these laws, failed to authorize the granting of such privilege. It is for this reason that the proposed amendment to the denatured-alcohol law has been drafted. It is believed that the new process is entirely practicable and can be operated in such a way as to make sure that the revenues of the government will be entirely safeguarded. It is claimed by those who have devised the new process that it will result in very much cheaper denatured alcohol, so that under this process all the long-promised benefits of the denatured-alcohol laws will finally accrue to the people. If the new process should turn out to be everything which its promoters claim, it will constitute a distinct advance in the production of denatured alcohol. It seems to the committee, therefore, that it ought to be encouraged. As the change in the law suggested by H. R. 9591 is necessary in order that the commercial possibilities of the new process should be fully tested by actual operation the Committee on Ways and Means is unanimous in favorably reporting the bill and urging its passage by the Congress.

The full text of the bill, as it is reported by the committee, is as follows:—

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding anything contained in the act entitled "An act for the withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol when rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal uses by mixture with suitable denaturing materials," approved June 7, 1906, or the act amendatory to same approved March 2, 1907, or subsection 2 of section N of the act approved October 3, 1913, amendatory to same, domestic alcohol while it is in its nascent condition, before it has passed from the sttae of vapor, or while in the original closed and continuous process of distillation, may be denatured by so mixing with it the vapors or condensed vapors arising from the destructive distillation of wood or other

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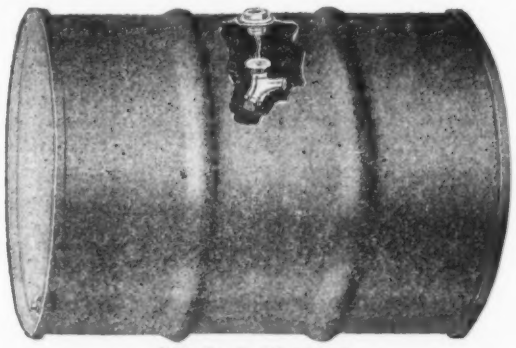

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denaturing material or materials or admixture of the same as to render such alcohol unfit for use as an intoxicating beverage and thereupon shall be directly conveyed from the still by continuous closed pipes to locked and sealed receptacles from which it may be withdrawn under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

Sec. 2 That where such alcohol is of insufficient proof to be denatured the same may be transferred in bond from such locked and sealed receptacles, free of tax, to a central distilling and denaturing plant, as provided for in subsection 2 of subsection N of the act approved October 3, 1913, where such alcohol may be redistilled and denatured when sufficient denaturants shall not already have been mixed with said alcohol, as hereinbefore provided, under such regulations and upon the execution of such notices and bonds as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

OIL MARKET.

(Continued from page 23.)

6@6½c.; choice country, 6⅝@6¾c.; No. 1 country, 6¼@6½c.; "B" county, 5⅝@5⅞c.; No. 2 country, 5½@5⅝c.

Stearines.

Oleo stearine has prompted more attention and prices have been firmer. Sales are reported of two cars at 7⅝c., three cars at 7¾c., two cars at 7⅞c. and two cars at 8c., which was the nominal price at the close. Lard stearine was quiet and steady at 11¼c. Oleo oil was quoted at 7¼@8¾c., according to grade. Neutral lard was held at 10½c. Rotterdam cabled oleo oil 52 florins and neutral lard 60 florins.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, July 30, 1914.

A stationary market was experienced in stearines at Chicago this week. Offerings were not large, but they proved ample for requirements. Late in the period a little firmer feeling developed, but this was not of sufficient strength to cause any change in prices, and values finished the week unchanged. Quotations:—Prime oleo, 7¾@8c.; No. 2 oleo, 7¼@7½c.; mutton, 7⅝c.; tallow, 7@7¼c.; white grease, 6@6½c.; yellow grease, 5½@5⅝c.; lard, 11¼@11½c.

Greases.

Local trade conditions remain quiet. The weakness in cottonseed oil has prompted conservatism and the unsettled conditions surrounding the market have not been of a character to stimulate business. White grease is quoted at 6⅞@7⅞c.; house, 5⅝@6⅜c.; yellow grease, 5⅞@6⅞c., and brown, 4⅞@5⅞c. Yellow grease stearine is held at 5½@5¾c. and white grease stearine, 5¾@6¼c.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, July 30, 1914.

Yellow and white greases met with a brisk demand at Chicago this week, the inquiry being especially urgent for low acid stock. Offerings were equal to the demand, however, and prices remained without important changes. Higher acid greases were slow and easy at former figures. Quotations:—Choice white, 6½@6¾c.; pigs' foot, 7¼@7½c.; "A" white, 6¼@6½c.; "B" white, 5¾@6c.; crackling, 5½@5¾c.; bone, 5¾@5¾c.; yellow, 5¼@5⅝c.; house, 4¾@5c.; garbage, 4@4¼c.; brown, 4¾@5c.; glue, 5@5½c.; fleshing, 6@6¼c.

OTHER VEGETABLE OILS.

CHINA WOOD OIL.—The strength in linseed oil imparted a firm tone to the general market. Offerings were not so liberal and in most instances 6¼c. was an inside figure for round lots. Certain sellers in the local market were asking from 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound. There was a fair demand for small lots and a better inquiry was in evidence from large-lot buyers. Futures were nominal at the close owing to the European political situation.

COCOANUT OIL.—The prospects of a European conflict has virtually put a stop to trading in cocoanut oil. At the close leading importers withdrew all offerings for nearby or future delivery and prices were wholly nominal. There was a good inquiry late in the week, but with no sellers the market was a dull affair. On Thursday a sale of Ceylon oil for July shipment was reported at 8⅜c. per pound. Spot supplies were firmly held and dealers were asking as high as 9½c. per pound in several instances. Cochin oil for nearby arrival was still to be had at 10½c. per pound, with spot stuff at 10¾@11¾c., as to quality and seller. White Ceylon oil was offered in a limited way at 9½@9¾c. per pound. Advices received on Friday state that the Marseilles and London vegetable oil markets have suspended trading for an indefinite period.

Cable advices from Marseilles quote cocoanut oil, per 100 kilos, as follows:—

	Copra	
	Edible, francs.	Technical, francs.
Saturday	106.00	87.00
Monday	106.50	87.50
Tuesday	106.50	87.50
Wednesday	106.50	87.50
Thursday	106.50	87.50
*Friday	....	....

* The market was closed.

CORN OIL.—The market for corn oil underwent no changes in the past week. Leading operators held out for $6.35 per 100 pounds for barreled stuff in car lots, with the tank-car quotation at $5.90. The demand was light but sufficient to absorb surplus stocks. The production will increase from now on, as several large corn product factories are about to open. The weakness in cotton oil was almost offset by the strength in linseed, so holders of corn oil still feel confident as regards the future for this product.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1914.

The corn oil market at Chicago reflected no change during the week. Buyers continued to take hold in a moderate way and there was no urging of supplies upon buyers. The quantity of oil now held here is reported as light, the orders having been numerous enough of late to prevent any accumulation. Because of the conditions mentioned, no change was made in values, the prices at which the business of the week passed showing no change from those ruling during the previous period. Quotations:—Corn oil in tank cars, $5.60; carload lots in barrels, $6; lots of six barrels or over, $6.05, and five barrels or less, $6.10.

OLIVE OIL.—Aside from a better inquiry for spot oil the situation underwent little change. Importers were reluctant to quote on futures due to the trouble abroad. Spot quotations were nominal, both for denatured oil and prime green foots. Denatured oil quotations ranged from 78c. to 82c. per gallon, with prime green foots at 7¼c. to 7¾c. per pound.

PALM OIL.—Closing quotations for palm oil were nominal. Importers refused to quote on futures, as there were no offerings from abroad, due to the political situation. There was a fair inquiry, but little business went through. Lagos was nominally quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, spot delivery, with red prime at 6½c. to 6⅝c. per pound.

Under date of July 25, Liverpool writes:—

After the substantial business of the previous week a pause in the demand supervened, and the transactions will barely reach 1,000 tons, without material change of quotations. The tendency on the whole, however, is in favor of buyers, in sympathy with the dulness of other kindred articles. September-October or later delivery still commands a premium of from 2s. 6d.@5s. per ton. Our large importers are, fore as aft, only indifferent sellers for the forward positions, but the second hand is to the fore again with rather liberal offerings, particularly of Soft River oils, wherein some fair transactions have taken place. The arrivals of the week were 2,686 casks and the visible supply is reported with round 6,750 casks.

PALM KERNEL OIL.—Late in the week all offerings of palm kernel oil were withdrawn by leading importers and the market closed in a purely nominal position. During the week a sale of futures was noted at 8¼c. per pound. Spot oil was held with confidence and a nominal quotation was 8¾c. per pound.

PEANUT OIL.—The demand for soap-making grades of peanut oil was dull. There were no offerings from abroad late in the week. The Marseilles market was closed on Friday, due to the war scare. Quotations for spot stuff ranged from 62c. to 68c. per gallon, as to quality.

Advices from Marseilles state:—

The crushing of groundnuts, decorticated and in shell, continues to increase steadily, and forms the largest and most important branch of the oil-crushing industry in Marseilles. The imports into Marseilles during 1913 amounted to 241,882 tons of decorticated kernels, and 138,985 tons of groundnuts in shell, as compared with 239,195 tons and 120,100 tons respectively in 1912. Nearly the whole of these imports are crushed by local mills and the oils sold for edible purposes and for the soap industry. A large portion of imports from the Madras and Coromandel coast, which in previous years all went to the soap kettle, is now being made suitable for edible purposes. This now forms a special and important trade in Marseilles.

Cable advices from Marseilles quote peanut oil, per 100 kilos, as follows:—

	Peanut	
	Edible, francs.	Technical, francs.
Saturday	87.50	73.00
Monday	87.50	73.00
Tuesday	87.50	73.00
Wednesday	87.50	73.00
Thursday	87.50	73.00
*Friday	....	....

* Trading suspended.

RAPESEED OIL.—Importers of rapeseed oil were "all at sea" towards the close, as practically no information on the market was forthcoming from primary sources. This caused dealers to withdraw from the market for futures, and spot quotations were in a firmer position. Nominal quotations for refined ranged from 59c. to 63c., as to quality. Blown oil was held around 63c. per gallon, spot delivery.

SESAME OIL.—Prices were quotably unchanged, but the situation was unsettled at the close. The demand was routine and dealers quote from 60c. to 68c. per gallon, as to quantity and quality.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Dealers reported a better demand for soya bean oil by paint manufacturers and the position of the market was steady. The strength in linseed oil had a bullish effect on the situation. Sales were noted at prices ranging from 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound. Prices on futures were nominal. It is reported that owners of bean oil factories in the Dalny district have made several attempts to form a syndicate so as to obviate the inconvenience of competition, but they have been unsuccessful. There are 49 factories in Dalny, of which seven are controlled by Japanese and the others by Chinese. The following appeared in a consular report:—

Owing to the suppression of the use of opium in China, and the elimination of poppy cultivation, other crops are being planted. Consul E. Carleton Baker, of Chungking, states that soya bean growing has been started in that district in lieu of poppies.

Daily cable advices from Hull give quotations for soya bean oil, per hundredweight, in bulk, as follows:—

	s.	d.
Saturday	35	6
Monday	35	6
Tuesday	35	6
Wednesday	35	6
Thursday	35	6
*Friday	..	..

* Trading suspended.

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS.

COD OIL.—There were no new developments in the market for cod oil. The demand was quiet, but sellers were firm in their views. The news on the fishing from the Newfoundland banks and also the net fishermen was rather unfavorable. Spot and nearby shipment Newfoundland oil was held at 36½c. per gallon, with futures nominal. Domestic oil was offered by first hands at 32@34c. per gallon, as to quantity.

DEGRAS.—The demand for degras was quiet, but under limited spot offerings prices were well maintained. Consumers were only interested in nearby deliveries. Leading handlers quote the market as follows:—French, 3¼@3¾c.; English, 3⅛@3⅝c.; German, 3@3½c.; American, 2⅞@3¼c.; neutral, 5⅛@5¼c. per pound.

LARD.—Price changes in the raw material had little effect on sellers of lard oil. The demand was slow, as is usually the case during the summer period. With spot offerings light prices were well maintained on standard stock. Prime oil was held at 92@93c. per gallon, with off prime at 66@68c., and extra No. 1 at 62@63c. No. 1 was nominal at 53@54c., with the No. 2 at 51@52c. per gallon.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1914.

Lard oil market developed weakness and prices receded from levels ruling at Chicago at the close of the preceding week. The liberal stocks of lard and the fact that users are taking oil in only a small way acted as weakening influences in the market. Closing quotations:—Extra lard oil, 68@70c.; extra No. 1, 58@60c.; No. 1, 54@56c.; No. 2, 52@54c.

MENHADEN OIL.—The fishing during the week ending with July 25 was the best so far this season, according to late returns. Nearly all of it was done by the Chesapeake Bay boats. There was general improvement in the fishing off Long Island. Offerings of Northern crude menhaden oil were comparatively light, but it was rumored that there were sellers on the basis of 31½c. for tank cars, equal to about 35c. in barrels. Southern oil was steady at 32c. f. o. b. factory. The demand was quiet throughout the week. Quotations were for prime stock. With competition keen and the demand rather slow prices for pressed fish oil were wholly nominal. Brown strained oil was quoted from 37c. to 39c. per gallon, as to quantity, and the light strained at 38@40c. Yellow bleached held at 41@43c., with the white bleached at 43@45c. per gallon.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market for neatsfoot oil underwent no change. Prices were firm as a rule as offerings of standard stock for spot delivery were moderate. Dealers quote 20-degree cold test at 96@98c. per gallon, 30-degree cold test at 88@90c., 40-degree cold test from 82 to 84c., prime at 64@65c., and dark at 58@61c., as to quality.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1914.

Market for neatsfoot oil at Chicago ruled quiet during the week. There is no surplus supply held here and enough inquiry is in evidence at all times to take up the production. Prices which have ruled for some time past remained without change, there being nothing in the situation to warrant either an advance or decline in values. Quotations:—Pure 30 degrees cold test neatsfoot oil, 90c. a gallon; extra, 60c.; No. 1, 55c. Tallow oils were traded in lightly, with quotations remaining unchanged from those ruling of late, acidless being held at 65@66c. a gallon, and the pure grade at 63@64c. a gallon.

RED OIL.—Offerings of red oil by first hands being light prices ruled steady up to the close. The demand was quiet, but there was a fair inquiry for futures. Elaine was held at 6¼c. per pound, car lot basis. Saponified oil was offered at prices ranging from 6¾ to 7c. per pound, as to quantity and seller.

STEARIC ACID.—Quotations for stearic acid were nominal. The undertone was barely steady owing to the very quiet condition of the market. Dealers were asking from 8¾ to 9c. per pound for the No. 2 or single pressed, with No. 1 or double pressed held at 9½@9¾c. per pound. Extra No. 1 was offered at 10@10½c. per pound.

SEAL OIL.—With stocks on hand very much reduced the market ruled firm at the close. There was a limited quantity of spot oil available at 45c. per gallon. Second hands were asking from 47c. to 51c. per gallon, as to quantity.

SPERM AND WHALE OILS.—Stocks of crude sperm oil at New Bedford amounted to 6,975 barrels. The market there was dull and featureless. Local sellers of refined sperm oil were asking full prices, but the demand was quiet throughout the week. Prices for natural winter ranged from 65c. to 67c. per gallon, as to cold test, with the bleached winter at 68@70c. a gallon. Whale oil was unchanged. Dealers quote refined grades from 48c. to 52c. per gallon, as to quality.

TALLOW OIL.—The recent weakness in tallow had a depressing effect on the oil market, but prices underwent no quotable change. Dealers were asking around 64c. per gallon for the acidless, with the prime nominal at 62@63c. per gallon. The demand was quiet.

Patent Bill Favorably Reported.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

There has been reported from the Committee on Patents of the House Chairman Oldfield's bill indorsed by the patent office for reorganizing the patent office and increasing the force in the interests of the public business. The bill is favorably reported and is accompanied by a letter from Commissioner Ewing, of the patent office, indorsing the bill and stating that it will add fifteen employes to the patent office and increase the payments on account of salaries in that office about $61,000 annually.

Hungarian Alcohol Monopoly.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

According to advices which reach the Commerce Department from Budapest, the government of Hungary is contemplating the making of the alcohol industry a government monopoly. This, however, the report states, will not be done so long as the revenues derived from the alcohol industry continue to be adequate. There are 743 alcohol-producing establishments in Hungary, with a production of about 134,000,000 wine gallons annually. The internal revenue tax on alcohol is about $0.268 per quart. The Hungary Government pays a bounty on refined alcohol whether exported in that form or in the form of liquor.

China's Opium Traffic Slackening.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

The operations in the opium trade of China during the past year are reviewed in a report which comes from Consul-General Anderson to the Commerce Department, in which he states that the trade at that port in opium is rapidly nearly a final stage in its decline, and that the merchants are gradually working off stocks accumulated in 1913 and previous seasons. He says that the import trade in opium practically ceased during the year. Further on this subject Mr. Anderson says:—

As a result of the opposition of the Chinese Government to further imports of the drug in any part of the republic, an agreement was effected between the Chinese and British governments whereby further importations into China should not be permitted until the stocks then accumulated should be worked off and, in line with this agreement, the Indian Government stopped selling both Malwa and Patna opium. Previous to this agreement stocks accumulated at a rapid rate until there were on hand in Hong Kong and Shanghai immense quantities, Hong Kong alone having 39,000 chests, valued at about $80,000,000.

These holdings so locked up funds that Far Eastern banking was seriously crippled for some time and the situation had a very ominous appearance. By the agreement for the restriction of the trade stocks were gradually moved, until at the close of the year a total of 14,375 chests were in stock and on the way to these markets. Of this stock only 3,750 chests were held in Hong Kong, 225 being en route hither and the rest being in Shanghai. It is understood that it will take about a year to work off present holdings, after which trade in certified opium for China will come to an end. In uncertified opium the Indian Government proposed to sell 14,200 chests in 1914, compared with only 9,000 chests sold in 1913.

Aside from the great changes in the trade marked by the restrictions and agreements noted, other changes are the renewal of the opium monopoly at Macao, at an immense increase in revenue to that government and with a considerable stock of opium imports whose ultimate destination is occasion for concern, and the proposed change in the manner of controlling the use and sale of the drug in Hong Kong from a monopoly farmed out to the highest bidder, to absolute government ownership and control. This latter arrangement went into effect March 1 at the expiration of the recent monopoly agreement.

Sicilian Sulphur Trade.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

In a general review of the trade of eastern Sicily for the past year, which comes to the Commerce Department from Catania, some attention is given to the sulphur industry, the statement being made that the past year was a fair one in that industry. The 1913 exports of sulpour aggregated more than 413,000 metric tons, of which less than 2,000 tons were sent to the United States and Canada combined.

The following are quoted as the high and low prices per metric ton f. o. b. Catania for manufactured sulphur during the past year:—Sublimed extra, $26.50 to $28; double refined, $23.50 to $23.90; sifted, $27 to $28; and in sticks, $21.80 to $22.20.

Regarding the situation at the close of the year, the writer of the report makes the following comment:—

There was a growing uneasiness, however, because of the anticipated progressive competition of American producers. This competition has been felt especially in the French market. The total exportations for 1913 were some 30,000 metric tons below those of 1912. Business, however, was reasonably active, with a declining tendency in the closing months of the year. At the beginning of the year 1913 stocks on hand amounted to 450,917 metric tons, and on December 31 amounted to 378,365 metric tons. The decrease in stocks is explained by the shutting down of several mines on account of financial difficulties, while in others the presence of fires made production impossible. The average price of crude sulphur per metric ton as sold by the Consorzio Obbligatorio (the semi-government monopoly for the protection of the producers), f. o. b. the nearest station to the mine, was $18.91.

DRUG MARKET.

(Continued from page 48.)

probable cessation of shipments from the producing countries, the revised quotations being 6@6½c. and 6¼@6½c., respectively.

SPICES.

The entire crude spice market is highly unsettled in consequence of the warfare in Southeastern Europe and the international complications elsewhere on the Continent which are now threatening to shut off shipments from all parts of Asia and Africa as well as Europe. Stocks here are now greatly reduced and of poor assortment and prices asked for them are being revised almost hourly. No transactions with European dealers can be effected at present in view of the present extraordinary exchange rates against American handlers, and the virtually prohibitive cost of marine insurance. Prices are rising spasmodically in all parts of the list, as the trade realizes the growing scarcity of supplies and the probability of an acute shortage this month. For revisions of quotations up to to-day see the spice prices on page 40.

WAXES.

PARAFFINE.—A steady absorption of supplies is still reported in all grades of crude and in all descriptions of foreign and domestic wax. A shortage in foreign varieties is looked for within the near future, but it is believed that domestic producers will be easily able to meet all requirements of the trade with their output of both crude and refined goods. Clearances from the local port within the week have amounted to 2,698,415 pounds, as compared with 1,814,930 pounds for the previous week.

London Closing Prices by Cable.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

London, Aug. 1, 1914.

Business in the drug market, as in every other commodity market in this center, is completely demoralized and trading is at a standstill.

Shellac has receded further on the spot and trading in futures has come to a halt. Fair free quality of T. N. is now being offered at 69s., or 3s. lower than a week ago, but there is no market for futures.

Menthol has been marked down 3d. to 10s. for Kobayashi on spot.

Citric acid is still being well maintained at 2s. 6d. for good foreign brands on spot, but is being offered at 2s. 4d. for prompt deliveries in the current month.

Lemon oil has been offered down to the extent of 3d. and is now being quoted at 7s. 3d. for good brands.

Opium is being quoted at a merely nominal level of 18s. 6d. for good Turkey druggists' quality.

Cartagena ipecac root is now being held at 6s. 6d., after recovering partially from the recent unsettlement. Rio ipecac root is still being quoted at 7s. 9d.

Peppermint oil has weakened still further in view of the approach of new crop offerings, and the Wayne county description is now being quoted at 13s., or a shilling lower than a week ago, while for delivery this fall it is being offered at 10s. The H. G. H. description, however, is still held at 21s.

The following drugs and other commodities remain unchanged:—

Morphine, 9s. 6d. for good muriate powder.

Codeine, 12s. 10d. for pure crystals.

Cocaine, 4s. 5d. for hydrochloride of muriate in 175-ounce lots on contract.

Buchu leaves, 5s. 9d. for good round green leaves.

Glycerine firmly held at the convention level of 90s. per cwt. for the C. P. grade in five-ton lots of 56-pound tins in cases.

Camphor, crude, China, 160s.; Japan, 135s.; refined, Japan, 2½-pound slabs, 1s. 7½d.; ounce tablets, 1s. 8d.; English bells, 1s. 11d.

Quinine, 1s. ½d. for best German sulphate.

London Drug Auction.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

London, July 23, 1914.

Ranged on eleven catalogues, the good supply of new and old drugs offered to-day met with a poor demand, the most outstanding event being the heavy orders for beeswax and a spectacular drop in realizations on Cartagena ipecacuanha.

Cape aloes lost 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. for the better quantities, inferior descriptions being steady; Zanzibar offered without reserve was quitted at cheap rates. Buchu failed to elicit active bidding, but holders are very tenacious. Cardamoms were steady to occasionally easier. Dragon's blood fetched full valuations. Gum benzoin (Sumatra) and guaiac were both steady. Jamaica honey was not largely represented, but prices were unchanged; New Zealand went in buyers' favor.

Rio ipecac was about steady, but Cartagena suffered a decline of 1s. 6d. per pound on late private asking rates. Jalap continues to be a cheap purchase. Rhubarb was flat. Gray Jamaica sarsaparilla was stronger, with native Jamaica and gray Lima unaltered. East African wax was in plentiful supply, but sold at unaltered levels. Orange peel is very scarce. The details follow:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aloes, Cape, cs, 126 offered, 69 sold.		
good hard bright firsts.. cwt.	0 32 6	@ 0 33 0
good seconds	0 31 6	
fair softish seconds	0 30 0	@ 0 31 0
dull softish	0 28 6	@ 0 29 0
dull drossy hard	0 28 6	
loose collected	0 24 0	
Aloes, Zanzibar, cs, 20 offered, 10 sold.*		
good hard hepatic, in skins	0 51 0	@ 0 52 0
dark do	0 48 0	
dark, drossy, part skinny	0 40 0	
Annatto seed, bgs, 79 offered, 1 sold.		
fair West Indian	0 0 4	
Cannabis indica, pkgs, 35 offered, 4 sold.		
ordinary African roll, part loose lb.	0 1 1	
Cardamoms, pkgs, 343 offered, 142 sold.		
Ceylon Mysore, pkgs, 144 offered, 55 sold.		
good to fine extra bold pale	0 5 11	@ 0 6 5
good bold palish to pale	0 5 4	@ 0 5 6
bold and medium do	0 5 0	@ 0 5 2
small do	0 4 2	
medium yellowish	0 4 10	
fair bold pale and yellowish	0 4 8	
bold pale and brownish	0 4 6	
small brown and yellowish	0 3 3	
long brown medium	0 2 11	
splits medium to bold palish	0 4 1	@ 0 4 6
do., common to ordinary brown	0 2 10	@ 0 3 6
seeds, fair plantation	0 4 3	
shells	0 0 11	@ 0 1 1
Indian, chiefly from Tuticorin.		
bold palish long	0 5 6	@ 0 5 8
bold medium do	0 5 5	@ 0 5 7
medium	0 4 8	@ 0 4 0
small do	0 3 3	
reds lean medium to fair bold	0 3 6	@ 0 5 1
brownish and dull pale small to bold	0 2 8	@ 0 4 8
seeds	0 4 3	
Cassia fistula, cs, 14 offered, 14 sold.		
fair, part dull, St. Lucia cwt.	0 16 0	
Dragon's blood, cs, 19 offered, 3 sold.		
dull seedy lump, part fine rebolled pickings	9 17 6	
Ergot of rye, bgs, 10 offered, 3 sold.		
very wormy, without reserve lb.	0 1 4	
Gum arabic, pkgs, 50 offered, 16 sold.		
Madagascar, small pale to amber, part dark and blocky cwt.	0 26 6	
dark amber and reddish do	0 24 6	
Gum benzoin, Sumatra, cs, 194 offered, 23 sold.		
good thirds	5 15 0	
Gum guaiac, bbls, 10 offered, 10 sold.		
fair glassy block lb.	0 1 0	@ 0 1 1
very drossy common to drossy ordinary	0 0 5½	@ 0 0 9
Honey, Jamaica, pkgs, 84 offered, 70 sold.		
syrup, dullish to fair brown cwt.	0 20 0	@ 0 21 0
low brown	0 12 0	
setting, ordinary yellowish	0 20 0	
Honey, West Indian, cs, 6 offered, 5 sold.		
syrup, ordinary dark	0 19 6	
Honey, Hayti, pkgs, 48 offered, 48 sold.		
set palish	0 22 0	
setting fair yellowish to pale	0 20 0	@ 0 21 0
syrup, dark	0 18 6	
Honey, New Zealand, pkgs, 153 offered, 78 sold.		
set fine white	0 47 0	
good white	0 44 0	@ 0 45 0
setting and set fair yellowish	0 37 0	@ 0 39 0
Ipecacuanha, Rio, bales, 27 offered, 3 sold.		
fair lb.	0 7 9	
leanish	0 7 6	
very thin	0 6 9	
Cartagena, bales, 22 offered, 7 sold.*		
fair	0 5 2	@ 0 5 8
Jalap, bales, 7 offered, 7 sold.*		
10.4 per cent. resin, New York analysis	0 0 7	
Kola nuts, bags, 13 offered, 9 sold.		
fair dry African	0 0 3½	
dull do	0 0 3	
Oil, lime, cs, 8 offered, 1 sold.		
West India distilled	0 3 3	
Rhubarb, cs, 30 offered, 2 sold.*		
high dried medium flat dull coat with half pinky half dark fracture	0 0 7	
Sarsaparilla, Jamaica, gray, bales, 17 offered, 10 sold.		
fair	0 1 8	@ 0 1 9
Jamaica native, bales, 15 offered, 15 sold.		
dull to fair pale red and yellow	0 0 11	@ 0 1 0
fair red	0 1 0	@ 0 1 1
Lima, bales, 17 offered, 11 sold.		
fair to good gray	0 1 4	@ 0 1 5
Senega, bales, 3 offered, 3 sold.		
medium	0 2 3	@ 0 2 4
Senna, Tinnevelly, bales, 49 offered, 23 sold.		
middling greenish	0 0 2	
common small yellowish	0 0 1¼	
pods dark to fair	0 0 1¾	
Wax, East African, pkgs, 229 offered, 225 sold.		
fair grayish yellow to good yellow cwt.	7 12 6	@ 7 15 0
fair block part drossy part dark	7 10 0	
ordinary yellow part broken ball	7 0 0	@ 7 5 0
heated do.	7 0 0	@ 7 2 6
ordinary broken ball part drossy part heated	6 17 6	@ 7 0 0

* Offered and sold "without reserve."
† Net and gross for net.

Russian Petroleum Industry.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

In an elaborate report which has been received at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce regarding the commerce and industries of the Caucasus, some interesting facts are given regarding the conditions of the oil fields of Russia, and particularly with respect to the decline in the oil production of that country during last year. It is said in this report that:—

The oil industry in the Caucasus in 1913 was marked by even higher prices and greater activity than in 1912; but the total production was about 163,000 tons less than in the preceding year. Notwithstanding the gradual exhaustion of the oil wells in the Baku region, it is thought that if it had not been for the strikes during July and August, the production in 1913 would have considerably exceeded that of 1912, for the high prices in 1913 stimulated intensive drilling operations.

After giving some statistics of the world's production of oil during the past ten years showing that as far back as 1901 Russia led the world with nearly 11,000,000 tons of oil produced, as against about 9,000,000 tons produced in the United States, the figures are given to show that whereas the production in the United States increased to nearly 32,000,000 tons in 1913, the production in Russia dropped back to about 9,000,000 tons. Commenting upon these figures, the report says:—

The production of oil in the Caucasus in 1913 is reported to have been 9,016,000 tons, as compared with 9,179,000 tons in 1912. There was a decrease of 483,871 tons in the production from the old fields of Balakhany, Sabountchi, Ramani and Bibi-Eibat, the output in 1912 amounting to 6,758,064 tons and in 1913 to 6,274,193 tons; but it is estimated that 150,000 to 250,000 tons were lost through the strikes. The production of oil from flowing wells decreased from 209,000 tons in 1912 to 48,400 tons in 1913, and this decrease of 160,600 tons was practically equivalent to the decrease in the total production of Russian oil. The yield of crude oil from the Surakhany fields amounted to 677,420 tons in 1913, as compared with 548,387 tons in 1912, an increase of 129,000 tons. If gas used for fuel and white oil be included, the increase amounted to 161,000 tons. There was also an increase of about 50 per cent. in the production at Binagady. The combined production from Tchelcken and Holy (Sviatoi) Islands and Binagady amounted to 451,633 tons in 1913, as compared with 419,355 tons in 1912. To these amounts should be added the oil from hand-dug wells on small plots privately worked by the peasants, which amounted to about 225,806 tons in 1912 and 306,450 tons in 1913. Thus the total production from the Baku oil territory was 7,709,676 tons in 1913, as compared with 7,951,612 tons in 1912.

The production at Grozny increased from 1,048,387 tons in 1912 to 1,117,420 tons in 1913, and the indications are that it will be still greater in 1914. The production from the Maikop oil fields continues to decrease, amounting to only 96,774 tons in 1913, as compared with 145,161 tons in 1912, and a still larger yield in 1911. The production from other sources, such as the Ferghana and Emba fields, was about the same as in the preceding year, amounting to 33,840 tons in 1912 and 32,131 tons in 1913. The Emba fields showed an increase.

After discussing changes in the system of oil drilling and general production in the various districts of Russia during last year, the point is made that three-fourths of the total production in Russia is brought under the influence of various "combines" interested either in the production of crude oil or in the distribution and sale of its products. Further on this subject the report says:—

It is contended by some consumers that the "combines" have purposely curtailed the output and drilled a smaller number of wells in order to raise prices. According to the statistical bureau of the Baku Petroleum Association, however, there has been a steady increase in drilling activity from year to year on the part of both large and small firms. The number of new wells drilled by the twelve largest firms in 1911 is given as 91, by the smaller firms 90; in 1912 the numbers were 112 and 149, and in 1913 139 and 186, respectively. The total decrease in production between 1909 and 1912 was 41.83 per cent; the production of the larger firms declined 21.90 per cent. and that of the smaller firms 19.93 per cent.

The growing demand in Russia for fuel is due to the increasing activity of manufacturers, the opening of new railways, the growth of towns, the development of the iron industry, improved harvest returns and increased freight traffic. It is said that industrial enterprises alone are responsible for over 35 per cent. of such increase, and that sugar factories consumed 40 per cent. more fuel in 1913 than they did in 1912. A greater output of coal in Russia and larger imports have not been sufficient to supply the augmented demand, and all fuel prices have shown large increases.

As a result of the growing demand for oil fuel and the gradual exhaustion of the oil fields, it was made possible in 1912 to extend the oil-producing area by opening for exploitation some crown lands on the Bibi-Eibat, Sabounchi and Ramani fields. An auction was held in May, 1913, and the lands were leased for thirty years to the bidders tendering the lowest estimates of cost of production.

Lead Poisoning in Smelting Plants.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

After remarking that in the last twenty years there have been many changes and improvements in the lead smelting industry of the United States and that in the newer and larger plants are found better mechanical equipment and less hand work than in the plants of the old type, the officials of the Department of Labor give a summarization of the latest report in the form of a bulletin by Dr. Alice Hamilton on lead poisoning in the smelting and refining of lead. The officials in this review say:—

That much remains to be accomplished in American smelting plants, however, especially in preventing the escape of poisonous dust and fumes, is brought out in a report on "Lead poisoning in the smelting and refining of lead," by Dr. Alice Hamilton, just published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics as Bulletin No. 141, being the fourth in a series on industrial accidents and hygiene published by that bureau. In nineteen plants investigated in the United States, employing an average of about 7,400 men, no less than 1,769 cases of lead poisoning occurred during the year 1912, of which 347 were reported by hospitals, 1,320 by physicians and 102 by employes. Considering only those reported through medical sources, this means that there were more than 22 cases for every 100 employes, and the hospital records alone, which covered only 9 of the plants, revealed a rate of almost 5 cases per 100, a larger rate than that of Great Britain for all cases.

The greatest dangers in the industry are connected with dust and fumes which arise in crushing and screening the ores, in the roasting and smelting processes, and in refining the metals secured by smelting. It has been held by physiologists that lead sulphide found in lead ore is insoluble in the human body, but the tracing of 25 cases of lead poisoning to certain mines or concentrating mills in Missouri, where sulphide ore only is handled, led to experiments which proved that the sulphide is soluble in human gastric juice and therefore poisonous. Among the nineteen plants reporting cases of lead poisoning were three using blast furnace and large flue systems. While these employed only 1,000, or 13.5 per cent. of the total of 7,400 employes, they had 397 out of the total of 1,769 cases of lead poisoning reported, or 22.4 per cent.; 29 out of 41 cases of encephalopathy, or 70.7 per cent.; 19 out of 35 cases of palsy, or 54.3 per cent.; and 9 out of 16 fatal cases, or 56.3 per cent. The large proportion of cases of lead poisoning in these ore-hearth plants is in great measure due to the excessive exposure to heat and fumes and to the great physical exertion required.

As a contrast to the above conditions is the experience of ore-hearth workers in an Austrian plant where the hours of work were reduced, four men working alternately in pairs for two hours at a time during each 12-hour shift and having rest periods of twenty-four hours between shifts. In 1889 there were 14 cases of lead colic among 61 men in this plant, while in 1902 and 1903, as a result of the precautions taken, there was not one case among 49 men.

In Great Britain there were in 1912 only 37 cases of lead poisoning among 2,009 men engaged in lead smelting, or 1.8 per 100. In Germany and Austria conditions are less favorable, though these governments have brought the industry under regulation and there has been marked improvement in recent years.

For the prevention of lead poisoning in smelting and refining works it is necessary that the plants should be well constructed and completely equipped with sanitary appliances, that measures should be taken for preventing the escape of poisonous dust and fumes, that workmen should be held to a strict observance of rules as to cleanliness, and that every means should be employed to secure their co-operation in the use of protective devices, and that there should be adequate medical supervision. Regulations in force in Germany, France and Great Britain require these precautions, and in the State of New Jersey similar regulations have been adopted recently for both the lead and copper industries.

Bristol's Importance as Oil Center.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

In calling attention to the fact that indications, particularly in the Bristol markets, are that oil is destined to play a more important part as a power producer in the near future, a report from that part of England discusses in a general way how oil imports are handled in that port and elsewhere throughout England. Special stress is laid upon the fact that Bristol is coming to be the principal oil importing and distributing point in the United Kingdom. It is stated that the increase of mineral oil imports during the past year amounted to about 1,200 tons.

Attention is called in this report to extensive preparations that are being made at Avonmouth for dealing with increased importations.

Interest attaches to a discussion in this report of new oil discharging berths at Avonmouth, and a special feature of this system in the port of Bristol as follows:—

A disused waterway has now been transformed into an excellent discharging or loading berth. Dredging operations have been in progress for some time and a good depth of water is already available in the widened area.

The width of the watercourse has been doubled and the channel dredged into a considerable depth, so that it is now not only capable of accommodating the largest oil-carrying vessels afloat, but also a second vessel simultaneously. No actual quay space is provided, for such is not required by oil-carrying vessels; but sufficient mooring facilities are provided and an oil-laden arrival of any size can be safely moored at her discharging berth.

The method of discharging is also worthy of note, for in one particular at least the port of Bristol will stand alone. Oil imports will be pumped from the steamer's tanks or holds by the vessel's own pumps. On leaving the tanks it will pass into a steel pipe erected on the jetty. This pipe will follow any motion of the discharging ship. Should the vessel rise or fall the steel pipe rises or falls accordingly; should it swing toward or away from the jetty the pipe will swing with it, and in neither case will the motion of ship or pipe interfere with the process of discharge. This pipe is the only one of its type in existence in the country, so that Avonmouth's equipment for dealing with oil imports on a large scale will not only be up to date, but also superior to other ports. The general method in vogue for transferring an oil cargo from a ship's tanks to the shore is by a flexible hose.

From the steel transfer pipe oil passes to the storage tanks in the depot through an eight-inch pipe line, the length of which is over half a mile. This has been laid underground and is efficiently protected from risk of damage.

In regard to a new storage depot, the report gives these facts:—

Other essential portions of the equipment in the course of construction are a couple of "settling tanks." These will rest on a high platform of concrete. The plant will also include two large pumps for handling oil imports within the depot. They will be driven by steam supplied by a large boiler of the marine type, constructed for the consumption of fuel oil. The apparatus for manipulating the distribution or transfer of oil within the yard is centered at the pumps. For instance, when it is desired to draw from the supply in one tank or transfer the contents of one to another, the whole operation is controlled from the pumps by means of a series of valves, all the conveyer pipes from the storage tanks running through the distributing pumps.

Two of the smaller tanks stand apart from the others. They will be used for storing highly inflammable oils, and as a precaution against the spreading of a conflagration in case of fire a high concrete wall has been built around them, so that were the oil to become ignited and escape from the tanks the affected area would be limited.

Indian Glue Trade.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

Some information regarding the glue trade of India has been received at the Commerce Department from Consul Henry D. Baker stationed at Bombay. The report Mr. Baker makes on the subject of glue in India includes not only the character of sales but prevailing prices of different grades. He says:—

There is a very large business in India in the sale of glue, as well as of all classes of sizing materials for use in the local textile industries. In Bombay most of such business is done in German goods, and is handled by German and Parsee agents, together with one English firm, who are continually working among the various cotton mills to obtain orders, these being the largest consumers. There is considerable competition in such trade.

No glue is made anywhere in India, as climatic conditions here seem to render it impossible, so that there is always a good opening for its import into this country, provided prices are suited to the competitive conditions.

An English firm which has an important sale of its goods here, to meet the special Indian demand, has introduced what is known as Bazaar Glues, the chief varieties of which are as follows:—Pale (Scotch quality), 10 by 1¼ inches; ruby (Scotch quality), 10 by 1¼ inches; dark bone, 10 by 1¼ inches; opaque, 16 by 1½ inches; strip, 10 by 1½ inches; strip, 7 by 1½ inches; strip, 6½ by ¾ inch. Also five varieties of powdered glues of concentrated size are sold for this market, two of them being especially suited to meet cheap price conditions here. For the convenience of customers such glue is packed in packets when required at prices slightly higher than when in bulk, the sizes being one pound, ½ pound and ¼ pound.

Western Seed and Oil Markets.

(Continued from page 12.)

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1914.

While considerable doubt as to the exact losses suffered by the flax crops of Canada, as well as our own Northwest, existed in the minds of many crushers at Chicago when reports of deterioration were first made, such was not the case during the period under review, the advices coming forward being of such a nature that serious losses had to be admitted by even the more rampantly bearish people in the trade. Just how great the damage will be it is hard to say, as conditions existing at the close of the week were still unfavorable and forecast further sharp losses to the crop should they continue for even a short time. Estimates made by the more reliable authorities vary greatly, some claiming that the crop of Canada will be from 40 to 50 per cent. smaller than the last one produced by that country. Others, however, place the damage at 30 per cent., with a few making it lighter than that figure. Winnipeg advices claimed that the crop in the North and West of that country was in bad shape. A Chicago crop expert traveling in Canada during the week wired his house that many fields between Regina and Davidson, Saskatchewan, were ruined beyond repair, and advices received from reliable authorities in other sections of Canada reported conditions nearly as bad. Should the crop of Canada receive no relief in the near future, there is not likely to be much seed in that country for exportation to other sections of the world after the consumptive demand has been supplied and requirements for seeding purposes have been deducted. While the Canadian situation received most attention, conditions in our own Northwest were not lost sight of. The outlook in this country, while not as discouraging as in Canada, caused a general lowering of previous estimates on the crop of the United States. Ten out of fourteen fields seen in the neighborhood of Fairmount, N. D., were reported as poor, and the outlook in Montana was quite discouraging.

Prices at Minneapolis, Duluth and Winnipeg advanced sensationally during the week, both in the speculative and cash markets. Futures showed more activity and the market was broader and more active than at any time on the crop, advances during the first five days of the week amounting to fully 16c. Many who had given other markets, such as wheat, corn, etc., considerable attention became interested in the speculative flax market at the outset because of the unfavorable tenor of the advices emanating from the stricken sections. While the trade on the whole was bullishly inclined, there were not a few who lost no opportunity in securing profits when within reach, and this selling checked the advance to some extent at times. They invariably replaced the lines sold out, but indulged in a general unloading on the closing day of the period under review, causing reactions of 3¾@4½c. from the gain made by values on preceding days of the week. The advance was given some help early by the strength displayed in the markets of Argentina, Buenos Aires reporting the market there as wildly excited and values soaring during most of the period. There was a lighter movement of seed from that country, the sharp advances restricting operations of exporters.

In the face of all the turmoil seen in the flax markets of the world, practically no trades were made at Chicago, business passing here being confined to the sale of a small bag lot of rejected at $1.60 early in the week. Chicago crushers were well represented in the markets of the Northwest, and there were not a few professional operators in Chicago grain markets who took a hand in activities in the flax market at either Minneapolis, Duluth or Winnipeg. Receipts of seed at the larger distributive centers were lighter than looked for and crushers were reported as eager buyers of all that was of desirable quality. Stocks at Duluth were enlarged 94,000 bushels, but those at Minneapolis showed a falling off when compared with supplies held at the close of the previous week. Holdings, however, are lighter than at this time last year. The amount of seed left over to go into the new crop year will be very small, which, with the reduced yield looked for, leads many to predict that $2 for seed will look comparatively cheap in the long run.

Receipts of flax at Chicago were more liberal, totaling 7,000 bushels for the week, and compared with 4,000 bushels the previous week and 2,000 bushels for a corresponding time last year. There were no shipments made from this market, which also applies to comparative periods of a week and a year ago.

Comparative movement of flaxseed at Chicago during the week and the corresponding time last year follows:—

RECEIPTS.		
Thursday	1,000	.....
Friday	2,000	.....
Saturday	....	1,000
Monday	2,000	.....
Tuesday	2,000	.....
Wednesday	....	1,000
Totals	7,000	2,000
SHIPMENTS.		
Thursday	....	.....
Friday	....	.....
Saturday	....	.....
Monday	....	.....
Tuesday	....	.....
Wednesday	....	.....
Totals	....	.....

The linseed oil market made a further gain of 4½c. per gallon during the week and was held firmly at the higher prices asked, 60c. a gallon for the raw linseed oil, and the usual premium of 1c. per gallon for the boiled description. The advance recorded was sympathetic with the gains made in the flax markets of the world. Not only was there an improvement in values, but business was of enlarged volume. It is a matter of common information that the oil production has been consumed rather lightly during this season. Many industries have been running rather sparingly in expenses and much painting that should have been done has been neglected. This work will have to receive some attention in the future, and those who have passed it up are likely to regret their action, as the remarkably strong position the oil market now occupies is likely to be further strengthened in the future. The higher prices recorded served to draw buyers into the market for supplies and holders were a rather satisfied lot, as the present price nets them a fair profit for oil they have been carrying, and which at many times seemed to turn out a loss. Crushers have assumed a far different stand than they previously occupied, no longer soliciting orders, as they feel quite confident that prices will show betterment. The inactivity of buyers cannot continue, and it follows that a much greater demand than usual will be seen in the future. As to higher prices than quoted above, much will depend on the future course of flax values. Present indications are that the extent of the damage to the flax crops of the United States and Canada is not fully realized by consumers of oil, but when they awaken to actual conditions business will show marked improvement. Greater quantities of oil were more eagerly sought by some of the larger users, but there are still many who have not put in an appearance in the market.

Purchases to meet future requirements were not as large as expected in the face of the sharp price upturn, many believing the advance would not hold and that they would be able to secure supplies at more favorable terms than are now obtainable. Holders of the product were not urging these people to become buyers, as they, too, feel confident that prices are to continue in their favor.

LINSEED OIL CAKES.

No change was noted in conditions underlying the linseed oil cake market at Chicago. No business was reported as having passed at this point, and advices from the Northwestern markets reflected no marked improvement. Foreigners are not taking hold in that section at this time, having good supplies on hand. These latter buyers are not likely to be seen in the market until such time as their stocks are nearing depletion. Owing to the lack of demand, it was impossible to secure even a nominal quotation at Chicago.

THE WINNIPEG MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Winnipeg, Man., July 27.

Flax in the Winnipeg market has been jumping up several cents almost each day since the review of a week ago. This has been in sympathy with the Duluth market, which is influenced by the crop situation in Western Canada to a considerable extent. It is now pretty well established that the yield in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta this year will be much smaller than a year ago, and smaller than was expected a few weeks ago. The area under this grain in this part of Canada is less than that in 1913, and the growing conditions are less favorable as well. Drought in the last couple of weeks has been such as to leave no further hope of a good yield; in fact, leading authorities state that it will be considerably smaller than the average of the last few years.

Demand for all the flax offering has naturally been active on account of the general conditions in the market, and all in sight has been eagerly bought up during the week. Inspections past Winnipeg are a great deal less than at the corresponding time last year. It is now well known that there is very little left in farmers' hands to be marketed. Stocks of flax at Fort William and Port Arthur at the end of last week totaled 2,370,433 bushels, against 2,317,832 bushels a week previous, and 3,404,510 bushels a year ago. Shipments during last week from these ports aggregated only 54,316 bushels, as compared with 835,774 bushels in the preceding week, and 980,690 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

The following were the closing prices of flax in the Winnipeg market on each day of the week ending to-day, all prices being for in store at Fort William and Port Arthur:—

	Cash		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
July 21	$1.49½	$1.46⅛	$1.33⅛
July 22	1.52	1.49	1.36
July 23	1.53¾	1.50¾	1.37¾
July 24	1.57	1.54	1.41
July 25	1.61½	1.58½	1.45½
July 27	1.65	1.62	1.49

	Futures		
	July.	Oct.	Nov.
July 21	$1.49⅝	$1.53⅜	$1.54½
July 22	1.52⅝	1.56⅛	1.57¼
July 23	1.54	1.58	1.59
July 24	1.57½	1.60	1.61⅞
July 25	1.61¾	1.65⅞	1.66¾
July 27	1.65½	1.69	1.70

THE BUENOS AIRES MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Conditions surrounding the flax market at Buenos Aires were quite bullish and prices made further gains during the period under review. The advices received from the United States and Canada overshadowed those in this country and were responsible for much of the intense excitement and nervousness seen in the market. Most of the gain was made during the early part of the period, the receipt of advices regarding the serious condition of the crop in Canada causing considerable activity to be shown by traders in futures who have previously given the flax market but little attention. In addition to the incentive to buy futures on the reports referred to, weather conditions in Argentina were quite unfavorable at various times and exporters were purchasing larger quantities, although much of the business passing was not reported. Shipments from Argentine ports were reported at 393,000 bushels, as compared with 465,000 bushels the previous week and 458,000 bushels during a corresponding period last year. This boosts the amount shipped since January 1 to 28,645,000 bushels, as contrasted with shipments of 31,583,000 bushels for a like time last year. After the market had enjoyed an upturn for several days, profit taking was indulged in by some of the more timid operators, partially checking the advancing tendency. According to advices received from sources generally credited as reliable, the damage done to the crop in Canada is so serious that that country will not produce much seed beyond requirements for home consumption and seeding of the following crop. With Canada unable to fill up former buyers, attention will be turned to Argentina for supplies needed by importing countries. The reduction in the crop of the United States is likely to be greater than generally looked for, all of which indicates that growers in the Argentine Republic will receive better prices for their production than they have in years gone by. The only depressing factor in the situation is the fact that users of oil have not been purchasing as freely as usual, but it is believed that they will be forced into the market at some time or another in the future and that crushers will become better buyers of flax. The visible supply at ports of Argentina is placed at 15,000 tons, against 10,000 tons last week and 18,000 tons last year. Receipts from the interior were more liberal than for comparative periods.

Principles of Commercial Law.

RETAIL DRUGGISTS HELD TO STRICT ACCOUNT UNDER KANSAS INTOXICATING LIQUOR LAW.

The Supreme Court of Kansas in a recent case has affirmed the decision of the trial court in a construction of the State statute of 1909 governing the sale of intoxicating liquors. The defendants in the case were retail druggists operating in Junction City and the action was instituted to enjoin them from maintaining common nuisances in violation of the statute. The question of law was whether Jamaica ginger was of a character to come within the operation of the proscribed articles. Evidence was introduced to show that Jamaica ginger had been extensively sold in Junction City as a substitute for whiskey, and had the same effect in the intoxicating character of alcohol. The practice of purchasing Jamaica ginger as an intoxicant had become so prevalent that black lists were kept of persons who were known to be using it too freely, and the druggists of the city had been furnished by the city marshal with a list of names of eleven persons addicted to the habit. Two of the three defendants involved possessed internal revenue stamps. The court's ruling determined that two classes were embraced in the statute. The first covered those articles which were generally and popularly known as intoxicating liquors unmixed with any other substance such as brandy, whiskey and other articles of which the court could take judicial notice. The second class included articles which, while not generally regarded as intoxicating per se were still capable of being perverted to the use as intoxicants. The test to be applied in determining whether or not the sale of liquors other than those specifically mentioned in the statute is prohibited was:— If the liquor in question be of such a kind that the distinctive character and the fact that intoxicating liquors be absent, it is outside the statute; if the distinctive character and the effect of intoxicating liquors be present it is within the statute. The fact was determined by a jury or by the courts sitting as a trier of the facts. In the cases in question the judgment of the court was that the evidence established that Jamaica ginger was an intoxicating liquor notwithstanding it has a medicinal use, the formula for its preparation in the United States Dispensatory, where it was classified with lemon, vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, camphor, cologne, paregoric, wintergreen, and like tinctures, extracts and essences. The above decision is in seeming conflict with the ruling of the Supreme Court of Kansas in an interpretation of the intoxicating liquor statute of 1881. The early statute made special provision for intoxicating liquors for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, but this privilege was withdrawn in the 1909 law. Under the decision of the earlier law the court recognized three classes of distinguishing significance; in the first class were put intoxicating liquors, whiskey, brandy, etc., which might be so declared as a matter of law by the courts. In the second class were included medicinal toilet and culinary articles, the formulae for their preparation being prescribed in the United States Dispensatory or like standard authorities, which articles were not among liquors ordinarily used as intoxicating beverages, such as tincture of gentian, paregoric, bay rum, cologne, essence of lemon, etc. These articles might be declared as a matter of law without the statute, notwithstanding that they contained alcohol and in fact, as was charged in the case on trial, might produce intoxication. In the third class were recognized bitters, cordials, tonics, etc., not known to the United States Dispensatory and being compounds of intoxicating liquors with other ingredients or compounds upon given formulae and sold under specific names. Whether these articles were within or without the statute was declared to be a question of fact for the jury and not a question of law for the court.

EFFECT OF CAR SHORTAGE UPON CONTRACT DELIVERIES.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eastern District of North Carolina has reversed the judgment of the lower court, which sustained defendant's claim to cancel a contract for delivery of phosphate rock on the ground of failure to make deliveries according to contract specifications. Shipments were to be made in weekly installments at buyers' option, commencing September 1, 1907, but responsibility of seller was waived if deliveries were prevented by the destruction of the plant, strikes, labor desertions and other hindrances of like character not under seller's control, and under similar conditions buyer was relieved of taking phosphate rock not in transit. There was a car famine during September and October and until the middle of November, and only a small proportion of the requirements covering the period of car shortage was also to be shipped over this period. Seller advised buyer of the reason of the interruption and stated that the goods would be sent as soon as possible. There was no reply to the letter, and on November 12 buyer cancelled the contract. After November 15 seller was able and willing to ship the rock in accordance with the contract, but the tender was refused, resulting in an action for damages. The appellate term's reversal of the trial court's judgment was based on the finding that the proviso as to shipments should be construed as relating to the time to deliver the rock, and not as to the life of the contract, and seller, therefore, after the termination of the car famine, was entitled to a reasonable time to deliver the rock and buyer's cancellation of the contract and refusal to receive further shipments in accordance with the tender constituted a breach of the compact. (Jackson Phosphate Co. vs. Caraleigh Phosphate Fertilizer Works, 213 Federal Reporter, 743.)

Judgment Record.

The following judgments have been recorded in the New York County Clerk's office; the first name is that of the judgment debtor, the second that of the judgment creditor, and the amount of the judgment:—

Davis, Laheny & Co.; Hildreth Varnish Co.; $62.

Halper Bros., Inc.; Cross Toilet Powder Co.; $17.

Rowley, Leonard; National Lead Co.; $35.

Wolfer, William; Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works; $393.

Brownell, Anthony; Bigelow Varnish Co.; $284.

Fleischman, Henry; Barrett Mfg. Co.; $81.

Exports of Paraffine Wax.

In the following tables are given the amounts of paraffine wax that were exported during the month of May, 1914, and the eleven months ending May, 1914, and the comparison with previous years. The quantities are given in pounds:—

MAY.

	1913. Pounds.	1914. Pounds.
Germany	640,167	905,667
Italy	1,052,927	1,588,403
Spain	199,855	521,561
United Kingdom	7,052,328	5,690,167
Other Europe	1,033,378	2,611,625
Mexico	2,731,938	3,285
Japan	1,286,785	332,654
Africa	1,941,463	2,150
Other countries	3,883,951	2,092,970
Totals	19,822,132	13,457,482
Values	$676,632	$425,471

ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING MAY.

	1912. Pounds.	1913. Pounds.	1914. Pounds.
Germany	11,250,277	18,105,073	3,118,287
Italy	22,555,079	25,065,937	15,480,433
Spain	5,493,151	7,170,845	4,837,578
U. Kingdom	107,555,718	124,556,020	68,659,005
Other Europe	19,576,072	25,586,946	13,274,622
Mexico	14,618,110	21,071,210	11,733,069
Japan	11,733,508	9,178,003	6,637,697
Africa	8,826,300	9,264,395	22,983,519
Other countries	23,190,700	37,598,522	24,103,174
Totals	224,599,115	277,596,951	170,827,184
Values	$7,312,564	$9,215,739	$6,619,574

NEW ORLEANS EXPORTS.

(Continued from page 55.)

OIL, CORN—604 bbls, Emilia, Venice
100 bbls, Emilia, Ravenna
75 bbls, Emilia, Fiume
COTTONSEED—100 bbls, Chalmette, Havana
25 bbls, Annie, Leghorn
100 bbls, Excelsior, Havana
395 bbls, City of Tampico, Vera Cruz
40 bbls, Wyvisbrook, Progreso
10 bbls, Kalomo, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—13 bbls, Jupiter, Curacao
375 bbls, Annie, Genoa
25 bbls, 650 cs, Cartago, Bocas del Toro
100 bbls, Nyanza, Glasgow
75 bbls, Terence, Antwerp
305 bbls, Emilia, Marseilles
665 bbls, California, Havre
74 bbls, Nyanza, Glasgow
450 bbls, Kalomo, Rotterdam
30 bbls, Joseph Vaccaro, Ceiba
PARAFFINE—100 bgs, Alabama, Frontera
PHOSPHATE ROCK—5,000 tons, California, Havre
ROSIN—120 bbls, Cartago, Bocas del Toro
127 bbls, Excelsior, Havana
150 bbls, Abangarez, Havana
900 bbls, Nortonian, Manchester
SOAP—100 bbls, Cartago, Bocas del Toro
1,512 bbls, Nyanza, Glasgow
33 bbls, Emilia, Marseilles
100 bxs, Abangarez, Havana
399 bbls, Nyanza, Glasgow
200 cs, Marowijne, Port Cortez
STOCK—415 bbls, Nortonian, Manchester
SODA, CAUSTIC—10 dms, Alabama, Frontera
TALLOW—25 bbls, Wyvisbrook, Progreso
TURPENTINE—2,250 bbls, Nyanza, Glasgow
500 bbls, Nortonian, Manchester

GALVESTON EXPORTS.

OIL, LUBRICATING—130 bbls, $2,066, Dipton, Antwerp
65 bbls, $676, Dacia, Hamburg

NEWPORT NEWS EXPORTS.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—45 dms, $745, Bolivliana, Liverpool
BLACK, CARBON—25 cs, 4,733 lbs, $175, Bolivliana, Liverpool
50 cs, 9,466 lbs, $400, Lakonia, Glasgow
OIL, LUB—212 bbls, 11,024 lbs, $1,653, Bolivliana, Liverpool

NORFOLK EXPORTS.

OIL, COTTONSEED—390 bbls, 20,280 gls, $10,140, Bolivliana, Liverpool
OCHER—90 bbls, 33,750 lbs, $675, Westerdyk, Rotterdam
SOAP, COTTONSEED—1,500 bbls, 506,678 lbs, $17,733, Bolivliana, Liverpool

MOBILE EXPORTS.

ROSIN—3,250 bbls, Nestorian, Liverpool
TURPENTINE—200 bbls, Nestorian, Liverpool

SAN FRANCISCO EXPORTS.

ACID, SULPHURIC—2 drs, 3,050 lbs, O M Kellogg, Papeete
MURIATIC—4 drs, 400 lbs, O M Kellogg, Papeete
100 cbys, 12,000 lbs, City of Sydney, Corinto
10 cbys, 1,240 lbs, City of Sydney, Mazatlan
40 cbys, 4,500 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
15 cbys, 1,824 lbs, President, Vancouver, B C
HYDROCHLORIC—1 cs, 70 lbs, City of Sydney, Corinto
SULPHURIC—4 dr, 1,602 lbs, Eureka, St Michael, Alaska
ARSENIC—14 bbls, 8,804 lbs, Matsonia, Honolulu
ASPHALT—10 cs, 1,100 lbs, City of Sydney, Mazatlan
90 bbls, 46,645 lbs, Musician, London
120 bbls, 56,912 lbs, Musician, Liverpool
BLUESTONE—65 bbls, 30,000 lbs, President, Vancouver, B C

SPECIAL RESULTS IN GRINDING MATERIALS REQUIRE SPECIAL METHODS

When you want the best results, go to a specialist. For twenty years or more we have been specializing in the creation of machinery and methods to reduce materials to a VERY FINELY GROUND PRODUCT

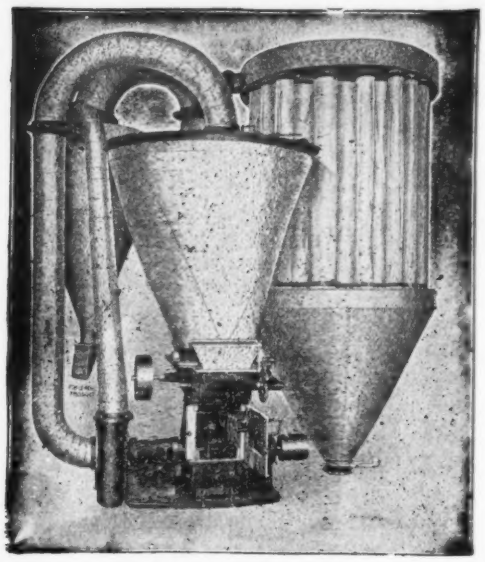
In this department of industry we have shown some very remarkable results in three ways:—

First—In producing a uniform degree of fineness, which had hitherto been impossible to secure by any **ECONOMICAL** method.

Second—In producing a specified degree of fineness at a cost considerably below the cost possible to achieve by any other method.

Third—In producing savings in plant operation with far better plant conditions from the standpoint of cleanliness and health for the workmen engaged in the grinding room.

THE RAYMOND SYSTEM



has shown these remarkable results in the reduction of

DRY COLORS, LEAD, GRAPHITE

and over 75 different kinds of materials of a widely varying character.

We have been able to demonstrate to scores of manufacturers, enormous economies from the ability of our methods to produce

A MUCH MORE FINELY GROUND PRODUCT

with a constantly uniform degree of fineness, thereby guaranteeing a **UNIFORM PRODUCT** at all times.

In many instances we have been able to do this at costs below the cost required for a coarser and irregular quality of product.

If you desire to secure a finely ground, uniform quality product, at minimum cost, you will undoubtedly find it worth while to let us show you what our special methods have done for others, and may be able to do for you when specially adapted to your conditions under our special recommendations.

As a first step in this direction, it may be worth your while to have our literature.

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Please send us your book on Modern Methods of Pulverization.
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Your Problems Are Being Met by KisselKar Trucks

KisselKar Trucks are not only good trucks in a general mechanical sense, but are the right trucks for YOU —IN YOUR BUSINESS.

This can be proven by asking us who *in your line* are owners and following the information by asking these owners.

They will tell you that they not only received a well built, serviceable vehicle, but one which particularly suited their individual requirements.

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It is the Kissel policy to sell only trucks that will pay—trucks adaptable in size to the needs of the buyer.

We study *your* business and give you just the truck you should have to keep your trucking on an economical as well as a highly efficient basis—hence the range of sizes:

Standard Sizes: 1500 lbs., 1, 1½, 2½, 3½ and 6 tons carrying capacity. Bodies to order.

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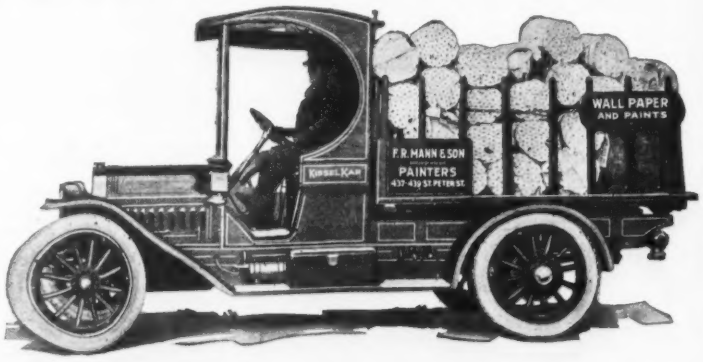

Kissel Motor Car Co.

540 Kissel Avenue **Hartford, Wis.**

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Dallas, and 300 other leading American and Canadian points.

BORAX—2 cs, 90 lbs, Matsonia, Honolulu
GLASS—4 cs, City of Sydney, Corinto
CANDLES—50 cs, 2,000 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
2,265 cs, 46,300 lbs, Eureka, St Michael
35 cs, 1,500 lbs, Matsonia, Honolulu
CARBIDE—20 drs, 2,000 lbs, City of Sydney, Puntarenas, C A
COLORS, DRY—4 pkgs, 200 lbs, O M Kellogg, Papeete
13 cs, 1,421 lbs, Matsonia, Honolulu
2 cs, 160 lbs, City of Sydney, Mazatlan, Mex
7 pkgs, 748 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
FORMALDEHYDE—2 bbls, 800 lbs, Matsonia, Honolulu
GREASE, LUB—5 pkgs, 180 lbs, O M Kellogg, Papeete
3 pkgs, 1,000 lbs, Eureka, St Michael
178 pkgs, 23,219 lbs, Matsonia, Honolulu
3 pkgs, 572 lbs, President, Vancouver, B C
25 pails, City of Sydney, San Jose de Guatemala
73 pkgs, 2,904 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
LAMP BLACK—2 cs, 100 lbs, Matsonia Honolulu
LEAD IN OIL—4 kgs, 100 lbs, Eureka, S Michael
75 pkgs, 5,998 lbs, Matsonia, Honolulu
27 pkgs, 512 lbs, City of Sydney, San Jose de Guatemala
192 pkgs, 7,950 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
LITHARGE—5 kegs, 125 lbs, Matsonia, Honolulu
MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—9 cks, 5,760 lbs, President, Vancouver, B C
OIL, COCOANUT—3 drs, 334 gals, City of Sydney, Corinto
1 dr, 51 gals, Lurline, Honolulu
LINSEED—6 pkgs, 350 gals, Matsonia, Honolulu
43 pkgs, 430 gals, Lurline, Honolulu
LUBRICATING—25 pkgs, 370 gals, O M Kellogg, Papeete
35 cs, 350 gals, Satanta, Woosung
52 pkgs, 1,183 gals, Eureka, St Michael
633 pkgs, 16,422 gals, Matsonia, Honolulu
28 cs, 280 gals, City of Sydney, Puntarenas, C A
10 pkgs, 420 gals, City of Sydney, San Jose de Guat
384 pkgs, 12,422 gals, Lurline, Honolulu
MIRBANE—2 dms, 240 lbs, City of Sydney, Corinto
PAINT—11 pkgs, 112 gals, O M Kellogg, Papete
13 cs, 130 gals, Bertha Dolbeer, Tyne, Point, Alaska
16 cs, 83 gals, Eureka, St Michael
220 pkgs, 2,193 gals, Matsonia, Honolulu
10 bbls, 476 gals, President, Smelter, B C
1 cs, 10 gals, City of Sydney, Mazatlan
306 cs, 3,645 gals, Lurline, Honolulu
PETROLATUM—2 cs, 10 gals, Lurline, Honolulu
PITCH—44 pkgs, 5,574 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
POTASH—4 cs, 108 lbs, City of Sydney, Mazatlan
PUTTY—26 pkgs, 8,840 gals, O M Kellogg, Papeete
15 cs, 1,275 lbs, Matsonia, Honolulu
ROSIN—6 bbls, 3,072 lbs, City of Sydney, Ocos
SOAP—75 cs, 6,181 lbs, Eureka, St Michael
1,384 cs, 90,680 lbs, Matsonia, Honolulu
15 cs, 1,350 lbs, President, Vancouver, B C
10 cs, 600 lbs, City of Sydney, Ocos
1,015 cs, 78,320 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
SODA, SAL—10 cs 1,892 lbs, St Michael
31 pkgs, 3,100 lbs, Matsonia, Honolulu
BICARB—9 pkgs, 2,518 lbs, Eureka, St Michael
5 cs, 500 lbs, City of Sydney, Corinto
7 pkgs, 1,040 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
CAUSTIC—15 dms, 10,908 lbs, Matsonia, Honolulu
2 bbls, 1,067 lbs, City of Sydney, Ocos
5 drs, 3,780 lbs, City of Sydney, San Juen del Sur
15 drs, 11,617 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
ASH—4 bbls, 1,150 lbs, City of Sydney, San Juan del Sur
6 bbls, 2,000 lbs, City of Sydney, Corinto
6 bbls, 1,789 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
SULPHUR—20 sks, 2,200 lbs, President, Vancouver, B C
450 cs, 5,400 lbs, City of Sydney, Corinto
SHELLAC—2 cs, 328 lbs, President, Vancouver, B C
TALCUM—40 sks, 3,414 lbs, President, Vancouver, B C
TALLOW—35 cs, 3,640 lbs, Eureka, St Michael
25 bbls, 10,154 lbs, City of Sydney, San Jose de Guat
20 bbls, 7,761 lbs, City of Sydney, Puntarenas, C A
12 bbls, 5,096 lbs, City of Sydney, Ocos
25 bbls, 9,417 lbs, City of Sydney, San Juan del Sur
20 bbls, 7,483 lbs, City of Sydney, Corinto
TAR, COAL—2 bbls, 100 gals, O M Kellogg, Papeete
2 cs, 20 gals, Bertha Dolbeer, Tyne Point
5 cs, 50 gals, Matsonia, Honolulu
4 bbls, 200 gals, City of Sydney, San Jose de Guat
6 bbls, 3,260 lbs, City of Sydney, Champerico, Guat
TURPENTINE—2 cs, 20 gals, O M Kellogg, Papeete
3 cs, 30 gals, Bertha Dolbeer, Tyne Point
2 pkgs, 65 gals, Matsonia, Honolulu
8 cs, 80 gals, Lurline, Honolulu
SUBSTITUTE—10 cs, 100 gals, Eureka, St Michael
WAX, PARAFFINE—5 cs, 500 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
ZINC WHITE—2 cs, 200 lbs, Matsonia, Honolulu
DUST—40 cs, 5,200 lbs, City of Sydney, Mazatlan, Mex

SAVANNAH EXPORTS.

IRON OXIDE—108 bbls, $210, Twickenham, Rotterdam
ROSIN—1,250 bbls, $8,341, Twickenham, Rotterdam
3,148 bbls, $22,905, Tafna, London
100 bbls, $1,350, Tafna, Hull
100 bbls, $700, Tafna, Rotterdam
TURPENTINE—1,000 bbls, $28,180, Tafna, Rotterdam
250 bbls, $6,800, Tafna, Antwerp
2,500 bbls, $59,350, Tafna, London
LOADED AT FERNANDINA, FLA.
PHOSPHATE ROCK—3,008 tons, $30,080, Tafna, Rotterdam
ROSIN—4,292 bbls, $30,450, Tafna, London
660 bbls, $4,784, Tafna, Rotterdam
TURPENTINE—1,000 bbls, $43,700, Tafna, London
1,450 bbls, $33,350, Tafna, Rotterdam
LOADED AT PORT INGLIS, FLA.
PHOSPHATE ROCK—5,250 tons, $52,500, Twickenham, Stettin

Savannah Clearances to New York.

Week ending July 30.

ROSIN—807 bbls
TURPENTINE—787 bbls

Savannah Clearances to Boston.

Week ending July 30.

ROSIN—357 bbls
TURPENTINE—308 bbls

Savannah Clearances to Philadelphia.

Week ending July 30.

ROSIN—852 bbls
TURPENTINE—40 bbls

Savannah Clearances to Baltimore.

Week ending July 30.

ROSIN—26 bbls
TURPENTINE—15 bbls

Savannah Clearances to Interior Points.

Week ending July 30.

ROSIN—1,703 bbls
TURPENTINE—25 bbls

CHARTERS.

Following is a list of the vessels chartered at principal ports during the past week to convey products to or from American ports:—

FERTILIZER—Sch R B White, 411 tons, from Baltimore to Halifax, private terms

KAINIT—Du str Zevenbergen, 2,007 tons, from Rotterdam to Charleston, 8s, August

BERTH QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool.	London.	Glasgow.
Oilcake, per ton....	15s	22s 6d	22s
Lard, tcs, per ton..	20s	22s 6d	22s 6d
Tallow, per ton....	20s	22s 6d	22s 6d

	Manchester.	Antwerp.	R'dam.
Oilcake, per ton....	15c	13s 9d	28c 100
Lard, tcs, per ton..	25s	25c	28c 100
Tallow, per ton....	25s	25s	28c 100

	Bristol.	Havre.	Hull.
Oilcake, per ton.....	17s	15c 100	18c
Lard, tcs, per ton...	22s 6d	30c	26s
Tallow, per ton.....	22s 6d	30c	26s

	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Marseilles.
Oilcake, per ton....	16c 100	17c 100	20c
Lard, tcs, per ton..	25c 100	32c 100	30s
Tallow, per ton....	25c 100	32c 100	30s

NEW YORK DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Week ending July 31.

ACID, BORIC—207 sks, order, San Francisco
ALCOHOL, DENATURED—808 bbls, order, New Orleans
25 hf bbls, order, New Orleans
6 drs, order, New Orleans
ARSENIC—117 bbls, order, Galveston
BARYTES—90 bbls, order, Old Dominion S S L
1,200 sks, order, Old Dominion S S L
BONE BLACK—227 sks, order, San Francisco
BONES—47 sks, order, Charleston
CASEIN—335 sks, order, San Francisco
CLAY—7,999 sks, order, Jacksonville
3,330 sks, order, Charleston
1,111 sks, order, Savannah S S L
80 cks, order, Charleston
COTTONSEED MEAL—1,200 sks, order, Old Dominion S S L
FLAXSEED—1 car, order, L V R R
30 cars, order, D, L & W R R
FULLER'S EARTH—1,854 sks, order, Tampa
GREASE—75 bbls, order, Portland, Ore
12 cars, order, J C R R
100 tcs, order, L V R R
100 bbls, Vanderhove & Co, P R R
75 tcs, export, P R R
65 bbls, L Sonneborn & Son, B & O R R
83 bbls, order, Galveston
213 pkgs, H A Saffer, P R R
HIGHWINES—55 bbls, order, Old Dominion S S L
LEAD—12,180 pigs, order, Galveston
700 pigs, National Lead Co, B & O R R
OCHER—485 bbls, order, Brunswick
OIL CAKE—4,900 sks, order, D, L & W R R
800 sks, McLaren & G, H R R R
250 sks, order, P R R
1,925 sks, export, D, L & W R R
240 sks, order, L V R R
COTTONSEED—800 bbls, order, Jacksonville
160 bbls, order, Savannah S S L
461 bbls, order, Old Dominion S S L
4,000 bbls, order, New Orleans
646 cs, order, Savannah S S L
4 tank cars, order, E R R
75 bbls, export, Old Dominion S S L
FISH—100 bbls, order, Jacksonville
LINSEED—136 bbls, C N H Carter, D, L & W R R
204 bbls, Devoe & Raynolds Co, D, L & W R R
LUBRICATING—65 bbls, Standard Oil Co, P R R
6 cars, order, J C R R
554 bbls, W E Bemis, P R R
195 bbls, J A Marsily & Co, P R R
135 bbls, Lunham & Moore, P R R
30 bbls, Anglo-Mexican Co, P R R
140 bbls, H A Saffer, P R R
520 cs, W E Bemis, P R R
205 bbls, Lunham & Moore, P R R
100 bbls, Bliven & Carrington, P R R
MEAL—480 sks, export, L V R R
OLEO—57 tcs, order, D, L & W R R
550 tcs, export, B & O R R
45 tcs, export, P R R
3 cars, order, J C R R
67 tcs, order, B & O R R
50 tcs, order, W S R R
ROSIN—74 bbls, order, Savannah S S L
TALLOW—25 bbls, H A Saffer, P R R
TAR—5 bbls, order, Wilmington
WOOD, CRUDE—95 bbls, order, Old Dominion S S L
OLEO STOCK—75 tcs, order, P R R
PITCH—122 bbls, order, Savannah S S L
QUICKSILVER—219 flasks, order, San Francisco
ROSIN—1,988 bbls, order, O Dominion S S L
100 bbls, order, Galveston
772 bbls, order, Savannah S S L
180 bbls, order, New Orleans
530 bbls, order, Jacksonville
105 bbls, order, Georgetown
295 bbls, order, Wilmington
900 bbls, order, Brunswick
2,096 bbls, order, Mobile
SHEEP DIP—38 bbls, order, Old Dominion S S L
SOAP STOCK—165 bbls, order, Savannah S S L
SODA ASH—300 bbls, order, Old Dominion S S L
200 sks, order, Old Dominion S S L
BICARBONATE—400 sks, order, Old Dominion S S L
70 bbls, order, Old Dominion S S L
60 hgs, order, Old Dominion S S L
CAUSTIC—110 drs, order, Old Dominion S S L
SPELTER—1,448 slabs, Bruce & Cook, B & O R R
1,453 slabs, Fitz, Dana & G, B & O R R
937 slabs, order, B & O R R
SPONGE—8 bls, order, Jacksonville
68 bls, order, Tampa
14 bls, order, Key West
STEARINE—100 bbls, order, P R R
TALLOW—150 bbls, H W Calef, B & O R R
200 tcs, J Jackson, H R R R
70 tcs, Vandenhove & Co, B & O R R
TAR—97 bbls, order, Savannah S S L
50 kgs, roder, Wilmington
40 bbls, order, Old Dominion S S L
TURPENTINE—19 bbls, order, Old Dominion S S L
5 bbls, order, Charleston
822 bbls, order, Savannah S S L
470 blbs, order, New Orleans
150 bbls, order, Jacksonville
30 bbls, order, Georgetown
11 bbls, order, Wilmington
1,070 bbls, order, Brunswick
365 bbls, order, Mobile
CRUDE—10 bbls, order, Wilmington

CHINA WOOD OIL

PURE PALE AGED OIL IN TANK

Can offer in our Tank Car great saving to consumers on cost of oil, local freight, labor, etc.

Solicit inquiries for any delivery; always carry stock in tank.

MITSUI & CO., Ltd.

Oil Dept. Telephone, 10010 Mad. Sq. **25 Madison Ave., NEW YORK**

MENHADEN FISH OIL

From the Ocean to the Consumer

We have our own fishing steamers and tank cars; we catch the fish, refine the oil, guaranteeing quality and purity. We have on hand a large supply of the very best Northern Winter Pressed and Bleached Menhaden Oils, made from selected Oils, especially adapted for paint and varnish purposes.

SOYA BEAN OIL

We import only the finest MANCHURIAN OIL of which we have the bleached and unbleached.

We are on the ground floor. Write us.

Alden S. Swan & Company, 135 Front Street, New York Refinery at Elizabethport, N. J.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Revised to Close of Business Saturday, August 1, 1914.

Unless otherwise stated, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market for large quantities.

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

Cod, Newfoundland ℔ gal.	36½@	37½
domestic, prime	32 @	34
Degras, French ℔ lb.	3¼@	3¾
English	3⅛@	3⅜
German	3 @	3½
American	2¾@	3¼
neutral	5⅛@	5¼
Herring ℔ gal.	Nominal	
Horse	6½@	7
Lard, prime winter	92 @	93
off prime	66 @	68
extra No. 1	62 @	63
No. 1	53 @	55
No. 2	51 @	52
Menhaden, Northern, crude	Nominal	
Southern, f. o. b. Baltimore	32½@	—
brown, strained	37 @	38
light, strained	38 @	39
yellow bleached	41 @	42
white bleached winter	43 @	44
Neatsfoot, 20 degrees	96 @	98
30 deg. cold test	88 @	90
40 deg. cold test	82 @	84
prime	64 @	65
dark	58 @	61
Oleo oil	8 @	9¾
Porpoise, body	40 @	45
jaw	18.00 @	20.00
Red (crude oleic acid)	6¼@	6½
Red saponified	6¾@	7
Stearic acid	8¾@	10½
Sod oil	34 @	35
Sperm, bleached winter, 38 deg. cold test	70 @	—
45 deg. cold test	68 @	—
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	67 @	—
45 deg. cold test	65 @	—
Seal, white	45 @	47
Tallow, acidless	64 @	65
prime	62 @	63
Whale, natural, winter	48 @	—
bleached	50 @	—
extra bleached, winter	52 @	—

LUBRICATING OILS

Black reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test ℔ gal.	13½@	14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	14 @	14½
summer	13 @	13½
Cylinder, light filtered	21½@	33
dark filtered	18 @	26
extra cold test	27 @	34
dark steam refined	14½@	25
Natural, West Virginia, 29 gravity	23 @	23½
Natural, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	19 @	20
white, 33@34 gravity	27 @	30
32@34 gravity, bloomless	18 @	19
31 gravity, wool grade	16 @	16½
Paraffine, high viscosity	27 @	28
903@907 specific gravity	16 @	16½
903 specific gravity	15 @	15½
885 specific gravity	13 @	13½
875 specific gravity	12½@	13
865 specific gravity	12½@	13
red paraffine	15 @	16
Spindle, No. 200	18 @	19
No. 160	17 @	18
No. 110	16 @	17
No. 80	14 @	15
filtered	21 @	22
Russian engine, pale, No. 1	21 @	22

VEGETABLE OILS

Linseed, raw, car lot ℔ gal.	59 @	—
five-barrel lots	60 @	—
boiled, car lots	60 @	—
double boiled, car lots	61 @	—
boiled, 5-barrel lots	61 @	—
double boiled, 5-barrel lots	62 @	—
refined car lots	62 @	—
refined, 5-barrel lots	62 @	—
varnish oil, according to grade	63 @	65
f. o. b. Minneapolis, Friday, car lots	58½@	—
Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	41 @	42
yellow summer prime	6½@	6¾
white summer	7 @	7½
yellow winter	7 @	7½
Olive, denatured ℔ gal.	78 @	82
foots	7¼@	7½
Palm, Lagos, spot	7 @	7¼
commercial spot	6¾@	7
prime red, spot	6½@	6¾
Palm kernel	8¾@	9
Cocoanut, Cochin, spot	10½@	11½
Ceylon, spot	9 @	9¼
copra, spot	9 @	9¼
Corn oil ℔ 100 lbs.	6.35 @	6.40
Soya bean, English, spot, bbls.	Nominal	
China, spot, bbls	6½@	—
Manchurian, spot, bbls	6¼@	—
Sesame, per gal	60 @	68
Mustard ℔ gal.	75 @	78
Peanut soap, spot ℔ gal.	62 @	68
China wood oil	6¼@	6¾
Pine oil, white steam	34 @	38
yellow steam	32 @	35
Tar oil, genuine distilled	30 @	31
Tar oil, commercial	18 @	20
Rosin oil, first rectified	— @	27
second rectified	— @	38
third rectified	— @	48
fourth rectified	— @	60
Rapeseed, in barrels, refined, French ℔ gal.	74 @	75
blown	63 @	—
refined	59 @	—

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Linseed, cake, domestic ℔ short ton	30.00 @	32.00
meal	33.50 @	—
Cottonseed cake— f. o. b. Goldsboro ℔ short ton	— @	—
Cottonseed meal— f. o. b. Atlanta mills	— @	—
f. o. b. Goldsboro	— @	—
f. o. b. Montgomery	— @	—
f. o. b. New Orleans	— @	—
Corn cake ℔ short ton	28.00 @	29.00
meal	— @	—

LARD, TALLOW, STEARINES AND GREASES

Candles, adamantine, ps, 16 ozs.	10½@	11
14 ozs	7¼@	8½
paraffine, 4s, 6s and 12s	9 @	10
Candles, patent sperm, 4s and 6s.	38 @	40
sperm, 4s and 6s	33 @	34
stearic acid— plain 4s, 6s and 8s	12 @	—
patent ends, 4s and 6s	12½@	—
cartons, 3 lbs. each	12¼@	—
Lard, prime Western	10¼@	—
city steam	9¾@	9¾
compound	8¾@	8¾
Stearine, lard	11¼@	11½
oleo	— @	8
Tallow, prime city, in hhds	— @	5⅞
special	—@	6⅛
edible	— @	7
Neutral lard	10½@	10¾
Grease, white	6⅞@	7⅛
yellow	5⅞@	6⅛
house	5¾@	6⅛
brown	4⅞@	5⅞
yellow grease, stearine	5½@	5¾
white grease, stearine	5¾@	6¼

LEAD, ZINC AND PIGMENTS

Pig lead	3.90 @	—
White lead, basic carbonate, American dry ℔ lb.	5¼@	5¾
in oil (100-lb pkgs. or over)	6¾@	7
English, in oil	10¼@	—
White lead, basic sulphate	5 @	5¼
Litharge, American, powdered	5½@	5¾
English glassmakers'	9½@	9¾
Lithopone	3¾@	4½
Red lead, American	6 @	6¼
foreign	8½@	9
English glassmakers'	8½@	9
Orange, mineral, American	7½@	8½
English	10 @	13
French	12¾@	13
German	12 @	13
China white	9¼@	9½
Flake white	8 @	10½
Spelter	5.00 @	5.10
Zinc oxide, white— German (French process) red seal	6¾@	—
green seal	7¾@	—
white seal	8¼@	—
French, red seal	8¾@	—
green seal	10¾@	—
American process	5¾@	—
French process, red seal	6½@	—
green seal	7 @	—
white seal	7½@	—
Barytes, prime white, foreign ℔ ton	19.00 @	23.00
domestic, prime white or domestic, Southern	17.00 @	18.00
floated, Western	19.00 @	20.00
off color	13.00 @	15.00
Blanc fixe in bulk (original casks 1,000 lbs. each) ℔ ton	40.00 @	43.00
dry (in bbls., 600 lbs.)	3⅞@	4

DRY COLORS

BLACKS.

Bone ℔ lb.	2¼@	5
Drop	5 @	8
Ivory	8 @	12
Carbon gas	3½@	6
Lampblack	3 @	7
Mineral blacks ℔ ton	18 @	25

BLUES.

Celestial ℔ lb.	4 @	6
Chinese	28 @	30
Italian	16 @	22
Milori	28 @	30
Prussian	26 @	28
Prussian, foreign	32 @	36
Soluble	27 @	29
Ultramarine	3½ @	13

BROWNS.

Sienna, Italian, burnt and powdered ℔ lb.	4 @	7
burnt, lump	3¾@	6
raw, powdered	4 @	7
raw, lump	3 @	5
American, burnt and pow'd	2¼@	3
raw	2¼@	3
Spanish brown	½@	1
Umber, Turkey, burnt and pow'd	3 @	3½
burnt lumps, selected	3 @	4½
raw and powdered	2¾@	3
raw, lumps	3 @	4½
American, burnt	2 @	2½
raw	2¼@	3
Vandyke brown	2½@	3
soluble	2¾@	3¼

GREENS.

Chrome, chemically pure ℔ lb.	17 @	25
grinders'	6 @	10
jobbing	4½@	5½
common	3½@	5
Paris, in bulk, arsenic, kegs	11 @	—

REDS.

Carmine, No. 40, bulk ℔ lb.	2.50 @	2.75
Crocus martus, imported	1.55 @	3.50
standard, American	1 @	2½
Indian red, standard American ℔ 100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.60
English ℔ lb.	5 @	7
Rose pink, American ℔ lb.	8 @	10½
English	9 @	12
Tuscan red, English	7 @	10
Turkey red, English	4 @	10
Venetian red, English ℔ 100 lbs.	1.15 @	1.75
American	75 @	1.50
Oxide, red, English ℔ lb.	2¾@	10
American	3 @	7
Para, pure (toners)	60 @	70
commercial	7 @	45
Vermillion, English	55 @	59
Chinese	90 @	1.00

YELLOWS.

Chrome, chemically pure ℔ lb.	10¾@	12
Ocher, French	1¾@	2¼
foreign, golden	3 @	4
German	2¼@	3
domestic ℔ ton	12 @	16
golden ℔ lb.	4 @	5

OTHER PAINT MATERIALS

Bronze powder ℔ lb.	45 @	3.15
Chalk, English ℔ ton	2.75 @	3.00
French	3.10 @	3.50
Clay, china, imported	14.00 @	16.00
domestic	8.00 @	9.00
Coal tar (in oil bbls., 30 gals.)	4.00 @	4.25
Cobalt oxide ℔ lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Feldspar ℔ ton	8.00 @	12.00
Fuller's earth, powd. ℔ 100 lbs.	80 @	85
Marble flour ℔ ton	8.00 @	8.50
Manganese, car lots	65.00 @	70.00
jobbers' ℔ lb.	— @	—
Magnesite, raw ℔ ton	10 @	11
calcined, pow'd	30.00 @	35.00
Plaster of paris ℔ bbl.	1.50 @	1.70
dentists'	1.50 @	1.85
Pumice stone, original cks. ℔ lb.	2 @	4
selected lumps in bbls	4½@	6
powdered, pure, bbls	1½@	2
Putty, com'l, bbls., tubs 100 lbs.	1.15 @	1.20
pure, in do	1.50 @	1.75
linseed oil, in do	2.75 @	2.90
colored, in do	2.75 @	2.90
white lead, in do	3.25 @	4.00
com'l in 12½, 25, 50 lb. tins	1.50 @	1.90
pure, in do	1.50 @	1.90
linseed oil, in do	3.15 @	3.35
colored, in do	3.15 @	3.35
Putty, com'l, in 1, 2, 3, 5 lb. tins	2.65 @	3.35
pure, in do	2.95 @	3.85
linseed oil, in do	4.25 @	4.60
colored, in do	4.25 @	4.60
white lead, in do	4.25 @	4.60
com'l, in bladders	1.70 @	2.00
pure, in do	2.05 @	2.20
linseed oil, in do	3.35 @	3.50
Rotten stone, orig'l casks ℔ lb.	4 @	7½
selected lumps	5½@	20
powdered, in bbls	2½@	4
Soapstone, pow'd, in bags ℔ ton	10.00 @	12.00
Silex	12.00 @	40.00
Smalt, German blue ℔ lb.	6 @	10
super, black	4 @	7
Talc, American ℔ ton	15.00 @	20.00
French	15.00 @	25.00
Italian	35.00 @	40.00
Terra alba, Am. No. 1 100 lbs.	75 @	80
No. 2	60 @	65
English	90 @	1.00
French	80 @	1.00
Whiting, commercial	45 @	50
gilders'	55 @	65
extra gilders'	55 @	63
American paris white	70 @	75
English cliffstone	75 @	1.10

METALLIC PAINTS

Brown ℔ ton	18.00 @	20.00
Red	14.00 @	18.00

GLUES

Extra white ℔ lb.	18 @	24
Medium white	12 @	18
Cabinet	13 @	15
Low grade	10 @	12
Foot stock, white	12 @	14
brown	9 @	11
Common bone	7½@	9
Irish	13 @	15
French	10 @	40
German hide	12 @	18
common	10 @	12
Fish, liquid (in bbls. 50 gals. each) ℔ gal.	70 @	1.40

COLORS IN OIL

Black coach, japan ℔ lb.	20 @	30
in oil	14 @	18
drop	14 @	16
lampblack	12 @	14
Blue, Chinese	36 @	46
Prussian	32 @	36
ultramarine	13 @	16
Brown, sienna, burnt	12 @	15
raw	12 @	15
Umber, burnt	11 @	14
raw	11 @	14
Vandyke brown	11 @	14
Green, chrome	12 @	16
paris	— @	24
Red, Indian	12 @	14
Venetian	6 @	8
Yellow, chrome	16 @	20
ocher, French	6 @	8

SHELLAC.

D. C.	21 @	22
V. S. O.	20½@	21
Damond I.	20 @	21
Fine orange	18½@	19
Second orange	17 @	18
T. N., "U. S. S. A." standard	15½@	16
T. N., pure	15½@	16
A. C. garnet	16 @	17
Kala button	13 @	14
Button	23 @	24
Bleached commercial	15 @	16
Bone dry	20 @	21

VARNISH GUMS

Egyptian asphaltum ℔ lb.	15 @	30
Cuban ℔ ton	50.00 @	60.00
Mexican	25.00 @	60.00
Barbadoes ℔ lb.	5 @	8½
California	22.50 @	30.00
Texas	16.00 @	20.00
Trinidad	25.00 @	30.00
Malta	25 @	—
Gilsonite	36.00 @	50.00
Manjak	25.00 @	50.00
Zanzibar, bean, pea white	25 @	30
pea white	20 @	—
sorts	55 @	58
bean and pea	24 @	26
Manila, pale	15 @	18
dark, hard	15 @	—
bright amber	15 @	16
standard sorts	8 @	8½
extra nubs, No. 1	— @	9
nubs, No. 1	8½@	—
chips, No. 1	7 @	7½
Congo copal picture	30 @	34
white	25 @	30
amber	18 @	23
dark	12 @	17
Pontinak, selected fine	22 @	24
straight	16 @	17
No. 1	13½@	15
No. 2	9 @	11
nubs	7 @	8
chips	7 @	7¾
Damar, Batavia	17½@	—
Singapore, No. 3	8 @	8½
extra Singapore, No. 2	14 @	—
Kauri, No. 1	50 @	—
No. 2	32 @	—
No. 3	17 @	18
bright chips	— @	—
ordinary chips	15½@	16
B X	30 @	33
B 1 ordinary	20 @	22
B 2	13½@	16
brown chips, ordinary	7½@	9
brown chips, extra	14 @	20
bright dust	10 @	12
brown dust	3½@	4
ordinary dust white	7 @	8
brown No. 3	8 @	11
X dark	55 @	60
XX pale	60 @	65
XXX pale	65 @	70
XXXX extra pale	75 @	80
XXXXX picture quality	80 @	90

NAVAL STORES

Spirits of turpentine	47½@	48
Wood turpentine, steam distilled	42 @	43
destructively distilled	36 @	38
low grades	28 @	34
Rosin, common to good strained ℔ 280 lbs.	4.00 @	4.10
Large Florida graded rosins— B	4.20 @	—
D	4.30 @	—
E	4.30 @	—
F	4.30 @	—
G	4.40 @	—
H	4.40 @	—
I	4.45 @	—
K	4.70 @	4.85
M	5.15 @	5.30
N	6.00 @	6.25
W. G.	6.20 @	6.30
W. W.	6.75 @	—
Pitch, barrels (200 pounds)	3.75 @	4.00
Tar, kiln burned	— @	6.50
Retort	— @	6.50

WINDOW GLASS

EASTERN PRICE LIST.

SINGLE.

United Inches.	AA.	A.	B
25	$32.00	$26.75	$25.50
34	33.50	28.00	26.75
40	36.00	30.00	28.00
50	37.50	31.75	29.50
55	38.50	32.00	30.00
60	40.00	34.75	31.00
70	42.75	38.50	33.75
80	48.75	44.50	38.50
84	50.00	47.50	41.75

DOUBLE.

United Inches.	AA.	A.	B.
25	$42.75	$37.50	$35.50
34	46.75	41.50	38.75
40	52.00	45.50	41.50
50	56.00	49.50	46.00
54	57.50	50.75	46.75
60	58.75	52.00	47.50
70	62.75	56.00	50.75
80	68.00	61.50	55.50
84	69.50	62.75	56.75
90	73.50	66.75	61.50
94	74.75	68.00	62.75
100	88.00	80.00	74.75
105	94.75	86.75	80.00
110	105.50	97.50	90.75
115	118.75	108.00	101.50
120	140.00	126.75	120.00
125	153.50	140.25	133.50
130	167.00	153.75	147.00

Discount 90 and 15 per cent. on single and 90 and 20 per cent. on double.

An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches bracket. All glass 54 inches wide or wider, not making more than 115 united inches, will be charged in the 120 united inches bracket.

WESTERN PRICE LIST.

SINGLE.

United Inches.	AA.	A.	B.
25	$32.00	$26.75	$25.50
34	33.50	28.00	26.75
40	36.00	30.00	28.00
50	37.50	31.75	29.50
54	38.75	32.75	30.00
60	40.00	34.75	31.00
70	42.75	38.50	33.75
80	48.75	44.50	38.50
84	52.00	47.50	41.75

DOUBLE.

United Inches.	AA.	A.	B.
25	$42.75	$37.50	$35.50
34	46.75	41.50	38.75
40	52.00	45.50	41.50
50	56.00	49.50	46.00
54	57.50	50.75	46.75
60	58.75	52.00	47.50
70	62.75	56.00	50.75
80	68.00	61.50	55.50
84	69.50	62.75	56.75
90	73.50	66.75	61.50
94	74.75	68.00	62.75
100	88.00	80.00	74.75
105	94.75	86.75	80.00
110	105.50	97.50	90.75
115	118.75	108.00	101.50
120	140.00	126.75	120.00
125	153.50	140.25	133.50
130	167.00	153.75	147.00

Discount 90 and 30 per cent. on single and double.

An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches, will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket. All glass 54 inches wide or wider, not making more than 116 united inches, will be charged in the 120 united inches bracket.

OPIUM

Opium, cs	7.70 @	7.75
jobbing lots	7.75 @	7.80
powdered	8.05 @	8.75
granular	8.75 @	8.85

MORPHINE

Morphine, bulk ℔ oz.	4.95 @	5.10
oz. vials	5.00 @	5.15
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	5.20 @	5.35
½-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	5.25 @	5.40

The inside prices apply to 50-oz. lots in one delivery or in equal monthly shipments of not less than 25 ounces each within 60 days.

CODEINE

Codeine, alkaloid, bulk ℔ oz.	5.75 @	5.90
ounces	5.80 @	5.95
eighths	6.00 @	6.15

Sulphate 25c. and phosphate 50c. per oz. less than pure. The inside prices apply to 10-oz lots, in one delivery.

QUININE

Quinine, 100-oz. tins ℔ oz.	36 @	—
50-oz. tins	36½@	—
25-oz. tins	37 @	—
5-oz. tins	38 @	—
1-oz. tins	51 @	—
German outside	Nominal	
Java	Nominal	
Amsterdam	Nominal	
Cinchona, sulphate	7 @	8
Cinchonidia, sulphate	16 @	18

SUNDRY DRUGS AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Acetanilid, C. P., in bbls	21½@	23
Acetphenetidin ℔ lb.	80 @	82½
Acetone	10½@	11½
Agar agar	37 @	50
Alcohol, 188 proof ℔ gal.	2.48 @	2.50
190 proof, U. S. P.	2.50 @	2.52
cologne, spirit, 190 proof	2.53 @	2.55
ref. wood, 95 per cent	45 @	47
97 per cent	50 @	53
purified	80 @	—
denatured, 180 proof	33 @	35
188 proof	34 @	36
Aloin ℔ lb.	68 @	70
Ambergris, black ℔ oz.	12.00 @	15.00
gray	22.50 @	27.50
Ammonia, carb., domestic ℔ lb.	8 @	8¼
foreign	8 @	8¼
Amyl acetate ℔ gal.	1.35 @	1.60
Antimony, needle, fine powder	6 @	

Areca nuts	5 @	5½
Balm of Gilead buds	24 @	25
Barium, chlorate	18 @	18½
chloride	Nominal	
nitrate	5¾@	6
Bay rum, Porto Rico	1.55 @	1.60
St. Thomas	2.95 @	3.00
Bismuth, citrate	2.50 @	2.55
salicylate	1.60 @	1.65
subcarbonate	2.10 @	2.15
subgallate	1.85 @	1.90
subnitrate	1.80 @	1.85
Blue pill	40 @	44
Borax, crystals, in bags	3¾@	4¼
barrels	4¼@	4½
Bordeaux mixture, paste	3½@	6
powder	7 @	10
Bromide, ammonium	49 @	50
potassium crystals	39 @	40
sodium	45 @	46
Bromine, bulk	50 @	55
Burgundy, pitch	4 @	4½
Caffeine	3.65 @	3.75
Calomel, American	60 @	66
English	58 @	60
Camphor, monobromated	1.00 @	1.10
Cantharides, Chinese	Nominal	
powdered	1.60 @	—
Russian	2.00 @	2.10
powdered	2.25 @	2.50
Carbon, bisulphide	6½@	8
Cassia, fistula	6½@	7
Castile soap, white, pure	11½@	12½
Marseilles	8 @	10
green, pure	8¾@	9½
ordinary	6½@	8
mottled, pure	7½@	9
ordinary	6¼@	7
Castor oil, No. 1, bbls	8½@	8¾
cases	9 @	9¾
No. 3	8 @	8¼
Chalk, precipitated, light, casks ℔ lb.	4 @	4½
heavy	3 @	3½
Chloral hydrate	31 @	43
Chloroform	21 @	26
Civet	1.50 @	2.00
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	2.60 @	3.10
Cocoa butter, 12-lb. boxes ℔ lb.	33½@	35
bulk	31½@	33
Codliver oil, New'dland ℔ bbl.	— @	—
Norwegian	17.00 @	20.00
Colocynth apples, Spanish ℔ lb.	18 @	20
Trieste, all whole	19 @	20
pulp, U. S. P.	23 @	24
Corn syrup, 42 deg. ℔ 100 lbs.	2.16 @	—
sugar, pure food ℔ 100 lbs.	2.10 @	—
Corrosive sublimate, crystals	51 @	61
powdered	51 @	57
Cumarin, refined	3.10 @	3.35
Creosote, beechwood	53 @	55
Cuttlefish, Trieste	14½@	15
French	12½@	13
jewelers', large	70 @	75
jewelers', small	50 @	52
Dragon's blood, mass, ordinary	25 @	27
reeds	45 @	47
Epsom salts, dom. ℔ 100 lbs.	1.00 @	1.10
foreign	1.00 @	1.10
Ergot, Russian	65 @	70
Spanish	75 @	80
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	18 @	24
washed	18 @	27
U. S. P., 1880	22 @	38
Eucalyptol	75 @	80
Formaldehyde, 40 per cent	8½ @	9½
Fusel oil, crude	1.10 @	1.15
refined	1.60 @	1.65
Gelatine, silver ℔ lb.	26 @	29
gold	35 @	37
Glycerine, C. P., in bulk ℔ lb.	19¾@	—
drums and bbls. added.		
C. P., in cans	20¾@	—
dynamite, drums included	19 @	19¼
soap lye, loose	13 @	13¼
saponification, loose	14¾@	15
Grains of Paradise	15 @	16
Guaiacol, liquid	1.70 @	1.80
Guarana	1.80 @	1.90
Haarlem oil ℔ gross bottles	1.65 @	1.70
Hops, New York, 1913 prime ℔ lb.	41 @	43
Pacific Coast, 1913 prime	22 @	23
Hydrogen peroxide	4.00 @	9.00
Hypophosphite, lime	52 @	54
potash	57 @	59
soda	57 @	59
Iceland moss	5½@	6
Iodine, resublimed	3.55 @	3.60
Iodoform	4.00 @	4.05
Irish moss, ordinary	6 @	7
bleached	8 @	15
Isinglass, Russian	3.50 @	3.75
American	71 @	76
Kola nuts, West Indian	8 @	9
Licorice, mass, Greek	10 @	12
Spanish	16½@	20
stick, domestic	16½@	20
foreign	24 @	25
Lithia, carb	65 @	70
Lupulin	1.75 @	3.00
Lycopodium	41 @	42
Magnesia, carb	5½@	6
Manna, large flake	85 @	90
small flake	39 @	42
sorts	— @	60
Menthol	2.95 @	3.05
Mercury, bisulphate	42 @	46
Mercurial ointment, 33⅓ per cent	35 @	36
50 per cent	45 @	46
Milk powder	11 @	13
Morphine, diacetyl ℔ oz.	5.50 @	5.95
Musk, pods, Cab	8.00 @	8.50
Tonquin	13.00 @	15.00
grain, Cab	12.00 @	15.00
Tonquin	16.00 @	19.00
druggists'	16.00 @	16.50
synthetic ℔ lb.	1.75 @	3.00
Myrbane oil	6½@	7
Naphthaline balls	2.35 @	2.50
flakes	2.35 @	2.50
Nitrate of silver	33¾@	35¾
Nux vomica	4 @	5
powdered	7½@	8
Petrolatum, bbls., light amber	3 @	5½
cream	4¾@	6
lily white	7 @	9
snow white	10 @	11
Phosphorus	45 @	1.00
Pilocarpine ℔ oz.	4.00 @	5.00
Poppy heads ℔ lb.	25 @	35
Precipitate, red	75 @	80
white	75 @	80
Potash, permanganate	9¾@	10
cyanide, bulk	19 @	22
iodide, bulk	2.95 @	3.00
Quicksilver, jobbing lots	52 @	54
Russian white paraffine oil, technical ℔ gal.	30 @	45
pharmaceutical	40 @	65
Resorcin ℔ lb.	80 @	85
Rochelle salts	17½@	18
Saccharine	1.15 @	1.25
Salicine, bulk	3.75 @	3.85
Salol, bulk	55 @	57½
1-lb. bottles	75 @	77
½-lb. bottles	80 @	82
¼-lb. bottles	1.00 @	1.02
Santonine, crystals, bulk	29.70 @	30.00
powdered	30.20 @	30.50
Seidlitz mixture	14 @	14½
Soda benzoate, granular ℔ lb.	23¾@	24
powdered	24¾@	25
nitrite	5¾@	5¾
salicylate	27 @	28
Soluble cotton	80 @	1.00
St. John's bread	2¾@	3
Strontia, nitrate	7¼@	8
Strychnine crystals, bulk ℔ oz.	45 @	56
1-oz. vials	51 @	61
¼-oz. vials	71 @	81
Styrax	18 @	20
Sugar of milk, powdered	12 @	13
Sulphur roll	1.85 @	2.15
flour	2.00 @	2.40
flowers	2.20 @	2.60
Tamarinds ℔ lb.	4½@	5
Tamarinds ℔ keg.	2.50 @	2.75
Tartar emetic, in casks ℔ lb.	22½@	23
Thymol	2.75 @	3.00
Vanillin ℔ lb.	33 @	34
Venice, turpentine, art	8½@	9
true	23½@	25

ACIDS

Benzoate, true ℔ oz.	11½@	13
ex toluol ℔ lb.	23 @	24
Boric crystals	7 @	8
powdered	7½@	8
Carbolic, crystals, drums	10 @	10½
bottles, pound	15 @	16
Citric, crystals, domestic	53 @	53½
Phosphoric, S. G., 1,750	20 @	24½
S. G., 1,710	19½@	24
Pyrogallic	1.30 @	1.40
Salicylic	22½@	23
Tannic, phar. bulk	50 @	51
U. S. P., bulk	55 @	56

BALSAMS

Copaiba, South American ℔ lb.	41 @	42
Para	44 @	45
Fir, Canada ℔ gal.	9.00 @	10.00
Oregon ℔ lb.	75 @	1.00
Peru	1.50 @	1.60
Tolu	50 @	52½

BARKS

Angostura ℔ lb.	14½@	18
Bayberry	5 @	6½
Black haw of root	17 @	18
of tree	4½@	5
Buckthorn, true	20 @	22
Canella, alba	8 @	10
Cascara sagrada	8 @	10½
Cascarilla quills, long	22 @	24
quills, medium	18 @	19
siftings	11 @	12
Cinchona, red, quills	20 @	28
broken	12 @	18
yellow, quills	18 @	28
broken	Nominal	
Condurango	12½@	14
Cottonroot	6½@	7
Cramp	6½@	7
Dogwood, Jamaica	5 @	6
Elm, bundles, select	17 @	19
grinding	9 @	9½
Lemon peel	6¾@	7
Mezereon	9 @	10
Oak, red	8 @	9
white	3 @	5
Orange peel, bitter, Curacao, ¼s	4 @	5
sweet, Malaga, ribbons	8 @	10
quarters	Nominal	
sweet, Trieste	6 @	7
Prickly ash, Southern	14 @	16
Northern	14 @	16
Pomegranate	12 @	13
of fruit	6 @	7
Quebracho	10 @	11
Sassafras, ordinary	12 @	15
select	18 @	18
Simarubra	11 @	12
Soap, whole	9 @	10
cut	10½@	11
crushed	9¾@	10
Tonga	40 @	42
Wahoo of root	42 @	50
of tree	15 @	18
Wild cherry	7 @	8
Witch hazel	3½@	4
White pine	4 @	5
White poplar	3½@	4

BEANS

Calabar ℔ lb.	35 @	36
St. Ignatius	18 @	20
Tonka, Angostura	1.50 @	1.60
Para	Nominal	
Surinam, crystallized	1.10 @	1.15
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	4.00 @	5.00
cuts	3.12½@	3.50
Bourbon	3.37½@	4.00
South American	3.50 @	3.75
Tahiti, white label	Nominal	
green label	2.25 @	2.35

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary ℔ lb.	38 @	40
XX	42 @	44
powdered	42 @	44
Fish (coculus indicus)	3½@	4
Juniper	3½@	4
Laurel	5 @	6
Prickly ash	25 @	30
Saw palmetto	9 @	10
Sloe	10 @	17

ESSENTIAL OILS

Almond, bitter ℔ lb.	3.50 @	6.50
artificial	40 @	45
sweet true	80 @	90
peach-kernel	25 @	26
Amber, crude	12 @	14
rectified	20 @	22½
Anise	1.55 @	1.60
Bay	2.40 @	2.50
Bergamot	5.00 @	5.25
Bois de rose	4.00 @	4.50
Cade	16 @	20
Cajeput	57½@	65
Camphor, light color, heavy gravity	13 @	14
Japanese, white	12½@	13
Cassia, 75@80 per cent. technical	82½@	85
lead free	97½@	1.07½
lead free, U. S. P.	1.27½@	1.30
redistilled	1.30 @	1.40
Cedar leaf	60 @	65
wood	14 @	15
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	6.50 @	14.00
Citronella, Ceylon	48 @	49
Java	1.25 @	1.30
Cloves, cans	97½@	1.00
bottles	1.00 @	1.02½
Copaiba	90 @	95
Coriander	5.50 @	7.50
Croton	90 @	1.00
Cubeb	2.75 @	2.85
Erigeron	1.30 @	1.40
Eucalyptus, Australian	45 @	50
Fennel seed, sweet	1.90 @	2.00
Geranium, Turkish	3.00 @	3.25
rose, Africa	4.75 @	5.00
Bourbon	3.25 @	3.35
Ginger	4.25 @	4.40
Gingergrass	1.75 @	2.00
Hemlock	50 @	55
Juniper berries, rectified	75 @	1.00
twice rectified	85 @	1.00
wood	23 @	25
Lavender flowers	3.75 @	4.00
spike	90 @	1.10
garden	52½@	70
Lemon	1.90 @	2.25
Lemongrass	1.05 @	1.10
Limes, expressed	3.25 @	3.50
distilled	75 @	80
Linaloe	3.75 @	4.00
Mace, distilled	70 @	75
expressed	75 @	80
Malefern	1.90 @	2.20
Mustard, natural	3.50 @	4.00
artificial	1.25 @	1.30
Neroli, petale	51.00 @	55.00
bigarade	40.00 @	50.00
Nutmegs	70 @	75
Orange	2.15 @	2.40
Origanum	17 @	45
Patchouli	4.00 @	4.85
Pennyroyal, American	1.75 @	2.00
French	1.05 @	1.25
Peppermint, tins	2.75 @	3.10
bottles	4.15 @	4.20
Petit grains, French	4.75 @	5.00
South American	3.25 @	3.50
Pimento	1.70 @	2.00
Pine needles	36 @	38
Rose, natural ℔ oz.	10.00 @	12.00
artificial	2.00 @	3.00
Rosemary flowers, French ℔ lb.	70 @	75
Trieste	55 @	60
Safrol	27 @	28
Sandalwood, East India	4.65 @	5.10
West India	1.15 @	1.25
Sasafras, natural	55 @	65
artificial	22 @	23
Savin	1.80 @	1.00
Spearmint	2.75 @	3.00
Spruce	45 @	55
Tansy	3.75 @	4.00
Thyme, red, French	1.30 @	1.40
white, French	1.40 @	1.50
Wintergreen (sweet birch)	1.45 @	2.00
synthetic	27½@	30½
leaf (gaultherial)	4.25 @	4.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	1.40 @	1.60
Wormwood	3.25 @	3.40

FLOWERS

Arnica ℔ lb.	12 @	12½
Calendula, German	40 @	45
Chamomile, Roman	15 @	16
German, true	Nominal	
Hungarian, new crop	33 @	—
Clover tops	8 @	9
Elder	11 @	13
Insect, open	18 @	20
closed	32 @	34
powdered flowers and stems	14 @	16
powdered, flowers	22 @	40
Lavender, ordinary	20 @	22
select	28 @	31
Linden	35 @	—
Poppy, red	40 @	45
Saffron, American	44 @	47
Valencia	11.50 @	11.75

MEDICINAL AND OTHER GUMS.

Aloes, Curacao, cases	10 @	11
in gourds	9½@	10
Barbadoes, true	1.15 @	1.20
Cape	8 @	9½
Socotrine	22 @	23
Arabic, firsts	35 @	35
seconds	19 @	23
thirds	15 @	25
fourths	14 @	16
sorts, amber	10½@	11
white	15 @	16
Ammoniac, tears	20 @	25
Asafoetida	25 @	1.20
Benzoin, Siam	1.50 @	2.00
Sumatra	34 @	40
Camphor, Am., ref'd bbls., bulk	— @	44½
cases of 100 blocks	— @	45
squares of 4 ozs	— @	45½
16s, in 1-lb. cartons	— @	46
24s and 32s, in 1-lb. cartons	47½@	48
foreign, refined	44½@	48
Chicle	60 @	65
Euphorbium	12 @	14
Galbanum	60 @	70
Gamboge, pipe	66 @	70
broken	65 @	67½
Guaiac	27 @	30
Kadaya, whole	9 @	17
powdered	15 @	22
Kino	22 @	35
Mastic	62 @	65
Myrrh, select	18 @	20
sorts	15 @	16
siftings	12 @	15
Olibanum, siftings	4½@	5
sorts	9½@	10
tears	10 @	12
Sandarac	19 @	20
Scammony, resin	1.75 @	2.00
Aleppo	2.50 @	2.75
Virgin	3.50 @	6.50
Senegal, picked	14 @	22
sorts	11½@	12½
Spruce	85 @	1.15
Thus ℔ 280 lbs.	9.00 @	10.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, firsts ℔ lb.	1.10 @	1.20
seconds	80 @	90
thirds	65 @	75
sorts	30 @	35
Turkey, firsts	85 @	90
seconds	60 @	70
thirds	40 @	50

HERBS AND LEAVES

Aconite ℔ lb.	7 @	8
Bay, true	10 @	15
Buchu, short	1.40 @	1.45
long	1.30 @	1.35
Belladonna	50 @	55
Cannabis indica, tops	1.55 @	1.65
Chiretta	14 @	16
Coca, Huanoco	30 @	—
Truxillo	25 @	—
Coltsfoot	6 @	6½
Conium	6 @	6½
Damiana	8 @	9
Deer tongue	7½@	8
Digitalis	7½@	8½
Eucalyptus	4 @	4½
Euphorbia pilulifera	14 @	15
Grindelia robusta	5 @	6
Henbane, German	15 @	19
Russian	7 @	9
Henna	13 @	14
Horehound	6¾@	7
Jaborandi	14 @	15
Laurel	3¾@	3¾
Lobelia	9½@	10
Matico	25 @	30
Marjoram, German	18 @	21
French	10 @	10½
Pennyroyal	4 @	5
Peppermint, American	11 @	12
German	42 @	45
Pichi	12 @	13
Pulsatilla	30 @	35
Prince's pine	8 @	10
Rose, red	1.75 @	2.00
Rosemary	3 @	4
Rue	8½@	9
Sage, stemless	4 @	4¼
grinding	3 @	3½
Savory	3⅞@	4⅛
Skullcap, U. S. P.	30 @	33
Senna, Alex., whole leaf	35 @	38
half leaf	30 @	33
siftings	13 @	16
Tinnevelly	6 @	11
pods	5 @	6
Spearmint, American	15 @	25
Stramonium	7½@	8½
Thyme	4¾@	5
Uva ursi	3½@	4
Witchhazel	5 @	5½
Wormwood, foreign	7 @	7½
Yerba santa	8 @	9

ROOTS

Aconite, German ℔ lb.	11 @	12
Alkanet	6 @	6½
Althea, whole	16 @	18
cut	22 @	24
Angelica, German	18 @	20
American	15 @	16
Arnica, Montana	40 @	45
Arrowroot, Bermuda	45 @	50
St. Vincent, bbls	8 @	9
Belladonna atropa	10 @	11
Berberis aquifolium	11 @	12
Bitter	24 @	28
Blood	9 @	9½
Blueflag	13 @	15
Bryonia	12 @	—
Burdock	7 @	8
Calamus, bleached	23 @	25
unbleached	9 @	10
Cohosh, black	4 @	4½
blue	5 @	6
Colchicum	11 @	12
Colombo	6 @	7
Culvers	14 @	17
Dandelion, German	10½@	11
Doggrass	6½@	7
Echinacea	22 @	24
Elecampane	6¼@	7
Galangal	8 @	9
Geranium	4 @	5
Gelsemium	5 @	6
Gentian	6¼@	6¾
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	8 @	11
bleached	15 @	16
Ginseng, wild Southern	6.00 @	6.25
Northwestern	6.25 @	7.00
Eastern	6.25 @	7.00
cultivated	5.00 @	5.50
Golden seal	4.50 @	4.75
powdered	5.15 @	5.25
Hellebore, white	9 @	10
black	6 @	[illegible]
powdered, white	10 @	11
Hydrangea	5 @	5½
Ipecac, Cartagena	1.42½@	1.45
Rio	2.00 @	2.10
Jalap	12 @	18
Kava kava	18 @	20
Lady slipper	24 @	25
Licorice, in bales	4½@	5½
selected, bundles	9 @	11
Lovage, American	30 @	50
German	22 @	45
Manaca, true	60 @	70
Mandrake	11 @	13
Musk, Russian	12 @	13
Orris, Florentine, bold	19 @	20
small	17 @	18
Verona	14 @	15
fingers	75 @	—
Pareira brava	14 @	16
Pellitory	20 @	22
Pink, true	65 @	75
Pleurisy	15 @	16
Poke	5½@	6
Rhatany	11 @	12
Rhubarb, Shensi	80 @	—
high dried	15 @	16
clippings	19 @	20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	65 @	70
Mexican	30 @	32
Senega, Southwestern	50 @	60
Northwestern	58 @	60
Serpentaria	42 @	44
Skunk cabbage	10 @	12
Snake, Canada	14 @	35
Spikenard	10 @	12
Squaw vine	8 @	9
Squills, white	4¼@	4½
Stillingia	6 @	7
Stone	6 @	7
Unicorn, false (helonias)	50 @	55
true (aletris)	26 @	30
Valerian, Belgian	7 @	7½
German	15 @	16
English	25 @	30
Wild yam	6 @	6½
Yellow dock	6 @	—
Zodeary	4½@	5

SEEDS

Anise, Italian	12 @	12½
Spanish	10 @	10½
star	19¼@	19¾
Canary, Sicily	6½@	7
Smyrna	6 @	6½
South American	6 @	6½
Caraway	8 @	8¼
Cardamoms, bleached	1.30 @	1.75
decorticated	1.15 @	1.30
Celery	17½@	18
Colchicum	20 @	21
Conium	9 @	10
Coriander, natural	4¼@	5
bleached	5 @	6
Cumin, Malta	10 @	11
Morocco	9¾@	10½
Dill	7½@	8
Fennel, German, large	10 @	12
small	8 @	8½
Italian	7 @	7½
Roumanian	Nominal	
Flax ℔ bbl.	10.00 @	10.25
ground ℔ lb.	5¼@	[illegible]
Foenugreek	3 @	3½
Hemp, Manchurian	2½@	3
Russian	2½@	3
Larkspur	25 @	30
Lobelia	25 @	27
Millet, natural	1.90 @	2.20
hulled	4¼@	4¾
Mustard, Bari, brown	6 @	6¼
California, brown	5 @	5½
German, brown	4¾@	4¾
Sicily, brown	5¾@	6¼
Trieste, brown	6 @	6½
English, yellow	6 @	6¼
German, yellow	4½@	5¼
Parsley	20 @	21
Poppy, Dutch	6¼@	6½
German	6 @	6¼
Pumpkin	12 @	15
Quince	60 @	70
Rape, English	5¾@	6¼
German	4¼@	4¾
Sabadilla	15 @	16
Stavesacre	10½@	11
Stramonium	8 @	8½
Strophanthus, Kombe	40 @	42
Hispidus	38 @	40
Sunflower, striped	3½@	4
Worm, Levant	36 @	38
American	9½@	10

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 ℔ lb.	18 @	19
shortstick ℔ lb.	11 @	12
Batavia, No. 2	10 @	11
No. 1, Saigon rolls	28½@	29
China, cs	7¼@	7¾
broken extra	5½@	6¾
buds	11½@	12
Chillies, Japan	14 @	14½
Mombassa	14¼@	14½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1	30 @	31
No. 2	29 @	30
No. 3	28 @	29
Cloves, Amboyna	26 @	26½
Zanzibar	15½@	15¾
Penang	28½@	29
Ginger, Cochin, "A, B, C"	6¼@	6½
Cochin "D"	5¼@	5½
Africa, No. 1	5 @	5½
Japan	5¾@	5½
Mace, Banda	64 @	64½
Penang, No. 1	61 @	62
Penang, No. 2	56 @	57
No. 2 Batavia	49 @	50
Nutmegs, 105s to 110s	13½@	13¾
75s to 80s	15 @	15¼
grinding	13¼@	13½
Paprika, Hungarian	26 @	29
Spanish	16 @	19
Pepper, black, Singapore	11¼@	11½
Acheen	10¾@	11
Aleppy	11¼@	11⅜
Lampong	10¾@	11
Tellicherry	11⅛@	11⅝
white, Singapore	18½@	19
Penang	16½@	16¾
Pimento	4⅛@	4¼

WAXES

Bayberry	27 @	30
Beeswax, white pure	47½@	50
yellow, crude	39 @	40
yellow, refined	40 @	41
Candelilla	22 @	24
Carnauba, Flor	50 @	51
No. 1	45 @	46
No. 2, regular	42½@	43
No. 2, North Country	32 @	33
No. 3	33 @	33½
North Country	29 @	30
Ceresin, yellow	12 @	22
white	14 @	26
Japan	11 @	11¼
Montan, crude	6½@	7½
bleached	24 @	25
Ozokerite, crude, brown	21 @	22
green	25 @	30
refined white	25 @	30
refined yellow	25 @	30

Paraffine	— @ —
120@122 m. p.	3⅛@ 3¼
122@124 m. p.	3⅜@ 3⅝
124@126 m. p.	3½@ 3⅝
128@130 m. p.	3⅝@ 3⅞
refined, domestic, 120 m. p.	4¼@ 4⅜
125 m. p.	4⅞@ 5
130 m. p.	5¼@ 5½
135 m. p.	6¼@ 6½
refined, foreign, 125 m. p.	4½@ 4⅝
130 m p.	5 @ 5⅛
135 m. p.	5½@ 6
140 m. p.	6 @ 6¼
Spermaceti, block	29 @ 30
cakes	30 @ 31

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Alkali, 48 per cent., in bags, f. o. b. works...℔ 100 lbs.	67½@ 72½
light 58 per cent., in bags, f. o. b. works on the basis of 48 per cent.	57½@ 62½
Bleach, over 35 per cent	1.20 @ 1.30
Salt cake, glassmakers', bulk	55 @ 65
Soda, bicarb., English	2⅝@ 3
American, f. o. b. works	1 @ 1.10
Soda caustic, domestic, f. o. b. works, in drums, 60 per cent.	1.55 @ 1.60
70@76 per cent., in drums, f. o. b. works, on the basis of 60 per cent	1.42½@ 1.47½
powdered or granulated, 76 per cent	2 @ 3¼
Sal soda, American	60 @ 80
Sulphide of soda, 30 per cent crystals, in barrels	1½@ 1¾
60 per cent. fused or broken, iron barrels	2¼@ 3⅛

ACIDS

Acid, acetic, 28 p. c., in bbls	1.50 @ 1.65
glacial acetic, 99½ per cent., carboys	7⅝@ 8¼
hydrofluoric, 30 per cent., in bbls ℔ lb.	3 @ 3½
48 per cent., in carboys	6 @ 6½
52 per cent., in carboys	6½@ 7
lactic acid, 22 per cent	1.90 @ 2.00
oxalic, in casks	7¼@ 7½
phosphoric	3.60 @ 4.60
paste	5¾@ 6
sulphuric, 60 deg	85 @ 1.00
66 deg	1.00 @ 1.10
battery acid, carboys	1 @ 1¼
oleum	1¼@ 1½
muriatic, 18 deg., in carboys	1.15 @ 1.65
20 deg	1.30 @ 1.65
22 deg	1.45 @ 1.75
Aqua fortis, 36 deg. in carboys	3⅝@ 4½
38 deg	4 @ 4¼
40 deg	4¼@ 4⅝
42 deg	4⅝@ 5
nitric, 36 deg., in carboys	3⅞@ 4¼
38 deg	4¼@ 4½
40 deg	4½@ 4⅞
42 deg	4⅞@ 5¼
tartaric crystals	— @ 30¼
powdered	— @ 30½

MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS

Acetate of lime ℔ 100 lbs.	1.50 @ 1.55
Acetate of lead, brown broken	7¼@ 7½
white crystals	9½@ 9⅝
white broken	8⅝@ 9
Alum, lump	1.75 @ 2.00
ground	1.85 @ 2.00
powdered	2⅝@ 3
Anhydrous ammonia	— @ 26
Antimony, needle, glassmakers' grade	3⅝@ 4
Antimony, oxide	6 @ 6½
Aqua ammonia (in dms.), 16 deg. ℔ lb.	2¼@ 2½
18 deg	2⅝@ 3
20 deg	3¼@ 3½
26 deg	4⅝@ 5¼
Ammoniac, sal, gray	5⅞@ 6¼
granulated, white	6¼@ 6½
lump	10 @ 10½
Argols	2⅝@ 19
Arsenic, white	2.80@ 3
red	5⅝@ 6½
Arsenate of lead	4⅝@ 5¼
Barium chloride	32.00 @32.50
Brimstone, crude, long ton	22.00 @22.50
Carbonate of copper	13¼@ 15
Carbon, tetrachloride, in drums	7 @ 7⅜
Cream tartar, crystals ℔ lb.	— @ 23⅝
powdered, 99 per cent	— @ 24
Chlorate of soda, f. o. b. works	7¼@ 8
Chloride of calcium ℔ 100 lbs.	60 @ 65
Copperas, in barrels	65 @ 75
Glauber's salt, in barrels	60 @ 75
Nitrate of lead	7⅞@ 8
Potash, chlor., crys., f.o.b. works	7¼@ 7⅝
powdered	7½@ 8
carb., calcined, 80@85 p. c.	3 @ 3¼
calcined, 96@98 per cent	4¼@ 4⅝
hydrated, 80@85 per cent	3⅞@ 4⅜
caustic, 90 per cent	4.35 @ 4.65
Saltpeter, crude	4⅝@ 5
refined	4⅞@ 5⅜

Sulphate, alumina, low grade	90 @ 1¼
high grade	1¼@ 1⅜
Sulphite of soda, crystals	2¼@ 2⅝
dry powdered	5¼@ 6
Tin, oxide	36 @ 38
Blue vitriol	4.50 @ 4.70
Zinc, carbonate	8½@ 9
chloride	4½@ 4⅝
sulphate	2.35 @ 2.65

AMMONIATES

Ammonia, sulph., foreign, prompt	2.60 @ —
futures	2.65 @ —
Ammonia, sulph., domestic, spot	2.60 @ —
futures	2.65 @ —
Fish scrap, drier, 11 p. c. ammonia and 14 p. c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. fish works ℔ unit	3.00 & 10
wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, 3 p. c. phosphoric acid, delivered	— @ —
Ground fish guano, imported, 10 and 11 p. c. ammonia and 15-17 p. c. bone phosphate, c. i. f. N. Y., Balto. or Phila	— @ —
Tankage, 11 p. c. and 15 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	2.87½@ —
Tankage, 10 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, ground	2.95 & 10
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, ground	2.95 & 10
Tankage, concentrated, f. o. b. Chicago, 14 to 15 per cent., f. o. b. Chicago	2.87½@ —
Garbage, tankage, f.o.b. Chicago.	9.00 @ —
Sheep manure, concentrated, f. o. b. Chicago ℔ ton.	13.00 @ —
Hoofmeal, f. o. b. Chicago ℔ unit	2.60 @ 2.70
Dried blood, 12-13 p. c. ammonia, f. o. b. New York	3.00 @ —
Chicago	2.85 @ —
Nitrate of soda, 95 p. c. spot ℔ 100 lbs.	2.07½@ —
futures, 95 p. c	2.12½@ —

PHOSPHATES

Acid phosphate ℔ unit	45 @ 50
Bones, rough, hard ℔ ton.	22.50 @24.00
soft steamed unground	21.50 @22.00
ground, steamed, 1¼ p. c. ammonia and 60 p. c. bone phosphate	20.00 @21.00
ditto, 3 and 50 p. c	23.50 @24.00
raw, ground 4 p. c. ammonia and 50 p. c. bone phosphate	28.50 @30.00
South Carolina phosphate rock, kiln dried, f. o. b. Ashley River	3.50 @ 3.75
Florida land pebble phosphate rock, 68 per cent, f. o. b. Port Tampa, Fla	3.00 @ 3.25
Florida high grade phosphate hard rock 77 per cent., f. o. b. Florida ports	5.75 @ 6.25
Tennessee phosphate rock, f. o. b. Mt. Pleasant, domestic, 78@80 p. c. ℔ ton	5.00 @ 5.50
75 p. c. guaranteed	4.75 @ 5.00
68@72 p. c	4.25 @ 4.50

POTASHES

Muriate of potash, 80-85 per cent., basis 80 per cent., in bags	39.07 @ —
Muriate of potash, min. 95 per cent., basis 80 per cent., in bags	40.75 @ —
Muriate of potash, min. 98 per cent., basis 80 per cent., in bags	41.65 @ —
Sulphate of potash, 90-95 per cent., basis 80 per cent., in bags	47.57 @ —
Double manure sale, 48-53 per cent., basis 48 per cent., in bags	25.04 @ —
Manure salt, min. 20 per cent., K_2O, in bulk	13.58 @ —
Hardsalt, min. 16 per cent., K_2O, in bulk	10.87 @ —
Kainit, min. 12.4 per cent., K_2O, in bulk	8.36 @ —

PYRITES

Spanish crude, unwashed fines, per unit, averaging 48@52 p. c. of sulphur, ex ship	10½@ 11
Spanish smalls, washed fines	10½@ 11
Furnace size lump ore, washed, averaging 48@52 p. c. of sulphur	— @ 13
Spanish lump, washed	— @ 13
Furnace size, high grade, practically non-arsenical; less than 1-16 p. c. arsenic	13 @ 13¾
Lump, unbroken, Spanish ore	— @ 13½
Domestic concentrates, f. o. b. mill	7 @ 9½

DYESTUFFS

Acetate of soda ℔ lb.	3⅝@ 4⅛
Acid, picric, kegs	50 @ 55
tannic, commercial	35½@ 37
crystals	58 @ 65
Albumen, egg	40 @ 70
blood	19 @ 25
Alizarine, red	15½@ ½
Alumina, chloride	1.80 @ 2¼
Aniline oil	10½@ 11
salts	8¾@ 9
Annatto, fine	32 @ 35
seed	7 @ 7½
Antimony salt, 75 per cent	14 @ 14½
65 per cent	11½@ 12½
47 per cent	9⅝@ 10
Bichloride of tin, 50 deg	11¼@ 11⅝
Bichromate of potash	6⅞@ 7
Bichromate of soda	4⅜@ 4⅞
Bisulphate of soda, not incl. pkg.	75 @ 1.37½
Carmine of indigo	60 @ 70
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver	— @ —
rosy black	— @ 45
gray black	48 @ 50
Fine Madras	50 @ 53
Cudbear, French	12 @ 15
concentrated	23 @ 28
English	7⅝@ 10
Cutch, bales	5 @ 6
boxes	— @ —
slabs	— @ —
Dextrine, imported potato	6 @ 7
British gum	3.12 @ 3.23
domestic potato	5½@ 7
Divi-divi ℔ ton.	45.00 @55.00
Flavine ℔ lb.	40 @ 60
Fustic, stick ℔ ton.	12.00 @23.00
young root	— @45.00
Gambier, spot, ex store ℔ lb.	4⅛@ 4¼
cube No. 1	5⅝@ 6
cube No. 2	— @ —
Hypo. of soda, bbls ℔ cwt.	1.30 @ 1.50
kegs	1.40 @ 1.60
Indigo, Bengal, low grade ℔ lb.	67½@ —
medium	— @ 75
high grade	80 @ 95
Kurpahs	50 @ 60
Guatemala	65 @ 80
Madras	58 @ 65
J. (synthetic)	18 @ 20
Indigotine	95 @ 1.80
Logwood, stick ℔ ton.	15.00 @20.00
roots	11.00 @14.00
Madder, Dutch ℔ lb.	12 @ 14
French	— @ —
Myrobolanes	27 @ 34
Muriate of tin, 36 deg ℔ lb.	11 @ 11½
52 deg	17 @ 17½
Nitrate of iron, commercial	1¼@ 1½
true	4 @ 4½
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	16 @ 16½
Chinese	15 @ 15½
Persian berries	15 @ —
Phosphate of soda, com	2.10 @ 2.30
Prussiate of soda	8⅞@ 9
Prussiate of potash, yellow	12¼@ 12⅝
red	21 @ 28
Quercitron ℔ ton.	22.00 @25.00
Sago flour ℔ lb.	2⅝@ 2⅞
Salts of tartar	5 @ 7½
Silicate of soda, liquir	65 @ 1.50
crystals	2 @ 2¼
Soluble oil, 50 per cent	6½@ 10
5@85 per cent	11 @ 12
Starch, corn, pearl	2.09 @ 2.20
potato	5¼@ 5⅛
rice	7 @ 8
wheat	4⅝@ 5¼
Stannate of soda	17 @ —
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1 (29 per cent. tannic acid) shipment	— @63.50
28 p. c. tannic acid, spot	62 @65.00
28 p. c. tannic acid, shpts	— @63.50
Tartar emetic	— @ 21½
Tin crystals	23 @ —
Turmeric, Madras	4½@ 4⅝
Aleppy	4¼@ 4½
Pubna	5¼@ 5⅝
China	3½@ 4⅝
Cochin bulbs	
Turkey red oil	5½@ 9
Zinc dust	5⅝@ 6

CHIPPED DYEWOOD

Barwood ℔ lb.	2 @ 2½
Camwood	6 @ 7
Fustic	1½@ 2
Hypernic	2 @ 3
Logwood	1¼@ 1½
Red sanders	3 @ 5

EXTRACTS

Archil, double ℔ lb.	8 @ 10
concentrated	14 @ 15
Barberry, French	22 @ 28
Chestnut	3¾@ 4
Oak	8 @ 8½
Hemlock	2¾@ 3½
Fustic, solid	8 @ 11
liquid, 51 deg	6 @ 8
Gall	12 @ 15
Indigo	6 @ 10
Logwood, solid	6 @ 12
liquid, 51 deg	5 @ 10
42 deg	4 @ 6
crystals	10 @ 15
Quebracho, solid	4⅜@ 5¼
51 deg	3⅛@ 4
42 deg	2⅞@ 3
Quercitron	2⅜@ 4
Palmetto	2¼@ 2½
Persian berry	12 @ 14
Sumac	3⅜@ 6¼

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

The prices of the following principal articles at the close of the market on the corresponding date of the three previous years will be of interest:—

CHEMICALS.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bleaching powder, over 35 p. c., 100 lbs.	$1.25	$1.50	$1.20
Brimstone, crude, dom.	22.00	22.00	22.00
Caustic soda, 60 p. c.	1.57½	1.65	1.80
Caustic soda, 76-78 p. c.	1.47½	1.55	1.70
Sal soda, Am.	.60	.60	.60
Soda, bicarb., Am.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Soda, alkali, 48 p. c.	.65	.72½	.80
Soda nitrate, 95 p. c., spot	2.47½	2.47½	2.47½
Cream tartar, crystals.	.23⅝	.23⅝	.26⅛
Muriate of Potash, 80 p. c. 2,000 lbs.	38.55	38.55	38.05
Chlorate of potash, crystals, f. o. b.	.08¼	.08¼	.08⅛
Kainit, min., 12.4 p. c., 1.16 p. c. arsenic	8.45	8.45	8.25
PAINTS.			
White lead in oil	.06¾	.07	.07¼
Litharge, Am. powdered	.06½	.05¾	.05½
Paris green, bulk, kgs.	.12	.12	.13
Orange, mineral, Am.	.08⅛	.08⅛	.08⅛
Venetian red, English.	1.15	1.15	1.15
Venetian red, American	.75	.75	.75
Barytes, white prime, foreign	19.00	18.50	18.50
Whiting, commercial	.45	.42	.45
DRUGS.			
Opium, cs. ℔ cs.	6.00	6.35	6.20
Morphine, bulk ℔ oz.	4.20	4.45	3.70
Quinine, 100-oz. tins	.23	.19½	.14
Alcohol, 190 U. S. P.	2.47	2.56	2.52
Borax crystals, bbls.	.04	.03⅝	.03⅝
Beans, tonka, Angostura	2.00	5.50	4.50
Cuttlefish, Trieste	.15	.13	.15
Cubebs, ordinary	.40	.40	.42
Glycerine, C. P., bulk.	.19¼	.19	.23
Oil, castor, bbls., No. 1	.09⅝	.10	.10½
Oil, cassia, technical	.85	.82½	.87½
Oil, codliver, Nor.	23.50	20.00	33.00
Oil, peppermint, bottles	3.30	3.35	3.25
Oil, sassafras, natural.	.55	.62½	.70
Quicksilver	.57	.60	.63
Asafoetida	.30	.70	1.00
Gum arabic, sorts, amber	.08	.10	.11½
Camphor, ref., bbls., Am.	.42½	.44	.45
Shellac, D. C.	.28	.21	.22
Senna, Alex., natural.	.37	.21	.20
Senega root, N'western.	.80	.65	.45
Ipecac, Rio	2.00	2.35	1.85
Jalap	.20	.22	.30
Canary seed, Smyrna.	.054	.03¼	.02⅝
Caraway seed	.05	.07⅜	.05⅝
Mustard seed, Cal. brown	.05	.06⅝	.06¼
Rapeseed, German	.04½	.05¼	.04½
OILS.			
Cottonseed prime yellow summer	.08⅝	.06¾	.06½
Olive, yellow, denatured	.83	.72	.80
Cocoanut, Ceylon lb.	.11	.08⅝	.08⅞
Lard, prime winter	.93	.85	.75
Linseed, 5-bbl. lots	.47	.78	.87
Sperm, bleached winter, cold test, 38 deg.	.72	.72	.82
Whale, bleached, winter	.52	.52	.58
City linseed cake, domestic ℔ ton	27.00	32.50	33.00
Spirits of turpentine	.39	.48	.56
DYESTUFFS.			
Bichromate, potash	.06⅞	.07⅛	.07⅝
Cochineal, Teneriffe, S.	..	.27½	.27½
Cutch	.04⅞	.05	.06
Gambier, lb.	.04⅝	.05½	.06
Indigo, Bengal, h. gde.	.80	.80	.80
Prussiate potash, yellow	.16	.16	.13¼
Starch, corn, bags	1.92	2.55	1.70
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p. c.	72.00	56.00	50.00

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SECTION D—Pages 159 to 177: Directory of Manufacturers and Proprietors of the Preparations in Sections B and C.

SECTION E—Pages 179 to 194: Complete Price Lists of Individual Proprietors—a Buyers' Directory.

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DRUG MARKET

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, August 1, 1914.

Immediate reflection of the actual warfare in Servia and Austria and the declaration of a state of war by Germany, together with the international complications elsewhere in Europe, has been noted in the drug market within the week in a complete unsettlement of conditions in all departments and especially in sharp advances in prices for such commodities as are produced in Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain and Spain, as well as in Austria, Turkey, the Balkan States and even in Asia Minor and Africa.

American importers have been unable to obtain any response to their frantic cabling to shippers in Europe, presumably because of the seizure of all cable and telegraphic facilities by the governments of Continental countries, and even the cabling from this side of the Atlantic has been censured to the extent that code messages are barred to countries in a state of war, and only such dispatches as are worded in the language of the country of origin or destination are allowed to be sent to such countries. A further deterring influence upon shipments of goods from Europe has been found in the growing tendency on the part of Continental governments to hold their merchant marine in the principal ports and also in the refusal of foreign banks to discount bills of lading for the shippers. The abnormally high insurance rates, of war risk character, have also combined to curtail shipments from Europe and the sending out of numerous articles has likewise been forbidden altogether by European governments on the ground that these commodities, such as carbolic acid, dynamite glycerine, gum mastic and saltpeter and potash, are "contraband of war."

Several Russian goods, and especially ergot, anise seed and lycopodium have already been advanced sharply and it is expected that musk root, Levant wormseed and santonine will soon be marked up proportionately. Carbolic acid has been raised to materially higher prices, in view of an expected shutting off of shipments from Great Britain, and agar agar, gum arabic, gum tragacanth and numerous other Asiatic products, usually shipped through the Suez Canal, are likewise expected to be advanced materially within the near future. In fact, all the foreign-grown botanical drugs are likely to have an upward movement such as has never before been recorded in the history of the drug industry, as importers here do not know when they will be able to obtain shipments of these goods.

A virtual cessation of shipments from Smyrna and Constantinople has caused a further advance in prices for opium, and quotations for morphine have also been advanced 25 cents per ounce, while a similar uplift of codeine prices is looked for momentarily. Chloroform has been marked up a cent more within the week and other notable advances have been recorded in both Spanish and Russian ergot, lycopodium, thymol, carbolic acid, anise oil, one well-known brand of the Messina essences, new crop Hungarian chamomile flowers, amber sorts of gum arabic, gum mastic, Smyrna and South American canary seed, caraway seed, Dutch and German poppy seed and virtually all the spices. Reductions in prices have been recorded only in peppermint oil, nitrate of silver and dill seed. Prices throughout the entire list may well be considered as nominal, in view of the fact that they are subject to change hourly.

Among the week's developments, aside from the European warfare, have been three important amendments to the New York city Board of Health's Sanitary Code, whereby a wood alcohol labeling ordinance, constituting a compromise between the Weil and Baskerville McCann bills, a narcotic sales regulation ordinance and a more drastic definition of drug adulteration have been placed among the local statutes operative within this city. Announcement has also been made of first steps taken toward the formation of an organization of insecticide makers to be known as the Insecticide Manufacturers' Association.

The principal changes which have been made in prices within the week follow:—

ADVANCED.	DECLINED.
Opium, gum and powdered and granular grades, 25c.	Peppermint oil, 25c.
Morphine, 25c.	Nitrate of silver, ¾c.
Chloroform, 1c.	Dill seed, 1c.
Ergot, Russian, 11c.; Spanish, 7c.	
Lycopodium, 3c.	
Thymol, 65c.	
Carbolic acid, crystals, in drums, 2c.; in bottles, 1½c.	
Anise oil, 5c.	
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, new crop, 15c.	
Gum Arabic, amber sorts, ½c.	
Gum mastic, 2c.	
Caraway seed, ⅝c.	
Canary seed, Smyrna, 1-5c.; South American, ⅛c.	
Poppy seed, Dutch, ⅛c.; German, ¼c.	

Less important price changes will be found in the drugs section of the wholesale prices current tables, beginning with opium quotations, or in the following paragraphs:—

OPIUM.

As internal complications in Southeastern Europe have resulted in a virtual closing of all the Turkish ports to commercial operations, no shipments of opium are being made from Smyrna or Constantinople to any of the consuming countries, and prices asked for the comparatively small stocks of this commodity in London and New York have been raised materially once more, while there is every prospect for a further sharp uplift within the immediate future. Local importers and other large handlers of the gum have marked druggists' quality up 25 cents to $7.70 in cases and to $7.75 in jobbing quantities, and it is recognized that even their quotations for these figures are likely to be advanced momentarily. The powdered and granular grades have also been advanced 25c. to $8.65 and $8.75, respectively, but higher prices are likewise expected for these descriptions within the near future. Extensive damage to the 1914 crop of the gum in Turkey, due to the heavy and long continued rains in the producing regions and the serious depredations of a horde of defeated Turks and their camp followers, had caused sharp advances in prices in the primary centers, before the closing of the most important of Turkey's ports, and further uplift of asking figures in these centers is now looked for generally.

No cable advices have been received from our correspondents in Smyrna or Constantinople at the close of the week.

By cable, our correspondents in Smyrna have advised us as follows:—

Smyrna, Aug. 1, 1914.

Sales of two cases of gum have been made at 16s. 3d.@19s. The market is well maintained. Arrivals to date have amounted to 923 cases.

By mail our correspondents in Smyrna have advised us as follows:—

Smyrna, July 18, 1914.

Sales this week in this market have amounted to forty-five cases of new crop gum at 15s. 6d.@17s., as to quality.

It has rained again in many districts in the interior, in consequence of which very high prices are being paid and, in the Carahissar market, as high as 19s.@21s. has been paid for new crop gum.

Because of this, it is not reasonable to expect lower figures this season.

Arrivals to date have amounted to 625 cases, as compared with 990 cases for the corresponding period of last year.

MORPHINE.

Long-deferred reflection of the recent sharp uplift in the cost of opium has been noted in the quotations asked for this derivative, which have been marked up by manufacturers to the extent of 25c. per ounce at the close of the week, making the revised figures $4.95@5.10 in bulk, $5@5.10 in ounce vials, $5.20@5.35 in two and a

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Gum Ammoniac	Cannabis Indica
Short Buchu Leaves	Madder
Larkspur Seed	Sabadilla Seed
Lycopodium	Rosemary Leaves
Rhubarb Root	Agar Agar
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CODEINE.

Although there has yet been no commensurate advance in prices for this opium derivative, a marking up of quotations similar to that for morphine is looked for daily. Manufacturers are still offering their output, however, on a bulk basis of $5.75 for the alkaloid and nitrate forms in ten-ounce lots, in one delivery.

QUININE.

Actual warfare in Europe has strengthened further the leading markets for the salts by suggesting the placing of gigantic government contracts for this commodity, for use of the various European armies and navies, and both German and American salts makers continue to hold their output very firmly on a bulk basis of 26c. per ounce in 100-ounce tins, while second hands here are still asking the same figure for the so-called "outside" lots of German and Amsterdam salts and 25@26c. for the

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Java description on spot. The next public offering of the salts will be at the Amsterdam salts auction, scheduled for August 7, and the next public sale of cinchona bark will be that to be held in London on August 18, which will be followed by an Amsterdam sale on August 28. As both Java bark growers and European salts makers continue to observe scrupulously the terms of the cinchona bark price-maintenance agreement signed by them in July of last year, it is expected that the prices realized at last month's public offerings of both bark and salts will again be obtained, if higher levels are not reached at the forthcoming auctions. The European salts manufacturers took from the Java bark planters on July 15 8,982 bales, consisting of 781,301 kilos of manufacturing bark, containing 45,897 kilos of sulphate of quinine, averaging 5.90 per cent., as compared with 6.11 per cent. at the corresponding time last year, at 6.20 Dutch cents per unit.

Details of the Cinchona bark auction held in Amsterdam on July 16, which have just been received from our correspondent in that center, follow:—

Amsterdam, July 16, 1914.

Offerings at to-day's public auction of druggists' quality bark embraced 1,480 packages of Java druggists', consisting of 93,011 kilos, containing 2,875 kilos of sulphate of quinine. The offerings consisted of 85,553 kilos of Succirubra and 7,458 kilos of Robusta, of which 62,239 kilos were root bark. There were sold 626 packages, consisting of 37,134 kilos, containing 932 kilos of sulphate of quinine at prices ranging from 17¼ to 64¼ Dutch cents per half kilo. Trading was quiet. The next cinchona bark auction is scheduled for August 28. The next salts auction in this center will be held on August 14.

SUNDRY DRUGS AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

CHLOROFORM.—As a further sequel to the recent slackening of competition among European and domestic manufacturers and also as a result of the advancing cost of basic materials, prices for this commodity have been advanced a cent more to a basis of 21c. in lots of 50 pounds and more, and to 26c. for smaller quantities, while the quotation for the purified grade for anaesthesia have been raised to 31c. and 36c., as to quantity. Contracts covering four months, with the usual protection, are being booked by some manufacturers, but another uplift of prices is generally looked for.

COCOA BUTTER.—Although confectionery manufacturers are still inclined to buy only sparingly of this commodity, a moderate purchasing movement continues to be noted, and prices are being well maintained at 31½@33c. for bulk goods, and at 33¼@35c. for wrapped fingers in twelve-pound boxes, as to brand. At the London auction, last Friday, an average price of 1s. 2⅞d. was obtained for the offerings, as compared with 1s. 1d. at the June 18 sale, with 1s. 3½d. at the May auction, and with 1s. 3d at the January 28 sale in that center. At the Amsterdam auction, held July 7, an average price of 79½ Dutch cents per half kilo on the basis of one well-known brand was realized, and it is expected that a unit at least as high will be obtained at the Amsterdam sale scheduled for August 4, when offerings will consist of 191½ tons, of which 28½ tons will be van Houten's A, 108 tons van Houten's B, and 55 tons Blooker's.

ERGOT.—In recognition of the international complications in which Russia and Germany have become involved over the Austrian-Servian war, prices for the Russian or German ergot of rye have been advanced by local holders to the extent of 11c. to a minimum of 65c. Spanish ergot has also been marked up in sympathy, to the extent of 7c. to a minimum of 75c., and high prices are looked for momentarily.

FUSEL OIL.—Only a moderate business is reported in either the crude or refined grades, but prices continue to be firmly held by both foreign and domestic producers who have ceased competing as keenly as hitherto for the orders now available. Much higher prices are expected to be named by the Russian and German manufacturers within the near future, in view of the international complications in which their respective nations are involved, and the quotations now made by these foreign producers may well be considered as merely nominal. Domestic manufacturers are still holding their output of the crude oil at $1.10@1.15, as to amylic alcohol content, at their distilleries, and no offers are now being made by the Russian or German producers to American consumers. Hitherto offers of foreign crude oil were made at $34@36 per 100 kilos, f. o. b. countries of production. Domestic refiners are still asking $1.50 for refined oil and $1.55 for amyl acetate.

GLYCERINE.—As the dynamite grade of this commodity is deemed contraband of war and all shipments of crude grades as well as of this description have therefore been halted abroad, domestic manufacturers and dealers are unable to make any quotations for any varieties of this article which may be deemed as firm and in most instances they have ceased to name any prices for their goods. Nominal quotations of 19@19¼c. are being made on the dynamite grade, while 19½@19¾c. is still the nominal quotation for the C. P. description. No business is being done at these figures, however, and the same state of affairs is applicable to the crude grades, soap lye and saponification, which are quoted nominally at 13@13½c., naked, in carload lots, and at figures a quarter to a half cent higher for smaller quantities of the first mentioned grade and at 14¾@15c., naked, in carload lots and a quarter to a half cent higher for less than carload lots of the latter.

Our correspondents in Paris and Dusseldorf have advised us as follows:—

Paris, July 17, 1914.

The calmness of the market recently noted has increased within the week and a slight recession in the prices has also occurred.

There are no more buyers for saponification at 167 francs, but offers are now being made without any success at 165 francs and 162½ francs has already been accepted for this and next year's deliveries.

For soap lye transactions have been very limited and there are sellers at 145 francs, but no buyers

The above prices are based on 100 kilos, include new iron drums and call for payment at ninety days' sight, cost and freight, New York.

Düsseldorf, July 20, 1914.

The feature of last week's trade was a lack of business. Second hands went into the market with some saponification and soap lye orders, but no transactions of importance could be put through. On the other hand, a certain amount of business was reported in the dynamite grade, especially for next year's delivery. Prices paid do not justify the high figures asked by producers who, of course, lowered their prices to the extent of 2½ francs more for next year's delivery, but will have to lower their ideas further in order to close contracts.

LYCOPODIUM. — Russia's involvement in the international complications arising from the warfare in Servia has brought about an advance of 3c. in the prices asked by local holders for this commodity, which has been advanced to a minimum of 41c. and to 42c. for one well-known brand.

NITRATE OF SILVER.—In recognition of a recent lowering of the cost of bar silver, domestic manufacturers of this derivative have reduced their prices three-quarters of a cent to 33¾c. in 500 to 1,000-ounce lots, 34¾c. in 100-ounce lots and 35¾c. in smaller quantities down to a single ounce.

THYMOL.—The growing scarcity of ajowan seed and the prospect for an exceptionally meager yield of this basic material have brought about a further marking up of the product to a minimum of $2.75, while even higher figures are being named for it in some quarters of the local market.

ACIDS.

CARBOLIC.—As shipments of this article from Great Britain are likely to be shut off entirely within the near future, on the ground that this commodity is "contraband of war" because of its use in the manufacture of gunpowder, local importers and other holders have advanced their prices for the crystals to the extent of 1½@2c. and are contemplating further marking up of their quotations momentarily. Early in the week leading manufacturers

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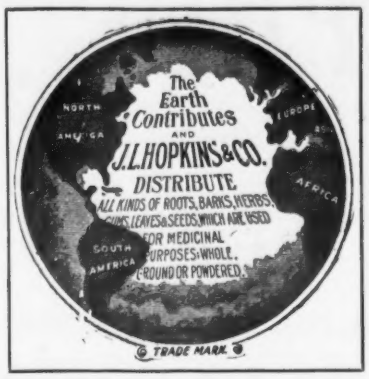

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raised their prices for the pound bottles to the extent of a half cent to a basis of 13½c. per pound in such containers as well as in one-pound cans. Prices for five-pound bottles were likewise advanced to 12c.; those for five-pound cans, to 10¾c.; those for ten-pound cans, to 10¼c.; those for twenty-five-pound cans, to 10c., and those for fifty-pound cans, to 9¾c. Outside lots were still being offered in bulk, however, as low as 7½c. in some instances early in the week, but the price for the crystals in drums was raised to 8c. last Thursday and on Friday all holders marked their bulk prices up 2c. to a minimum of 10c., while some handlers asked 10½8. and 11c. The one-pound bottle price has also been marked up generally from a minimum of 13½c. to 14½c. and 15c.

CITRIC.—Although as yet seemingly unaffected by the international complications prevailing in which most of the European countries are now involved, this acid is being very strongly maintained and subject to a sharp additional advance within the near future. "Outside" lots of the crystals are being firmly held by second hands at a minimum of 59c., while 60c. and even 62c. are being more generally asked for such lots. Domestic manufacturers continue to make a nominal quotation of 53c. for the crystals in barrels and of 53½c. in kegs, with a half cent added for the powdered grade, but they are unable to meet all the requirements of their regular customers and are declining altogether to distribute any of their output among consumers who are regular customers.

BALSAMS.

FIR.—As the demand for both Canada and Oregon balsams has fallen off of late to meager proportions, as usual at this season of the year, holders are inclined to accept orders, whenever offered, at material concessions for the first mentioned variety, which they are now quoting at $9 in some instances, though still holding out for a minimum of $10 in others. The Oregon grade continues to be quoted at 75c.@$1.

BARKS.

BUCHTHORN.—New crop goods, which were hitherto being offered to arrive within a fortnight at 7½@8c., are now virtually unobtainable and spot lots of the true bark are being held by most dealers here at the almost prohibitive levels of 20@22c.

BEANS.

VANILLA.—A strong undertone still pervades the local market for Mexican beans as a result of the relatively high cost of most of the beans here and the fact that the comparatively small lots of the 1913-1914 crop remaining in the producing regions will have to pay the Mexican government export tax of two pesos per kilo, equivalent to about 40 American cents per pound. The recent financing of numerous consignments of recently arrived Mexican beans by one prominent New York importer, who is now in a position to carry these stocks indefinitely, is likewise tending to keep the views of local operators extremely firm, while the prospect for a meagre yield from the 1914-1915 crop, due to continued revolutionary activities in the Papantla and Gutierrez-Zamora districts, is also furnishing incentive to the New York operators to hold their prices firmly at present levels, if not to advance them to still higher figures. These operators continue to hold the whole Mexican beans at $4@5, as to brand, and the cuts at $3.12½@3.50, according to quality. Buying operations are expected to be increased materially within the near future by the purchasing of extract makers whose stocks have recently been greatly depleted by the seasonable taking of soda water and ice cream supply houses.

Bourbons are still being well maintained by the Paris-Bordeaux operators, who continue in control of the situation in France. The new crop is expected to reach about the same proportions as that for this year, and Paris operators are generally asking a minimum of 30 francs for ordinary "queues," while New York handlers continue to quote their stocks at $3.37½@4, as to quality. The war situation in Europe is counted upon in some quarters to raise prices for these beans materially, as it is considered within the range of possibility that shipments of these beans may be shut off within the near future.

London Vanilla Auction by Cable.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

London, July 29, 1914.

Offerings at to-day's periodical auction of vanilla beans were small, but bidding and general competition among prospective purchasers was fair and prices were steady.

Details of the offerings and prices realized follows:—

	s.	d.
Sychelles, fair to good, long	11	6
Ceylons, fair to good, long	12	6
Ceylons, fair to good, short	9	6

South Americans continue in meager supply and strongly held by local operators at $3.50@3.75 for the 1913-1914 Guadaloupe crop beans.

Tahitis, because of the lateness of the gathering and curing of the new crop and the light character of recent arrivals in San Francisco, are being very firmly held by New York operators as well as by those on the Pacific coast, where stocks have been greatly reduced of late. The local market remains bare of the white label beans and for the green label beans local handlers are still asking $2.25@2.35.

SHELLAC.

During the long period of market depression, when the chances for any definite turn seemed almost hopeless, there was occasionally advanced in the spirit of jest the theory that war, crop failure or pestilence in India could work out any solution of the unfavorable market status. One of these apparently fantastical factors has really turned the trick and the market at this writing bears little semblance to that of the former week. The late European complications have dissolved practically all market lines and have almost reversed the trade relationship between buyers and sellers. Cable advices from Calcutta offered no basis for shipment negotiations, and as contracts with the primary market generally safeguard sellers against such an emergency as now exists, there is little satisfaction to importers in the event of interruption or check to shipments, unless the latter are equally protected in their contracts with the consuming trades. All of the shellac from India is carried in English or German bottoms and if by any reason the boats are diverted from the Suez route to the Cape of Good Hope, it would mean a difference in deliveries of probably thirty days.

Our London correspondent cabled at the close 60s. as the spot position, with the statement that there was no market for futures. For the previous 63s. was named for spot and 64s. 6d. for December.

The most direct reflection of the late events upon the market has been the sharp premiums to cover war risks on the goods afloat for local account, and strengthening of exchange rates. These work out to an additional cost

(Continued on page 48.)

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INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

The effect of the disturbed political situation abroad has prompted the utmost conservatism in business circles. The situation appears to have been growing worse all week, and the closing of the Stock Exchange in this city on Friday was a reflection of the serious view of European affairs taken by financiers in this country. Sellers of various commodities seemed stunned by the latest news. Prices of speculative items have suffered under the heavy liquidation, while staple products have been held up by distributors owing to their refusal to part with holdings, and prices quoted in many instances were merely nominal. The steady exports of gold have stiffened money rates sharply. Those close to the pulse of the country's industry are at sea as to the ultimate effect an European war would have. It is admitted that the initial influences would be more or less demoralizing, yet in the long run it is believed by some that American manufacturers would receive an unprecedented volume of business.

For the first six months of the current year the Corn Products Refining Company reported net earnings of $1,071,940, equivalent to 4.59 per cent. on the $29,826,867 preferred stock. After paying two quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent., the company showed a surplus of $321,940. While no comparison can be made with results for the same period of last year, owing to the fact that the company did not begin to issue any other than annual statements until the current year, the company officials say that earnings for the six months' period were slightly less than in the first half of 1913.

The National Lead Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred and ¾ per cent. on the common stock. Preferred is payable September 15; books close August 26. Common is payable September 30; books close September 11 and reopen September 17.

American Smelting and Refining Co. is making haste slowly in its programme of resumption of Mexican operations. Three furnaces are operating at Chihuahua in Northern Mexico, but the company is much hampered in arranging for a sufficient quota of laborers and adequate transportation facilities. Smoothing out of the differences between Villa and Carranza puts a more encouraging aspect upon the Mexican outlook, but it will undoubtedly be considerable time before Smelters will be able to operate its Mexican plants on anything like a full capacity basis.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 and an extra dividend of $3. This compares with $3 and $3 extra paid for the last quarter, and $3 and $4 extra declared this time last year. Dividends are payable August 31 to stock of record August 10. Books close August 10 and reopen September 1.

Lack of a quorum has caused the postponement of the meeting of directors of the Riker & Hegeman Drug Company for action on dividend until Tuesday, August 11.

A third dividend of 4 per cent. was declared by Judge Dodge in the United States District Court here for the unsecured creditors of the Walpole Tire and Rubber Company. The receivers were directed to take $50,000 of the deposit on hand for the purpose, and the balance after payment of the dividend will be applied to claims to be allowed later. About $171,000 will then be distributed to creditors by the receivers under the direction of the court. The previous dividends were for 4 per cent. each. The matter of the sale of the property of the company will come before the court on August 12. A committee, organized by stockholding interests, expects to get control of the business, and it has been intimated that the creditors will be paid in full, ultimately.

The General Chemical Co.'s income account for the six months ended June 30, 1914, compares as follows:—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net profits.....	$1,326,086	$1,404,822	$1,352,751
Res. for ins....	30,000	30,000	30,000
Dep. prof. sharing acct., etc.	205,000	250,000	207,601
Total deduct...	235,000	235,000	237,691
Surplus	1,191,086	1,169,822	1,115,060
Pref. dividend..	412,500	412,500	375,000
Balance	*778,586	757,322	740,060
Compound div..	325,740	297,426	256,767
Surplus	452,846	459,896	483,293

* Equal to 7.91 per cent. on $9,842,700 outstanding common stock for the six months.

General Chemical Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common stock, payable September 1 to stock of record August 20.

The Southern Pipe Line Company has declared a dividend of $8. Three months ago the same amount was declared.

At a special meeting of the Union Tank Line Company stockholders voted in favor of the recommendation of directors to amend the company's charter.

DRUG MARKET.

(Continued from page 46.)

which is not covered in the advances for spot goods, the market having been on an unusually close margin during the last few months. T. N. is generally held at 15½@16c., while bleached has been marked to 20@21c. for bone dry and 15@16c. for commercial. Fine orange and the other marks are firmer by 1c. Dealers have cut down orders to small parcels for current wants and are limiting their sales as far as possible to their regular trade. As a rule, no new contract engagements are being entered into. Many of the buyers who had not been impressed with the favorable chances to cover during the last few weeks have been keen to place business on the recent developments. It is now sellers' turn to follow the rule of watchful waiting. The Roseric was reported in Boston. She will arrive at the local port during the week with 5,846 packages, all orange except 325 packages of seedlac, 125 packages of garnet and 15 packages of button. The following shows the movement of vessels afloat from Calcutta:—

Steamer Ockenfels; sailed June 12; last reported at Gibraltar, July 24; due Boston, August 8; due New York, August 13.

Steamer Keelung; sailed June 24; last reported at Suez, July 24; due Boston, August 18; due New York, August 23.

Steamer Schneefels; sailed July 3; last reported at Suez, July 28; due Boston, August 22; due New York, August 27.

Steamer Sturmfels; sailed July 18; last reported at Colombo, July 27; due Boston, September 4; due New York, September 9.

Steamer City of Norwich; sailed July 26; due Boston, September 14; due New York, September 19.

The Keeling and City of Norwich are English, the remaining vessels being German.

The London Commercial Record describes the market under date of July 17 as follows:—

Coming events are notorious for casting their shadows before, and until the August liquidation is done and paid for it is useless to look for much change in the shellac market. The coming settlement will, at any rate, serve one useful purpose by eliminating the undesirable element of weak outside speculators, who gambled so joyously in the past with the idea that August was a long way off, and, anyway, something was bound to happen before then. It did, and now they have only to pay up and look as pleasant as circumstances permit. This feature of being able to dabble in the delivery market without depositing a cent looks very tempting at the outset, but it has its disadvantages, and is certainly not in the interests of the trade, any more than the laxity of the stock exchange in sanctioning some of the wildcat promoitions during the late lamented rubber boom, added to the laxity in appointing special settlement has done business there any good; once bitten twice shy, and the public now ignore speculative counters, and the small inquiry is almost entirely confined to investment securities, with the result that a large army of brokers is standing round idle, with its hands in its own pockets for a change. With the August settlement out of the way, sentiment will probably cause an upward move, although with supplies coming forward so freely there is really no justification for any advance; the only reason that December is dearer than August is that it is impossible to dispose of our stock and, thereby, by the time the former month comes round, the lac has cost so much more to carry, for which the buyer pays, it is not worth any more intrinsically, and we see, time after time, how the premium runs off as the particular month draws nearer. Trade demand is slow, and mostly confined to the Continent, from whence some small orders have been received for fine orange; here, dealers are mostly looking on, and complain that they can get no orders from consumers.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

ANISE.—In view of a recent depletion of spot stocks and difficulties encountered in attempting to replenish spot stocks, some local holders have recently raised their price for this oil to the extent of 5c., making their revised quotation $1.60. In a few quarters, however, it is still possible to obtain this oil at the former figure of $1.55.

BERGAMOT.—Although there is only a moderate demand for this Messina essence, the prospect of a cessation of shipments from Sicily has induced the maker of one well-known brand to raise his prices 10c. to $5.25. Other brands are still being offered freely, however, at $5.

Our correspondent in Catania has advised us as follows:—

Catania, July 14, 1914.

Stocks in Calabria are estimated at 55,000 to 60,000 pounds, against about 50,000 pounds at the same time last year, which quantity the growers in Calabria are in the habit of carrying over from one season to the following. The lower prices which have been ruling for some time seem to stimulate export demand, which has been rather steady without being brisk. Prices are stationary. Crop prospects are normal. The trees are well cultivated and it is estimated that the crop will turn out about the same as last year. Sellers are asking the same price for future oil as for prompt delivery oil.

LEMON.—A few local holders have recently lowered their prices for a few brands 10c. further to $1.90, but most importers of this Messina essence are still asking a minimum of $2 in the face of the collapse of the lemon growers' syndicate boom, and one well-known brand has been marked up 10c. to $2.25 on the prospect for a cessation of shipments from the producing island.

Our correspondent in Palermo has advised us as follows:—

Palermo, July 18, 1914.

As yet there has been no revival of a demand such as might have halted the weakening tendency of this market and have brought about an upward movement. On the contrary, there has been a further recession, due chiefly to the growing desire of weak holders of spot goods to sell their stocks as speedily as possible. Even members of the lemon growers' syndicate, who recently united under an agreement to advance prices for the oil by means of speculative operations for a rise, have failed to keep faith and have thrown some of their goods on the market, which now has more goods offered for sale than would be available if these syndicate members had scrupulously lived up to the terms of their compact.

No reliable estimates on the yield of the new crop have yet been made, as it is still too early. By next month, however, the new crop fruit will probably show sufficient development to enable estimators to obtain some idea as to the probable output.

Our correspondent in Catania has advised us as follows:—

Catania, July 14, 1914.

The advance, caused last month by the "arrangement" between a number of large producers, has not been maintained. Small producers are still holding considerable stocks, and, as the export demand remains small, they are realizing on their goods and prices have declined considerably during the last few days. The market is quiet and stationary. The blossoming has been good on the whole and crop prospects are about the same as those of last year. Lemon growers fear that, owing to the exceptional drought, the lemons may drop off or remain small. They are, therefore, trying to keep up prices, although it is evident that, with the depression of prices for box lemons and oil of lemon, buyers must buy cheaper than last year. Sales of the orchards for the next season will, therefore, probably be de-[illegible]. Producers are offering new crop lemon oil at about the same price as is named for prompt oil. Buyers, however, especially exporters, are holding back, hoping for lower prices.

ORANGE.—Despite the weak undertone still reported in the Sicilian markets, in consequence of the failure of the bullish operations of the lemon growers' syndicate to maintain prices for any of the Messina essences, the quotation for one well-known brand has been advanced 10c., within the week to $2.40, on the prospect for a halting of all shipments from the island of production within the near future, as a sequel to the rapidly spreading international complications in Europe. Other brands of the Italian oil, however, are still available at $2.15, and the West Indian oil is now being offered as low as $2.

Our correspondent in Palermo has advised us as follows:—

Palermo, July 18, 1914.

Some business has been effected within the week, but transactions in this oil have been made without any changes in prices.

Our correspondent in Catania has advised us as follows:—

Catania, July 14, 1914.

Stocks are not large and as the export demand is good prices are steady. Sellers of future oil are still lacking. Crop prospects are better than last year.

PEPPERMINT.—The proximity of new crop offerings, together with the expectation that this year's yield will prove of large proportions, is causing further concessions in prices for this oil every day. The drop in quotations for the oil in tins within the week has amounted to 25c., and has made the revised quotation for this article in bulk lots $2.75@3.10, according to brand. For the only brand prepared in bottles, however, the quotation remains at $4.15@4.20.

FLOWERS.

CHAMOMILES. — Though a few small additional arrivals of the new crop Hungarian flowers have been recorded within the week, the prospect for a shutting off of all further shipments of these goods from this year's meager and poor quality yield is inducing local holders to ask exceptionally high figures for their light stocks, which they are generally maintaining at a minimum of 35c. Old crop Hungarian flowers, however, are still being offered at 20@22c. Roman flowers are now quoted at 15@16c. and further advances are expected daily. The local market is still bare of German flowers.

MEDICINAL AND OTHER GUMS.

ARABIC.—The prospective shutting off of all shipments of this gum through the Suez Canal has now combined with the reports of an exceptionally light yield from this year's crop and the virtual exhaustion of stocks in Khartoum to induce local holders to raise their prices a half cent further for amber sorts, making their revised quotation 10½@11c. Other grains continue to be strongly maintained at previously-mentioned figures.

MASTIC.—In view of the expected cessation of all shipments of this gum, on the ground that it is "contraband of war," because used in the manufacture of smokeless gunpowder, local holders have raised their prices 2c. to 62@65c., as to quality.

HERBS AND LEAVES.

BUCHU.—Spot stocks of the short leaves are now in fair supply, as a result of a recent falling off in the demand, which has permitted a moderate accumulation here, and local holders are generally offering to sell at $1.40@1.45, according to quality. The long leaves continue to be quoted at $1.30@1.35.

ROOTS.

SARSAPARILLA.—A steady consuming demand is still noted for all descriptions of this root and prices for Honduras are being very strongly maintained, because of a temporary scarcity, at 65@70c. for spot lots. For nearby delivery, however, much lower figures are being named. Mexican or Tampico root is still available in most quarters of the local market at 30@32c., according to quality.

SEEDS.

CANARY.—Because of the virtual blocking of all Turkish ports and a cessation of shipments from Argentina, prices for both Smyrna and South American seed have been advanced a fifth and a quarter cent, respectively, to 6@6½c. for both descriptions. Sicily seed continues to be strongly maintained at 6½@7c.

CARAWAY.—An acute scarcity of this seed is now noted here, as a sequel to a recent cleaning up of spot supplies and the present impracticability of replenishing local stocks with goods from Holland, in view of the existing cessation of shipments from that country. Early in the week, numerous sales were made at 7½c., but at the close, prices have been raised to the purely nominal figures of 8@8¼c.

DILL.—New offers of this seed, which will be avilable within the next few days, are being made at such materially lower levels than those recently named for spot goods that local holders have generally reduced their prices for their stocks to the extent of a cent and are now quoting at 7½@8c., although the demand from the pickling trade is growing larger every day.

MUSTARD.—Upward revisions in prices have been made in those for the brown and yellow German grades, which have been raised an eighth and a half cent, respectively, to 4⅜@4¾c. and 4½@5¼c., respectively, in view of the state of war in which the German Empire has just been declared by the Kaiser. Other descriptions are being firmly maintained at previously quoted levels.

POPPY.—Further advances have been made in prices for both German and Dutch seed, in consequence of the

(Continued on page 35.)

TRADE MARK

ROCHE

The Mark of **Quality** *in* **Chemicals** *and* **Alkaloids**

THE HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE CHEMICAL WORKS

New York Basle Grenzach Ladenburg London Paris Milan Etc.

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4-6-7-9 Gold Street
NEW YORK
Offer New Arrivals of

Aconite Root, U. S. P.
Belladonna Leaves, U. S. P.
Belladonna Root, U. S. P.
Burdock Root
Cactus Grandiflorus
Calamus S. & P. Bleached
Cassia Fistula
Colocynth Pulp
Corn Silk
Cuttle Bone
Elm Bark Select, 5 lb. bundles
Henna
Hyosciamus Leaves
Lavender Flowers
Licorice Root, Russian, Cut
Sandalwood Chips
Sloe Berries
Soap Bark, Cut
Valerian Root

CONGO GUM
ALL GRADES

E. VAN DE PUTTE & CO.
24, Rue des Juifs, ANTWERP, BELGIUM

E. J. BEGGS & CO.
92 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

AMERICAN ISINGLASS
IRISH MOSS
CALCIUM CHLORIDE

J. FRITZLIN, Amsterdam
ESTABLISHED 1825
EXPORTERS OF DRUGS, CINCHONA BARK, SPICES
SEEDS COCOA BEANS, COCOA BUTTER
HARLEM OIL, Made in Harlem
Complying with the regulations of the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906
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ROGER SCHULTZ & CIE.
MARSEILLES (France)
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Exporters of Crude Drugs, Medicinal Roots, Flowers, Leaves, Barks and Seeds, Insect Flowers and Dyestuffs

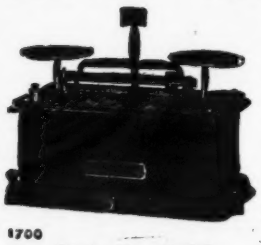
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

We are now prepared to quote advantageous prices on this article.
NATIONAL ANILINE AND CHEMICAL CO.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
REFINED CAMPHOR AND CAMPHOR FLOWERS
THE AMERICAN CAMPHOR REFG. CO.
14 Fulton Street, Boston, Mass.
Represented in New York by CHAS. L. HUISKING, 5 Platt Stree

We Offer **EUCALYPTOL** OF HIGHEST PURITY
For tests see Schimme & Co.'s Semi-Annual Report, October, 1907.
Special Prices to Large Buyer
Fritzsche Brothers, New York

MOISTURE CONTENT or MOISTURE PROFIT



It used to be said that a good paper salesman delivered his stock on a wet day.
Do you know how much moisture is in your crude material? Water is dear at any price per pound.
Write for circular on Torsion Balance Style No. 1700.
Moistures determined without calculation.
THE TORSION BALANCE CO.
Factory: 147-9 Eighth Street, Jersey City, N.J.
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Pacific Coast Branch 50 and 52 California Street - San Francisco, Cal.
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McI-B McI-B
MILLS ESTABLISHED 1844
Ask For Quotations On
INSECT POWDER
and
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The Little Tin Box With Cardboard in the Lid
FOR

Your Grease Samples
Ask for Prices and Samples
MYERS MFG. CO., 7th Street, Camden, N.J.

Twice as Tight is DOUBLETITE

Friction top cans are usually satisfactory for holding any product, especially when the smaller sizes of cans are used. It is often true, however, that products when packed in larger cans, such as half, one and two gallon, require more rigid tension in the sealing cap and that is only possible by making a stronger and tighter closing cap than the ordinary friction top.

We accomplish this in our Doubletite cap which comes twice in contact with the collar making a tight double friction that "will hold a freight car"—and it doesn't require a crowbar or a blast of dynamite to remove it. Comes off readily.

If the ordinary friction top does not seem to uniformly hold your product let us tell you more about Doubletite. It is worth the time to investigate.

American Can Company
Chicago New York San Francisco
Hamilton, Ont.

GREEN BOOK FOR BUYERS

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE have concluded to advance the date of publication of the second issue of our 1914 Green Book for Buyers to September fifteenth, in response to numerous requests from subscribers, who feel that the dates of publication should be March and September instead of January and July.

The next issue of our Green Book for Buyers, therefore, will be ready for distribution September fiifteenth, and a copy of it will, in accordance with our custom, be furnished to each subscriber of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

A Limited Number of Copies of January, 1914, Issue on Hand

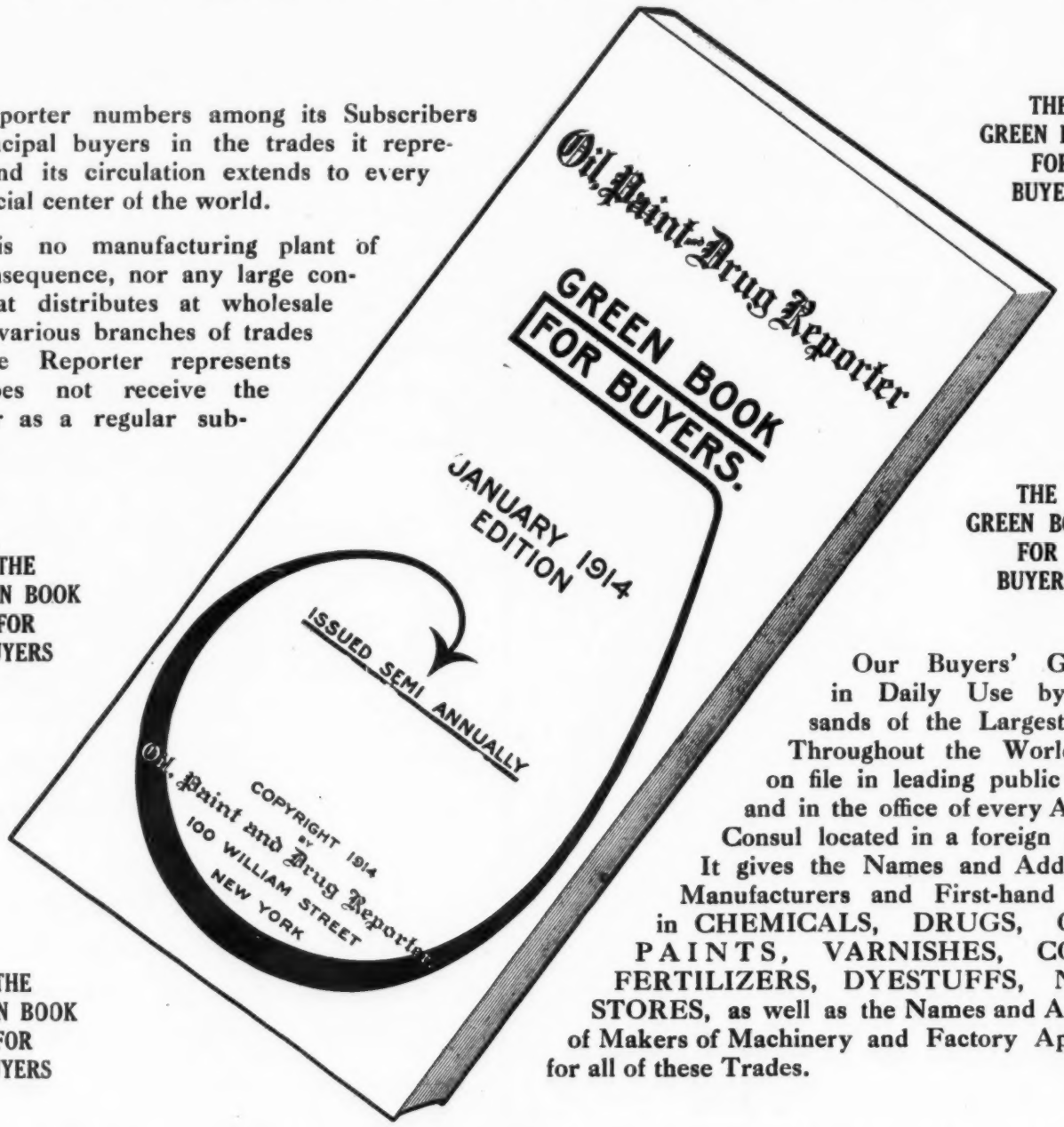
We have a limited number of copies of the January issue on hand, and any subscriber or advertiser who may desire additional copies should notify us at once. The price of additional copies is fifty cents each.

The Green Book renders an additional service to our subscribers and our advertisers at no extra cost, and it serves the purpose of directing the trade of our subscribers to our advertisers.

The Reporter numbers among its Subscribers the principal buyers in the trades it represents, and its circulation extends to every commercial center of the world.

There is no manufacturing plant of any consequence, nor any large concern that distributes at wholesale in the various branches of trades that the Reporter represents that does not receive the Reporter as a regular subscriber.

THE GREEN BOOK FOR BUYERS



THE GREEN BOOK FOR BUYERS

THE GREEN BOOK FOR BUYERS

THE GREEN BOOK FOR BUYERS

Our Buyers' Guide is in Daily Use by Thousands of the Largest Buyers Throughout the World. It is on file in leading public libraries and in the office of every American Consul located in a foreign country. It gives the Names and Addresses of Manufacturers and First-hand Dealers in CHEMICALS, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, COLORS, FERTILIZERS, DYESTUFFS, NAVAL STORES, as well as the Names and Addresses of Makers of Machinery and Factory Appliances for all of these Trades.

SECURE REPRESENTATION IN THE REPORTER GREEN BOOK FOR BUYERS

It will be necessary to advertise in the Reporter on a six months or yearly contract to secure representation in this book. A two-inch space will entitle you to five listings; four inches, six listings; six inches, eight listings; eight inches, ten listings; ten inches, twelve listings; a quarter page, fourteen listings; a half page, twenty-eight listings; a full page, fifty-six listings. The price of these spaces per issue on yearly contracts will be: 2-inch space, $3.00; 4-inch space, $5.00; 6-inch space, $7.50; 8-inch space, $9.00; one-quarter page, $13.00; one-half page, $24.00; one page, $39.00.

OIL PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, 100 William Street, NEW YORK

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

For the Week Ending July 31, 1914.

Imports Entered for Consumption at NEW YORK

ACIDS—3 cs, Merck & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
BENZOIC—85 cks, 18,700 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Finland, Antwerp
CARBOLIC—110 drs, 6,270 gls, West Disinfecting Co, Caledonia, Glasgow
68 drs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Celtic, Liverpool
34 pkgs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Navarra, Hamburg
CITRIC—900 kgs, 11,023 lbs, Merck & Co, Kassala, Naples
60 kgs, 6,687 lbs, Perry Ryer & Co, Finland, Antwerp
60 pkgs, 6,614 lbs, Merck & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
20 kgs, 2,205 lbs, Merck & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
20 kgs, 2,205 lbs, C B Richard & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
25 kgs, 2,756 lbs, E J Barry, Prest Grant, Hamburg
20 kgs, 2,205 lbs, Dingelstadt & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
20 kgs, 2,205 lbs, American Druggist Syn, Prest Grant, Hamburg
14 kgs, 1,543 lbs, Perry Ryer & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
200 kgs, 22,046 lbs, Merck & Co, Napoli, Palermo
GLYCERO—4 cs, Schering & Glatz, Prest Grant, Hamburg
OXALIC—20 cks, 10,874 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
50 cks, 33,149 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
40 cks, 30,319 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
PHOSPHORIC—100 chys, Amermann & Patterson, Guatemala, Havre
PYROGALLIC—2 cs, Schering & Glatz, Navarra, Hamburg
3 cs, Schering & Glatz, Prest Grant, Hamburg
1 cs, Berlin Aniline Works, Prest Grant, Hamburg
STEARINE—60 cs, 6,000 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Roma, Marseilles
AGAR AGAR—15 bales, 3,000 lbs, Amermann & Patterson, Indrasamba, Shanghai
25 bales, 5,000 lbs, Winter, Sons & Co, Indrasamba, Shanghai
ALBUMEN, EGG—23 cs, 2,300 lbs, J J Garvin & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
119 cs, 21,000 lbs, Winter, Sons & Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
ALCOHOL, AMYLIC—4 drs, 441 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Navarra, Hamburg
CPD—2 cs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
ALIZARINE—100 bbls, 41,713 lbs, Badische Co, Finland, Antwerp
5 bbls, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Finland, Antwerp
7 bbls, 2,917 lbs, Badische Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
3 pkgs, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Finland, Antwerp
4 cks, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
AMMONIA, CARBONATE—20 cks, 5,600 lbs, J L & D S Riker, Baltic, Liverpool
MURIATE—64 cks, 44,779 lbs, Wing & Evans, Celtic, Liverpool
NITRATE—13 cks, 7,165 lbs, C Tennant, Sons & Co, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
SULP—3,117 bgs, American Agric & Chem Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
2,135 bgs, 460,801 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Toronto, Hull
AMMONIAC, SAL—137 cks, 110,518 lbs, F L Kraemer & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
ANILINE COLORS—2 cks, 440 lbs, Geisenheimer & Co, La Lorraine, Havre
12 bbls, American Dyewood Co, Finland, Antwerp
2 cks, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Finland, Antwerp
2 bbls, F Bredt & Co, Finland, Antwerp
2 cks, G Siegle Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
3 pkgs, G Siegle Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
31 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Finland, Antwerp
87 pkgs, Frabenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Finland, Antwerp
13 bbls, 5,044 lbs, Heller & Merz Co, Finland, Antwerp
49 pkgs, 8,324 lbs, Geisenheimer & Co, Campanello, Rotterdam
1 bbl, Wm Becker Aniline & Chem Works, Finland, Antwerp
69 pkgs, Berlin Aniline Works, Prest Grant, Hamburg
2 cks, Berlin Aniline Works, Prest Grant, Hamburg
24 pkgs, Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd, Baltic, Liverpool
DYES—3 cks, Cassella Color Co, Guatemala, Havre
298 pkgs, Cassella Color Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
SALTS—6 cks, 3,348 lbs, W F Sykes & Co, Finland, Antwerp
100 bbls, 5,500 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Finland, Antwerp
19 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Campanello, Rotterdam
96 cks, 33,566 lbs, Geisenheimer & Co, Campanello, Rotterdam
ANTHROCENE DYES—26 cks, 10,687 lbs, Badische Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
36 bbls, 12,524 lbs, Badische Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY, COMPOUNDS—2 cs, H W Stiner & Sons, Minneapolis, London
7 cks, 2,352 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Minneapolis, London
10 cks, J D Gluck & Sons, Ryndam, Rotterdam
17 cks, 51 cwt, C A Wadel, St Louis, Southampton
OXIDE—31 cks, 22,164 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Madonna, Marseilles
REGULUS—60 cks, 33,069 lbs, H Falck, Finland, Antwerp
100 cs, Judson Freight Forwarding Co, Indrasamba, Shanghai
350 cs, 78,400 lbs, Suffern & Co, Indrasamba, Shanghai
SALT—12 cks, 6,648 lbs, Alpers & Mott, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
SULP—90 cks, Wakem & McLaughlin, Guatemala, Havre
7 cks, Paul Uhlrich & Co, Minneapolis, London
ARSENIC—50 cks, 11,023 lbs, J C Wiarda & Co, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
TOLU—12 cs, 1,217 lbs, G Amsinck & Co, Virginia, Cartagena
30 pkgs, 1,500 lbs, J B de Rodrigues, Zacapa, Barranquilla
BARIUM, BINOXIDE—80 drs, 23,721 lbs, J Bene, Toronto, Hull
CARBONATE—300 bgs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
CHLORIDE—16 cks, 11,173 lbs, Geisenheimer & Co, Campanello, Rotterdam
40 cks, 45,058 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
BARYTES—478 pkgs, 155,533 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
1,100,000 lbs, (bulk), American Metal Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Dunn & Kruse, Ryndam, Rotterdam
BEANS, TONKA—16 cs, 1,689 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Minneapolis, London
BERLIN BLUE—13 cks, H Kohnstamm & Co, Finland, Antwerp
25 cks, Chas Hellmuth, Ryndam, Rotterdam
BISMUTH—2 cs, E Fougera & Co, La Touraine, Havre
8 pkgs, 2,241 lbs, Merck & Co, Minneapolis, London
BLEACHING POWDER—72 cks, 48,096 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Finland, Antwerp
187 pkgs, 85,614 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
BORNYLACETATE—1 cs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
BONE CHARCOAL—1,012 bgs, 83-17-0-12, C Tennant Sons & Co, Caledonia, Glasgow
1,215 bgs, 219,166 lbs, Pomeroy & Fischer, Louisiane, Bordeaux
26 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Finland, Antwerp
BRISTLES—66 cs, 7,128 lbs, F H Cone, Celtic, Liverpool
130 pkgs, 15,170 lbs, O J Teeple, Minneapolis, London
44 cks, 13,856 lbs, H Conheim, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
1 cs, 317 lbs, P Schenkler, Kronpr Cecilie, Bremen
13 cs, 1,500 lbs, J Fuller, Minneapolis, London
7 cs, 929 lbs, Hagemeyer & Brun, Minneapolis, London
29 pkgs, 10,097 lbs, F H Cone, Prest Grant, Hamburg
55 cs, 6,030 lbs, F W Von Stade, Indrasamba, Shanghai
14 cs, 1,866 lbs, Huesmann & Co, Indrasamba, Shanghai
15 cs, 2,000 lbs, Huesmann & Co, Indrasamba, Shanghai
25 cs, 3,333 lbs, Huesmann & Co, Indrasamba, Shanghai
66 cs, 8,800 lbs, F W Von Stade, Pr Irene, Genoa
203 cs, 22,184 lbs, F W Von Stade, Pr Irene, Genoa
66 cs, 7,138 lbs, F W Von Stade, Pr Irene, Genoa
66 cs, 7,200 lbs, F W Von Stade, Pr Irene, Genoa
BRONZE METAL CLIPPINGS—13 cs, 6,493 lbs, Baer Bros, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
POWDER—3 cs, 1,200 lbs, German-American Bronze Powder Mfg Co, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
25 cs, 7,490 lbs, Baer Bros, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
29 pkgs, 5,891 lbs, Gerstendoerfer Bros, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
9 cs, Aug Stauff, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
12 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
CAFFEINE—10 cs, 1,000 lbs, Merck & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
2 cs, Merck & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
50 cs, 5,000 lbs, Schaeffer Alk Works, Kronpr Cecilie, Bremen
CAMPHOR, REFINED—300 cs, 30,000 lbs, Suffern & Co, Indrasamba, Shanghai
CASEIN—200 bgs, 44,006 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
CASSIA—200 cs, 13,333 lbs, Frame & Co, Indrasamba, Shanghai
CHALK—20 cs, Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co, Celtic, Liverpool
70 cks, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
(Bulk) 350 tons, J F Whitney & Co, Star of Scotland, London
PRECIPITATED—4 bbls, Merck & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—22 pkgs, Merck & Co, Navarra, Hamburg
15 cks, 11,435 lbs, Chemical Import & Mfg Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
177 pkgs, Merck & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
11 cs, Merck & Co, Navarra, Hamburg
CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS—2 cs, E Fougera & Co, La Touraine, Havre
15 bbls, 3,207 lbs, Badische Co, Finland, Antwerp
200 bgs, Davies, Turner & Co, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
6 pkgs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Kronpr Cecilie, Bremen
1 kg, D Heydemann, Minneapolis, London
34 cs, Merck & Co, Navarra, Hamburg
4 drs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Navarra, Hamburg
76 bbls, 11,818 lbs, Badische Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
100 pkgs, 22,050 lbs, Badische Co; Ryndam, Rotterdam
31 cs, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Finland, Antwerp
4 cs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Navarra, Hamburg
1 cs, Merck & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
100 cks, Davies, Turner & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
50 kegs, Davies, Turner & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
10 cks, Berlin Aniline Works, Prest Grant, Hamburg
8 cs, Berlin Aniline Works, Prest Grant, Hamburg
8 cs, Davies, Turner & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
PREPARATIONS—5 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Lapland, Antwerp
3 cs, P Ferriere, Guatemala, Havre
10 cs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
2 cs, Chas Bischoff & Co, Inc, Kronpr Cecilia, Bremen
62 cks, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
4 cks, Chas Hellmuth, Ryndam, Rotterdam
10 cks, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
2 cs, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Minneapolis, London
188 pkgs, Eimer & Amend, Navarra, Hamburg
40 bbls, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
6 cs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
5 cs, Amermann & Patterson, St Louis, Southampton
10 cks, Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Prest Grant, Hamburg
46 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Toronto, Hull
SALTS—33 drs, 22,248 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Finland, Antwerp
26 pkgs, Alpers & Mott, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
29 drs, 33,759 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Campanello, Rotterdam
8 cks, 6,905 lbs, Thomas Meadows & Co, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
CHROME COLORS—8 cks, Katzenback & Bullock Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
GREEN—5 cks, 2,877 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
HYD—32 cks, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Finland, Antwerp
CLAY, CHINA—65 cks, 41,388 lbs, Perkins, Goodwin & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
COAL TAR PREPARATIONS—13 pkgs, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Finland, Antwerp
2 cs, Schering & Glatz, Navarra, Hamburg
28 cs, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
26 pkgs, Geisenheimer & Co, Campanello, Rotterdam
3 cs, Berlin Aniline Works, Prest Grant, Hamburg
9 pkgs, Berlin Aniline Works, Prest Grant, Hamburg
70 drs, Wakem & McLaughlin, Campanello, Rotterdam
280 cks, Wakem & McLaughlin, Campanello, Rotterdam
COBALT CRYSTALS—1 cs, 100 lbs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Minneapolis, London
COCHINEAL—16 bgs, 3,286 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Baltic, Liverpool
COCOABUTTER—50 bgs, 11,283 lbs, Wood & Selick, Ryndam, Rotterdam
COLORS—10 cs, 2,218 lbs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Guatemala, Havre
46 pkgs, 5,767 lbs, W F Sykes & Co, Guatemala, Havre
1 bbl, 661 lbs, W A Foster & Co, Finland, Antwerp
30 cks, Binney & Smith Co, Finland, Antwerp
7 bbls, Siemon & Elting, Finland, Antwerp
2 cs, G A & E Meyer, Minneapolis, London
139 cks, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Ryndam, Rotterdam
10 cs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
1 cs, E Dietzgen & Co, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
12 cks, Chas Bischoff & Co, Inc, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
12 cks, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
2 cs, Favor, Ruhl & Co, Minneapolis, London
99 cks, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
3 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Grossur Kurfurst, Bremen
3 cs, J A Munkelt, St Louis, Southampton
9 cks, 7,165 lbs, W Wells & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
5 cks, 2,000 lbs, E M & F Waldo, Baltic, Liverpool
COAL TAR—25 bbls, 10,497 lbs, Badische Co, Finland, Antwerp
82 bbls, 17,179 lbs, Badische Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
146 pkgs, 26,991 lbs, Badische Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
LAKE—2 cks, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
OLIVE, GREEN—15 bbls, 2,620 lbs, A B Anshacher & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
PIGMENTS—5 bbls, 2,250 lbs, Badische Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
5 bbls, 2,146 lbs, Badische Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
1 ck, 634 lbs, E M & F Waldo, Baltic, Liverpool
74 bbls, 33,550 lbs, Princess Metallic Paint Co, Buenos Ayres, Malaga
PINK TINT—10 cks, A De Ronde & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
VANDYKE BROWN—30 cks, 16,581 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
CORKS—6 bales, 536 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, C E de Perez, Seville
23 bales, 3,005 lbs, F L Farrell & Co, Pisa, Barcelona
1 bale, 66 lbs, F L Farrell & Co, Pisa, Barcelona
CORKWOOD—166 bales, 28,148 lbs, Bucknoll, Scholtz & Co, Roma, Marseilles
1,331 bales, 226,996 lbs, Bucknoll, Scholtz & Co, Roma, Marseilles
CUMMDINE—2 dms, Berlin Aniline Works, Navarra, Hamburg
CUTCH—20 bgs, 2,306 lbs, Demerest & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONES—25 cs, 7,293 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Roma, Marseilles
50 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone Co, Louisiane, Havre
DEXTRINE—50 bgs, 10,912 lbs, Arabol Mfg Co, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
225 bgs, 48,859 lbs, Chas Morningstar & Co, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
400 bgs, 87,280 lbs, Stein, Hirsh & Co, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
DRUGS, CRUDE—3 cs, 897 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Finland, Antwerp
67 bls, 11,602 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Roma, Marseilles
16 bls, Peek & Velsor, Roma, Marseilles
14 bls, 2,425 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Roma, Marseilles
DYEWOOD, EXTRACT—5 cks, 2,904 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
EARTH—1,004 bgs, 23.15 tons, L A Salomon & Bro, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
FULLER'S—450 bgs, 45.60 tons, L A Salomon & Bro, Minneapolis, London
TRIOLI—162 bgs, 11,616 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, Prest Grant, Hamburg
UMBER—2 cks, Chas Hellmuth, Ryndam, Rotterdam
EGG YOLK—63 cs, 6,930 lbs, National Aniline & Color Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
10 cks, 4,043 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
40 cs, 8,800 lbs, J J Garvin & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
EPSOM SALTS—200 bgs, 44,092 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
ERGOT OF RYE—8 bgs, 1,157 lbs, Unkart, Travis & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
ETHER—1 cs, 41 lbs, Alpers & Mott, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
FERTILIZER—43 bgs, Weeber & Don, Minneapolis, London
17 bgs, Stump & Walters, Minneapolis, London
710 bgs, 143,316 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Tennyson, Buenos Aires
BONES—1,526 bgs, 129,710 lbs, Yglesias, Lobo & Co, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos
308 bgs, 44,287 lbs, Yglesias, Lobo & Co, Saratoga, Havana
BONE FLOUR—1,016 bgs, 100 tons, R A Munro & Co, Campanello, Rotterdam
GUANO—24 bgs, 2,688 lbs, A T Boddington, Minneapolis, London
FLORESSENCE TUBEROSE—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Touraine, Havre
FLOWERS, CHAMOMILE—12 cs, 2,332 lbs, Dingelstadt & Co, Ultonia, Trieste
ELDER—7 bgs, 2,136 lbs, R Hillier's Son & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
FORMALDEHYDE, SOL—60 cs, 1,500 lbs, Schering & Glatz, Navarre, Hamburg
FRANKFORT BLACK—2 cks, Chas Wix & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
FLUORSAR—365 bgs, 35.92 tons, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
FUM PASTILLES—2 cs, 600 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
FUSTIC, EXTRACT—25 cks, 12,973 lbs, A De Ronde & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
GALL NUTS—200 cs, Dingelstadt & Co, Indrasamba, Kobe
GAMBIER—128 cs, Androvette & Townsend, Chalister, Shanghai
153 bgs, Androvette & Townsend, Chalister, Shanghai
GELATINE—75 cs, 15,397 lbs, Paul Puttmann, Ryndam, Rotterdam
1 ck, 220 lbs, W E Miller, Toronto, Hull
GERANIOL—1 cs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
GINGER—25 bbls, 2,750 lbs, J H Maxfield & Co, Almirante, Kingston
32 bbls, 4,800 lbs, J E Kerr & Co, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
GLASS, PLATE—2 cs, 666 sq ft, J Kahn, Lapland, Antwerp
11 cs, 1,362 sq ft, Schrenk & Co, Finland, Antwerp
5 cs, 3,391 sq ft, Schrenk & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
10 cs, 1,835 sq ft, Semon, Bache & Co, Finland, Anterp
3 cs, 1,281 sq ft, L Goldstein, Finland, Antwerp
12 cs, 4,143 sq ft, Semon, Bache & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
WINDOW—76 cs, 17,636 lbs, Semon, Bache & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
12 cs, 290 lbs, Schrenk & Co, Finland, Antwerp
12 cs, 2,006 lbs, Leo Popper & Sons, Finland, Antwerp
7 cs, Leo Popper & Sons, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
37 cs, 13,145 lbs, Schrenk & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
91 cs, 6,592 lbs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Finland, Antwerp
1 cs, 66 lbs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Finland, Antwerp
1,069 cs, 57,240 lbs, Royal Glass Works, Finland, Antwerp
43 cs, 5,163 lbs, Semon, Bache & Co, Finland, Antwerp
31 cs, 8,063 lbs, Leo Popper & Sons, Prest Grant, Hamburg
10 cs, 2,418 lbs, Leo Popper & Sons, Prest Grant, Hamburg
4 cs, 1,054 lbs, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Prest Grant, Hamburg
GLUCOSE—15 cks, 13,761 lbs, Chas Morningstar & Co, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
GLUE—200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
43 bgs, 7,224 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Finland, Antwerp
3 cks, 1,181 lbs, F Behrend, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
5 cks, 3,353 lbs, E A Rogers & Co, Finland, Antwerp
5 cks, 3,050 lbs, C Townsend & Bro, Finland, Antwerp
100 bgs, 10,803 lbs, Philip Bauer & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
10 bgs, 1,102 lbs, Hardmann, Peek & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Wilson, Rantoul & Co, Kon Wm II, Hamburg
118 bgs, 13,117 lbs, W E Miller, Toronto, Hull
MARINE—52 cks, 14,994 lbs, Andrew Baxter, Celtic, Liverpool
STOCK—7 pkgs, 4,900 lbs, Yglesias, Lobo & Co, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos
39 bls, 23,072 lbs, Yglesias, Lobo & Co, Saratoga, Havana
560 bgs, 66,076 lbs, Lazard Freres, Guatemala, Havana
405 bgs, 37,072 lbs, Baring Bros & Co, Tennyson, Buenos Aires
185 bgs, American Glue Co, E C de Perez, Barcelona
112 bls, 39,068 American Glue Co, Kon Wm II, Hamburg
423 bls, 33,313 lbs, American Glue Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
GLYCERINE—24 drs, 27,432 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Minneapolis, London
10 drs, 10,814 lbs, Alpers & Mott, Roma, Marseilles
GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—1 cs, E Fougera & Co, La Touraine, Havre
GRAPHITE—700 cks, 246,200 lbs, C B Richard & Co, Indrasamba, Kobe
700 bls, 224,000 lbs, Winter, Sons & Co, Indrahamba, Kobe
GREASE, WOOL—6 cks, 2,372 lbs, Davies, Turner & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
GUARANA—3 cs, 462 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minneapolis, London
GUM—50 bgs, 18,530 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Kasenga, Bombay
ALOES—194 cs, Suzarte & Whitney, Philadelphia, Curacao
ARABIC—300 bgs, 102,020 lbs, P E Anderson & Co, Kasenga, Bombay
150 bgs, 55,708 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Kasenga, Bombay
200 bgs, 73,477 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Kasenga, Bombay
60 bgs, 21,994 lbs, F Bredt & Co, Kasenga, Bombay
95 bgs, 27,718 lbs, H Heide, Kasenga, Bombay
7 cs, 1,461 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Kasenga, Bombay
ASAFOETIDA—15 cs, A A Stillwell & Co, Minnewaska, London
CHICLE—19 bgs, 3,002 lbs, R Fabien & Co, Yumuri, Tampico
COPAL—137 pkgs, 19,855 lbs, L C Gillespie & Sons, Finland, Antwerp
42 pkgs, 2,554 lbs, S Winterbourne & Co, Minneapolis, London
15 cs, D Heydemann, Minneapolis, London
200 bgs, 33,075 lbs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Finland, Antwerp
200 bgs, 33,600 lbs, A Baxter, Minneapolis, London
DAMAR—75 cs, 10,000 lbs, S Winterbourne & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
ESTER—59 bbls, Muller, Schall & Co, Finland, Antwerp
KADAYA—207 bgs, 310-0-0, National Aniline & Chem Co, Kasenga, Bombay
60 bgs, 103-2-0, W H Scheel, Kasenga, Bombay
70 bgs, 11,760 lbs, Northam Warren, Kasenga, Bombay
7 bgs, 1,210 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch, Prest Grant, Hamburg
13 bgs, 2,316 lbs, Atlantic Import Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
KAURI—675 pkgs, 135,770 lbs, L C Gillespie & Sons, Norfolk, Auckland
240 cs, 67,200 lbs, R W Cameron, Minnewaska, London
KODWANI—210 bgs, 315-0-0, W A Avis & Co, Kasenga, Bombay
OLIBANUM—25 cs, 7,000 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Kasenga, Bombay
10 cs, 2,800 lbs, Seabury & Johnson, Kasenga, Bombay
SENEGEL—200 bgs, 38,380 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Louisiane, Bordeaux
110 bls, 24,493 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Louisiane, Bordeaux
SHIREZ—200 bgs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Kasenga, Bombay
TALEH—25 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Kasenga, Bombay

TRAGACANTH—11 cs, 2,235 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch, Prest Grant, Hamburg
6 cs, 1,008 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
28 bgs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Prest Grant, Hamburg
GYPSUM—Bulk, 1,580 tons, Rock Plaster Co, Dronning Maud, Hillsborough
500 bbls, Rock Plaster Co, Dronning Maud, Hillsborough
Bulk, 2,000 tons, J B King & Co, Plymouth, Windsor
Bulk, 2,000 tons, J B King & Co, J B King & Co No 19, Windsor
Bulk, 2,200 tons, J B King & Co, L H St John, Windsor
Bulk, 1,900 tons, Rock Plaster Co, Anna, Hillsborough
Bulk 1,500 tons, J F Whitney & Co, Diana, Windsor
Bulk, 2,000 tons, J B King & Co, J B King & Co, No 21, Windsor
HUMAN HAIR—10 cs 1,350 lbs, Hyman & Oppenheim, Prest Grant, Hamburg
20 cs, F H Cone, Indrasamha, Shanghai
72 cs, 7,619 lbs, F H Cone, Kon Wm II, Hamburg
39 cs, 4,000 lbs, F H Cone, Pr Irene, Genoa
INDIGO—1 bbl, 500 lbs, Badische Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
2 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Finland, Antwerp
100 cks, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
IRON ORE—500 bgs, 110,230 lbs, Drexel & Co, Roma, Marseilles
OXIDE—60 bbls, 43,426 lbs, F A Reichard, Ryndam, Rotterdam
8 cks, W A Foster & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
240 pkgs, 24-0-0-0, R F Downing & Co, Kansas City, Bristol
10 cks, 2-15-2-10, Richies, Pives & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
25 cks, 5-0-0-0, J Lee Smith & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
100 cks, 50,274 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Kansas City, Bristol
KAINIT—Bulk, 412,379 lbs, W H Stiner & Sons, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
LACTERINE—307 bgs, 63,855 lbs, Atterbury Bros, Guatemala, Havre
267 bgs, 44,055 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, La Touraine, Havre
LEAVES, BAY—6 bls, Dodge & Olcott Co, Korona, Dominica
BUCHU—3 bls, 802 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minneapolis, London
COCOA—132 bales, 15,824 lbs, Schaeffer Alk Works, Ancon, Colon
SENNA—210 pkgs, 48,971 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Kassenga, Bombay
2 bls, 757 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minneapolis, London
100 bls, 216-3-8, P E Anderson & Co, Adamsturm, Calcutta
LICORICE PASTE—300 pkgs, 50,962 lbs, H Utard, Roma, Marseilles
LIME, CARBONATE—70 cks, 190 cwt, National Aniline & Chem Co, Kansas City, Bristol
CITRATE—4 cks, 3,110 lbs, Perry, Ryer & Co, Korona, Roseau
JUICE—5 pkgs, 150 gals, Perry, Ryer & Co, Korona, Roseau
LINOLEATE LEAD—1 ck, 51 lbs, G B Hardie, Prest Grant, Hamburg
NATRIUM ZEOLATH—125 cks, 78,411 lbs, The Pernintit Co, Kon Wm II, Hamburg
NITRO BENZOLE—15 drs, Berlin Aniline Works, Navarra, Hamburg
NUTMEGS—35 cs, 4,503 lbs, Old & Wallace, Ryndam, Rotterdam
645 pkgs, 78,901 lbs, Old & Wallace, Ryndam, Rotterdam
NUT KOLA—14 bgs, 2,666 lbs, A S Lascelles & Co, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
OIL, ALMOND—6 cs, Ungerer & Co, Minneapolis, London
11 cs, Ungerer & Co, Minneapolis, London
ANILINE—20 cs, 1,120 lbs, Badische Co, Finland, Antwerp
4 drs, Geisenheimer & Co, Campanello, Rotterdam
3 drs, Berlin Aniline Works, Prest Grant, Hamburg
BAY—1 bbl, 140 lbs, A D Straus & Co, Korona, Dominica
BIRCH TAR—1 cs, 1,597 lbs, Heine & Co, Navarra, Hamburg
CAJEPUT—50 cs, 4,400 lbs, J B Horner, Ryndam, Rotterdam
50 cs, 1,444 lbs, A A Stillwell & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR—5 drs, 5,592 lbs, Rockhill & Vietor, Prest Grant, Hamburg
5 drs, Fritzsche Bros, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
CASTOR—28 bbls, 1,489 gals, W H Stiner & Sons, Buffalo, Hull
CHINA WOOD—429 bbls, 166,800 lbs, L C Gillespie & Sons, Inc, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
200 cks, 77,733 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
600 cks, 228,583 lbs, Mitsui & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
200 cks, 112,071 lbs, G W S Patterson & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
330 cks, 122,266 lbs, Winter, Sons & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
631 cks, 228,400 lbs, Winter, Sons & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
CITRONELLA—5 drs, Fritzsche Bros, Minneapolis, London
COCOANUT—147 pipes, 336,276 lbs, Core & Herbert, Adamsturm, Colombo
25 pipes, 56,422 lbs, American Express Co, Navarra, Hamburg
50 bbls, Oil Seeds Co, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
5 pipes, 11,250 lbs, Winter, Sons & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
CODLIVER—25 bbls, 750 gals, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, Kristianiafjord, Bergen
50 bbls, 1,500 gals, Dingelstadt & Co, Toronto, Hull
199 bbls, 5,970 gals, Stanley, Jordan & Co, Buffalo, Hull
COMB—10 bbls, Schrack & Squire, Finland, Antwerp
COTTONSEED—100 bbls, 38,475 lbs, Mitsui & Co, Indrasamha, Kobe
CRUDE—77 drs, Mexican Fuel & Oil Co, Yumuri, Tampico
CREOSOTE—100 bbls, 39,491 lbs, J Wilckes & Co, Toronto, Hull
300 bbls, 12,000 gals, National Aniline & Chem Co, Toronto, Hull
CYLINDER—50 cs, 3,960 lbs, A H Kessel & Co, Kristianiafjord, Bergen
ESSENTIAL—9 cs, A Chiris, La Touraine, Havre
PALM—16 cks, 23,405 lbs, Oil Seeds Co, Celtic, Liverpool
616 cks, 8,350-0-8, Colgate & Co, Navarra, Hamburg
126 cks, 1,589-2-26, Colgate & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
8 cks, 105-2-25, Welch, Holme & Clark Co, Baltic, Liverpool
PALM KERNEL—295 cks, 393,630 lbs, American Express Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
16 cks, 22,217 lbs, E F Jones Chem Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
PETROLEUM—250 cks, 36,877 lbs, New York Lubricating Co, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
50 cks, 3,118 gls, L Sonneborn Sons, Prest Grant, Hamburg
50 cks, 3,129 gals, L Sonneborn Sons, Kon Wm II, Hamburg
110 pkgs, 5,546 gals, Schliemann Oil & Ceresine Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
90 bbls, 4,391 gals, Schliemann Oil & Ceresine Co, Kon Wm II, Hamburg
500 bbls, 24,478 gals, Schliemann Oil & Ceresine Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
RAPESEED—40 bbls, 2,113 gls, Oil Seeds Co, Buffalo, Hull
15 bbls, 751 gls, N B Cook Oil Co, Guatemala, Havre
20 bbls, 1,042 gls, E H Kellogg & Co, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
10 cks, 510 gls, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Ryndam, Rotterdam
ROSE—6 pkgs, A Chiris, Guatemala, Havre
1 pot, 3,960 ozs, Geo Lueders & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
ROSEMARY—3 drs, 2,941 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Ultonia, Palermo
ROSEWOOD—3 cks, 292 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, La Touraine, Havre
SASSAFRAS—2 drs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
SEAL—330 bbls, 16,370 gls, Robt Badcock, Florizel, St Johns
SOYA BEAN—300 drs, 118,521 lbs, Swan & Finch Co, Indrasamha, Kobe
100 bbls, 37,625 lbs, Oil Seeds Co, Indrasamha, Kobe
100 bbls, 38,255 lbs, Mitsui & Co, Indrasamha, Kobe
SPERM—200 bbls, 10,085 gls, Robt Badcock, Caledonia, Glasgow
VEGETABLE—86 cks, 34,268 lbs, H W Peabody & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
OCHER, POWDERED—165 cks, F A Reichard, Roma, Marseilles
8 cks, W A Foster & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
25 cks, 13,952 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Roma, Marseilles
50 cks, J W Coulston & Co, Roma, Marseilles
50 cks, 39,167 lbs, F B Reichard & Co, Roma, Marseilles
5 cks, 2,706 lbs, W A Foster & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
50 cks, H J Baker & Bro, Prest Grant, Hamburg
OLEO STEARINE—321 cks, 110,455 lbs, Armour & Co, Tennyson, Buenos Aires
158 pkgs, 89,563 lbs, Swift & Co, Tennyson, Buenos Aires
OLEO RESIN, GINGER—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, Minneapolis, London
ORCHIL LIQUID—4 kgs, 400 lbs, Berlin Aniline Works, Prest Grant, Hamburg
10 cks, 10,386 lbs, C Tennant, Sons & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
61 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—170 drs, 93,656 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
135 drs, 41,144 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
HYD—25 drs, 14,561 lbs, Peters, White & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
MURIATE—1,120 bgs, 224,963 lbs, W R Grace & Co, Navarra, Hamburg
2,240 bgs, 449,680 lbs, W H Stiner & Sons, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
2,800 bgs, 561,814 lbs, American Shipping Co, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
1,120 bgs, 224,000 lbs, Bartelle & Renwick, Navarra, Hamburg
3,360 bgs, 687,185 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
5,600 bgs, 899,802 lbs, W W Thomas & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
2,128 bgs, 432,293 lbs, W W Thomas & Co, Kon Wm II, Hamburg
1,120 bgs, 224,963 lbs, W W Thomas & Co, Kon Wm II, Hamburg
784 bgs, 156,200 lbs, American Shipping Co, Kon Wm II, Hamburg
PERMANGANATE—110 drs, 28,660 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
PRUSSIATE—15 cks, 11,093 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Minneapolis, London
30 cks, 22,407 lbs, A B Ansbacher & Co, Minneapolis, London
30 cks, 22,170 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
SULP—1,120 bgs, 240,178 lbs, W W Thomas & Co, Navarra, Hamburg
POTATO FLOUR—100 bgs, 21,826 lbs, National Gum & Mica Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 43,783 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Kon Wm II, Hamburg
100 bgs, 21,715 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
PRUSSIAN BLUE—1 ck, 336 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Minneapolis, London
PUMICE STONE—6 cks, 1,247 lbs, Southern Pacific R R, Kassala, Naples
961 bgs, 239,172 lbs, C B Chrystal, Kassala, Naples
1,790 pkgs, 261,087 lbs, T Van Amring, Kassala, Naples
2,489 bgs, 328,548 lbs, F Ferlozzo, Kassala, Naples
180 bgs, 39,683 lbs, T S Todd & Co, Kassala, Naples
470 bgs, 102,600 lbs, R J Waddell & Co, Kassala, Naples
358 bgs, 78,925 lbs, O G Hempstead & Son, Kassala, Naples
300 bgs, 44,800 lbs, C B Richard & Co, Kassala, Naples
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—17,392 pkgs, 2,041,200 lbs, New York Tanning Extract Co, Ben Nevis, Sante Fe
WOOD—11,986 pcs, 7,090,220 lbs, New York Tanning Extract Co, Ben Nevis, Sante Fe
QUICKSILVER—100 btls, 7,500 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minneapolis, London
ROCHELLE SALTS—40 bbls, 8,818 lbs, Merck & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam

CREAM OF TARTAR. TARTARIC ACID.

GUARANTEED 99½—100 Per Cent. Pure.

TARTAR CHEMICAL COMPANY 135 William Street, NEW YORK.

LITHOPONE—200 cks, Benj Moore & Co, Finland, Antwerp
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—10 cks, 6,114 lbs, A De Ronde & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
LYE OF WOOD—5 cks, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Ryndam, Rotterdam
MACE—44 cs, 4,176 lbs, Old & Wallace, Ryndam, Rotterdam
50 cs, 3,400 lbs, Wm Tappenbeck, Ryndam, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE, CALCINED—150 cks, 70,803 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Ryndam, Rotterdam
125 cks, 63,951 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
9 cks, 4,461 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Campanello, Rotterdam
221 cks, 101,137 lbs, Grasselli Chem Co, Campanello, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—294 cks, H J Baker & Bro, Prest Grant, Hamburg
24 cks, 22,136 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
117 cks, 111,381 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
125 cks, 115,610 lbs, W H Stiner & Sons, Prest Grant, Hamburg
MANGANESE—(Bulk) 200 tons, J C Wiarda & Co, Pisa, Barcelona
BORATE—20 cks, 4,480 lbs, G B Hardie, Prest Grant, Hamburg
ORE—5 cks, 2,480 lbs, C B Richard & Co, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
16 cks, 10,645 lbs, E Stegemann, Jr, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
OXIDE—14 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
MANURE SALTS—(Bulk), 209,818 lbs, American Shipping Co, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
(Bulk), 480,598 lbs, W R Grace & Co, Navarra, Hamburg
(Bulk) 2,207,715 lbs, W W Thomas & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—71 cs, E Fougera & Co, La Touraine, Havre
63 pkgs, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, Minneapolis, London
29 cs, 1,146 lbs, Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
13 cs, Schering & Glatz, Navarra, Hamburg
4 cs, Schering & Glatz, Prest Grant, Hamburg
71 cs, Britt, Loeffler & Weil, Ryndam, Rotterdam
15 cs, Donald Wilson, Minneapolis, London
43 cs, Tropan Works, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
20 cs, J Persponel, Pr Irene, Genoa
MENTHOL—10 cs, 600 lbs, Mitsui & Co, Minneapolis, London
10 cs, 600 lbs, American Express Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
MYRABOLANS—1,836 bgs, 2,579-0-0, Haley, Hammond & Co, Kasenga, Bombay
1,559 bgs, 282,050 lbs, Grovenhorst & Co, Kasenga, Bombay
2,000 pkgs, 112,000 lbs, Smith & Shipper, Adamsturm, Calcutta
4,974 pkgs, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Adamsturm, Calcutta
1,420 bgs, 1,952-2-0, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Kasenga, Bombay
1,420 bgs, 2,041-2-0, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Kasenga, Bombay
NAPTHOL—27 cks, 17,352 lbs, Heller & Merz Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
2 cs, B French, Guatemala, Havre
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, La Touraine, Havre
2 cs, 90 lbs, E H Burr, La Touraine, Havre
4 drs, 400 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Minneapolis, London
1 cs, 50 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Minneapolis, London
1 cs, 100 lbs, J Manheimer, Roma, Marseilles
3 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Kronpr Cecilie, Bremen
29 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
2 cs, 75 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
2 pots, 7,840 ozs, Rockhill & Vietor, Prest Grant, Hamburg
2 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Prest Grant, Hamburg
FUSEL—30 drs, 21,972 lbs, Egyptian Lacquer Co, Toronto, Hull
GERANIUM—3 cs, 264 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Louisiane, Bordeaux
HAARLEM—4 cs, Kronfeld, Saunders & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
JASMINE—1 cs, 10 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
JUNIPER—10 cs, 1,000 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Ultonia, Trieste
5 cs, Ungerer & Co, Saxonia, Trieste
LUBRICATING—67 pkgs, 4,063 gals, Swan & Finch Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
NEROLI—1 cs, 25 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
OLIVE—2 bbls, 55 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Ancoria, Naples
2 cks, 73 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Perugia, Palermo
7 cks, 453 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Roma, Marseilles
5 cks, 298 gls, R H Macy & Co, Ultonia, Trieste
4 bbls, 120 gls, O H Raneler, Ultonia, Trieste
15 bbls, 625 gls, W. A Taylor & Co, Duca D'Aosta, Genoa
4 bbls, 120 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Duca D'Aosta, Genoa
2 bbls, 50 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Ultonia, Fiume
7 cks, 252 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Ultonia, Fiume
2 bbls, 100 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Argentina, Patras
30 bbls, 1,570 gls, J A Bambas & Co, Patras, Patras
5 cks, 434 gls, Thomsen & Co, Roma, Marseilles
10 cks, 625 gls, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Roma, Marseilles
30 bbls, 1,513 gls, Thomsen & Co, Roma, Marseilles
3 bbls, 175 gls, G Mechelmo, Ultonia, Palermo
10 bbls, 515 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Pr Irene, Genoa
50 bbls, 2,527 gals, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
6 cks, 200 gals, Pedonea Brinol, Pr Irene, Genoa
55 bbls, 3,114 gals, Geo Lueders & Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
3 cks, 78 gals, Rome Importing Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
ORANGE—10 cs, Gillespie Bros & Co, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
10 cks, 56-1-25, Innis, Speiden & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
PARAN'LINE—5 bbls 2,202 lbs, Badische Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—394 bgs, 54,900 lbs, Vernon Metal Produce Co, Minneapolis, London
400 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Old & Wallace, Kon Wm II, Hamburg
RED—20 bgs, 2,204 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Carpathia, Fiume
25 bgs, 2,750 lbs, R F Downing & Co, Carpathia, Fiume
325 bgs, 3,570 lbs, Crossmann & Sielcker, Pisa, Barcelona
11 cs, 306 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Minneapolis, London
WHITE—150 bgs, 22,364 lbs, J W Phyfe & Co, Minneapolis, London
300 bgs, 44,730 lbs, Winter, Sons & Co, Minneapolis, London
25 bgs, 3,282 lbs, Old & Wallace, Minneapolis, London
450 bgs, 66,932 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Minneapolis, London
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—19,000 bbls, 788,000 gals, Standard Oil Co, C A Canfield, Tampico
10,000 bbls, 420,000 gals, Standard Oil Co, Mohawk, Tampico
27,000 bbls, 891,000 gals, Standard Oil Co, Mohawk, Tampico
PITCH, STEARINE—26 cks, 39,792 lbs, Berry Bros, Ultonia, Fiume
25 bbls, Moore & Munger, Prest Grant, Hamburg
PLUMBAGO—406 bbls, 121-19-1-24, Winter, Sons & Co, Adamsturm, Colombo
311 bbls, 195,400 lbs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Adamsturm, Colombo
189 bbls, 50-1-0-10, C B Richard & Co, Adamsturm, Colombo
POTASH, BICARBONATE—30 cks, 6,614 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
CARBONATE—10 bbls, American Express Co, Buffalo, Hull
1 ck, 968 lbs, Alpers & Mott, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
7 bbls, Merck & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
20 cks, 22,022 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
ROOTS, DANDELION—31 bls, 4,389 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Louisiane, Havre
IPECAC—10 bls, 941 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Virginia, Cartagena
1 cs, 72 lbs, Heilbronn, Wolff & Co, Virginia, Cartagena
LICORICE—426 bls, 56,967 lbs, Maynard & Child, C E de Perez, Barcelona
MEDICINAL—16 bls, 3,478 lbs, R Hillier's Sons & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
SQUILL—30 bgs, 4,409 lbs, P E Anderson & Co, Ultonia, Trieste
SAFROL—6 drs, Fritzsche Bros, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
SALT, CINCHONA BARK—21 cs, Merck & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD—117 pkgs, 32,010 lbs, Otto Isenstein & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
341 pkgs, 7,775 lbs, A A Stillwell & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
4 bgs, 549 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minneapolis, London
SEEDS, ANISE—66 bls, 11,464 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Roma, Marseilles
CARDAMOM—1 cs, 79 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minneapolis, London
3 cs, 363 lbs, Elmer & Amend, Minnewaska, London
CASTOR—1,391 bgs, 4,479 bu, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Kasenga, Bombay
32,592 bgs, 107,554 bu, Baker Castor Oil Co, Kasenga, Bombay
4,074 bgs, 13,444 bu, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Kasenga, Bombay
CELERY—50 bls, 11,024 lbs, P E Anderson & Co, Roma, Marseilles
10 bgs, 2,205 lbs, Van Loan & Co, Roma, Marseilles
MUSTARD—107 bgs, 32,956 lbs, R F Downing & Co, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Materne & Hess, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Old & Wallace, Kon Wm II, Hamburg
POPPY—50 bgs, 117 bu, Wm Tappenbeck, Finland, Antwerp
100 bgs, 235 bu, Jaburg Bros, Kon Wm II, Hamburg
SUNFLOWER—703 bgs, American Express Co, Tennyson, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—10 bgs, 1,642 lbs, Smith & Schipper, Adamsturm, Calcutta

INNIS, SPEIDEN & Co., Inc., 46 Cliff Street NEW YORK

Established 1816 **Incorporated 1906**

Branch Offices:

120 W. Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill. **220 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.**
219 S. Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Factory - - - - - - - - - Jersey City, N.J.

Importers—Commission Merchants

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS Domestic Foreign

Special announcement for this week

CASEIN

150 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Adamsturm, Calcutta
6 cs, 984 lbs, H W Peabody & Co, Adamsturm, Calcutta
25 bgs, 4,100 lbs, H W Peabody & Co, Adamsturm, Calcutta
25 chests, 4,107 lbs, Androvette & Townsend, Adamsturm, Calcutta
200 pkgs, Ralli Bros, Adamsturm, Calcutta
250 bgs, 27-15-0-8, Berry Bros, Adamsturm, Calcutta
200 chests, 32,800 lbs, W A Brown & Co, Adamsturm, Calcutta
750 pkgs, 123,027 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Adamsturm, Calcutta
1,003 pkgs, 164,492 lbs, Rogers & Pyatt Shellac Co, Adamsturm, Calcutta
200 chests, 32,800 lbs, R F Downing & Co, Adamsturm, Calcutta
425 pkgs, 67,700 lbs, Ralli Bros, Adamsturm, Calcutta
100 bgs, 16,400 lbs, American Express Co, Adamsturm, Calcutta
SOAP, CASTILE—260 cs, 9,894 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Ryndam, Rotterdam
STOCK—136 bbls, 6,615 gls, Nittner & Slaviz, C E de Perez, Seville
200bbls, 9,753 gls, Nittner & Slaviz, C E de Perez, Seville
100 bbls, Androvette & Townsend, C E de Perez, Seville
SODA, CAUSTIC—25 cs, 5,000 lbs, American Express Co, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
HYDROSULPHITE—10 bbls, 2,205 lbs, Badische Co, Finland, Antwerp
20 bbls, 4,410 lbs, Badische Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
50 cks, 5,004 lbs, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
NITRATE—14,764 bgs, 6,439,196 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Crofton Hall, Iquique
NITRITE—60 cks, 39,674 lbs, C Tennant, Sons & Co, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
PRUSSIATE—24 cks, 13,228 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
SULP—20 bgs, Wm Becker Aniline & Chem Works, Navarra, Hamburg
26 cks, 7,800 lbs, Berlin Aniline Works, Prest Grant, Hamburg
SULPHUR—3 bbls, Merck & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
STEARINE—20 bgs, C S Spence & Co, Roma, Marseilles
STRYCHNINE—5 cs, 5,000 ozs, McKesson & Robbins, Caledonia, Glasgow
1 cs, 1,825 ozs, McKesson & Robbins, Minneapolis, London
1 cs, Merck & Co, Minneapolis, London
SUMAC—350 bgs, 25 tons, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Kassala, Palermo
350 bgs, 25 tons, A Klipstein & Co, Franconia, Palermo
350 bgs, Androvette & Townsend, San Guglielmo, Palermo
SUGAR OF MILK—150 pkgs, 32,400 lbs, Merck & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
100 cs, 22,400 lbs, Merck & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
TALC—3,200 bgs, 704,000 lbs, Binney, Smith &Co, Louisiane, Bordeaux
50 cs, 7,057 lbs, W H Whittaker, Louisiane, Bordeaux
300 bgs, W H Whittaker, Louisiane, Bordeaux
2,100 bgs, 462,000 lbs, Hammill & Gillespie, Louisiane, Bordeaux
800 bgs, 176,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, Louisiane, Bordeaux
200 bgs, C B Chrystal, Louisiane, Bordeaux
100 cs, C B Chrystal, Louisiane, Bordeaux
500 bgs, Binney, Smith & Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
1,200 bgs, W B Daniels, Pr Irene, Genoa
400 bgs, W H Whittaker, Pr Irene, Genoa
600 bgs, 132,500 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, Pr Irene, Genoa
500 bgs, Binney & Smith Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
TALLOW, VEGETABLE—500 pkgs, 108,608 lbs, Mitsui & Co, Indrasamha, Shanghai
49 cks, F J Benkert, Celtic, Liverpool
TAMARINDS—20 bbls, Middleton & Co, Korona, Barbadoes
TAPIOCA, FLOUR—2,619 bgs, 546,324 lbs, Stein, Hirsh & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 43,819 lbs, Abe Stein & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R C Layton & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
250 bgs, 54,000 lbs, Rutger, Bleecker & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
TARTAR, CREAM—50 cks, 17,500 lbs, Merck & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
CRUDE—189 pkgs, 62,630 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Kassala, Naples
246 bgs, 55,377 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Louisiane, Bordeaux
456 pkgs, 94,136 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Louisiane, Bordeaux
34 cks, 39,142 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Roma, Marseilles
206 bgs, 70,172 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Roma, Marseilles
317 bgs, 77,209 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, Roma, Marseilles
40 bgs, 11,265 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
125 bgs, 28,116 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
283 bgs, 67,227 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Franconia, Messina
THYMOL—2 cs, 224 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
3 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
3 cs, 275 lbs, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Prest Grant, Hamburg
TOLUIDINE—5 drs, Berlin Aniline Works, Navarra, Hamburg
TURMERIC—246 bgs, 307-0-0, Old & Wallace, Kasenga, Bombay
ULTRAMARINE—3 pkgs, 1,344 lbs, F A Meyer, Ryndam, Rotterdam
VARNISH—4 cs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Kon Wm II, Hamburg
2 cks, 82 gals, G W Sheldon & Co, Florizel, Halifax
VALONIA—1,330 bgs, Lunham & Moore, Patris, Smyrna
3,782 bgs, 453,936 lbs, Proctor, Ellison & Co, Pisa, Smyrna
3,212 bgs, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Pisa, Smyrna
293 bgs, 34,048 lbs, Lunham & Moore, Pisa, Smyrna
VENETIAN RED—10 cks, 7,700 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
25 cks, 3-15-0-0, J Lee Smith & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
WAX, BEES'—27 pkgs, 3,611 lbs, R Fabien & Co, Yumuri, Tampico
29 bgs, 3,218 lbs, H Becker & Co, Pr Wm I, Jacmel
18 bales, 2,147 lbs, R Fabien & Co, Yumuri, Progreso
15 bgs, 3,163 lbs, W A Foster & Co, Saratoga, Havana
10 cs, 1,186 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Bremen
26 bgs, E A Bromund, Pisa, Hamburg
MINERAL—145 bgs, 22,057 lbs, American Trading Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
200 bgs, 44,022 lbs, Smith & Nichols, Kon Wm II, Hamburg
204 bgs, 22,440 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch, Kon Wm II, Hamburg
PARAFFINE—108 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Smith & Nichols, Caledonia, Glasgow
240 bgs, 36,000 lbs, Smith & Nichols, Baltic, Liverpool
208 bgs, 29,120 lbs, Moore & Munger, Baltic, Liverpool
VEGETABLE—11 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Smith & Nichols, Caledonia, Glasgow
5 bgs, 847 lbs, W R Grace & Co, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
100 cs, 22,050 lbs, Winter, Sons & Co, Indrasamha, Shanghai
WHITE LEAD—65 pkgs, 10,640 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Minneapolis, London
WOOL STEEL—40 bales, 1,652 lbs, Buehne Steel Wool Co, Finland, Antwerp
ZINC, OXIDE—50 cks, 22,000 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Ryndam, Rotterdam
2 cks, E M & F Waldo, Finland, Antwerp
150 bbls, G A & E Meyer, Guatemala, Havre
20 pkgs, G A & E Meyer, Guatemala, Havre
40 bbls, Katzenback & Bullock Co, Roma, Marseilles
100 cks, 44,000 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
45 cks, 19,841 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
200 bbls, 66,138 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
PIGMENTS—2 bbls, 134 lbs, W A Foster & Co, Finland, Antwerp

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK IN TRANSIT TO OTHER CITIES.

Albany.

ANILINE COLORS—61 cks, Zeeland, Antwerp
2 cs, Zeeland, Antwerp
4 pkgs, Zeeland, Antwerp
COLORS, CHROME—4 cks, Zeeland, Antwerp
1 cs, Zeeland, Antwerp

Boston.

CHEMICALS—24 cks, Breslau, Bremen
11 drs, Breslau, Bremen
7 cks, Breslau, Bremen
EARTH—50 bbls, Toronto, Hull
GAMBIER—238 bgs, Androvette & Townsend, Chalister, Shanghai
GUM—36 bgs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Kasenga, Bombay
MANURE SALTS—2,240 bgs, Breslau, Bremen
OIL, CODLIVER—100 bbls, Toronto, Hull
POTASH, MURIATE — 9,330 bgs, Breslau, Bremen
VALONIA—1,555 bgs, Athinai, Smyrna

Buffalo.

COAL TAR PREPARATIONS—10 cks, Campanello, Rotterdam

Chicago.

GLASS, WINDOW—800 cs, Etonian, Antwerp
OIL, PEANUT—250 cks, Campanello, Rotterdam
SOYA BEAN—75 bbls, Toronto, Hull.
SOAP—425 cs, St. Anna, Marseilles

Detroit.

MAGNESIA CALCINED—10 cs, American Express Co, Baltic, Liverpool
SEEDS, CARDAMOM—5 cs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Kasenga, Bombay

Grand Rapids.

GLUE—100 bbls, Toronto, Hull

Milwaukee.

COAL TAR PREPARATIONS—280 cks, Campanello, Rotterdam
70 drs, Campennello, Rotterdam

New Orleans.

EARTH—54 cks, Breslau, Bremen
KAINIT—280 bgs, Breslau, Bremen
(Bulk) 463,957 lbs, Breslau, Bremen
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—20 cks, Toronto, Hull
MANURE SALTS—(Bulk) 511,216 lbs, Breslau, Bremen
POTASH, MURIATE—500 bgs, Breslau, Bremen
1,500 bgs, Breslau, Bremen
SULP—500 bgs, Breslau, Bremen

Philadelphia.

OIL, OLIVE—50 bbls, Pisa, Barcelona
RAPESEED—10 bbls, Toronto, Hull.
PEPPER, RED—25 bgs, Pisa, Barcelona

Rochester.

HERBS, CRUDE—70 bales, American Express Co, Saxenia, Palermo

Belfast.

LOGWOOD EXTRACT — 100 cks, Ontario, Kingston

Bermuda.

SODA, BISULP—34 kegs, Baltic, Liverpool

Bremen.

SPONGES—43 bales, Malin, Nassau

Canada.

OIL, PEANUT—15 cks, Barbarossa, Bremen

Cardenas.

OIL, LINDSEED—6 bbls, Toronto, Hull
PAINT—2 cks, Toronto, Hull
24 kegs, Toronto, Hull

Cienfuegos.

COLORS—10 cks, Toronto, Hull
PAINT—3 cks, Toronto, Hull

Glasgow.

LOGWOOD EXTRACT—77 cks, Allemannia, Knigston
15 cks, Ontario, Kingston

Hamburg.

LOGWOOD—15 cks, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
PIMENTO—900 bgs, Allemannia, Kingston
SPONGES—173 bales, Malin, Nassau
WAX—54 bgs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston

Havana.

OIL, LINSEED—280 drs, Toronto, Hull
23 bbls, Toronto, Hull

Kingston.

CORKS—11 bales, Pisa, Barcelona

Liverpool.

LOGWOOD EXTRACT — 45 cks, Ontario, Kingston

London.

PIMENTO—200 bgs, Allemannia, Kingston
SPONGES—8 bales, Malin, Nassau

Manchester.

LOGWOOD EXTRACT—179 cks, Allemannia, Kingston
56 cks, Ontario, Kingston

Nassau.

OIL, RAPESEED—2 bbls, Minnewaska, London

Odessa.

SPONGES—7 bales, Malin, Nassau

Peoria.

HERBS, CRUDE—69 bales, American Express Co., Saxonia, Trieste

Rotterdam.

LOGWOOD EXTRACT—100 cks, Pr Joachim, Kingston

San Jose.

MAGNESIA, CITRIC—2 cs, Baltic, Liverpool

Santiago.

OIL, LINSEED—6 bbls, Toronto, Hull

St. Petersburg.

SPONGES—2 bales, Malin, Nassau

Trieste.

PIMENTO—400 bgs, Allemannia, Kingston
100 bgs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston

West Indies.

COLORS—1 cs, Minnewaska, London
OIL, CASTOR—6 cs, Minnewaska, London
PAINT—200 kegs, Minnewaska, London
26 cs, Minnewaska, London
45 kegs, Minnewaska, London
4 bbls, Minnewaska, London
PLASTER—4 drs, Minnewaska, London
1 cs, Minnewaska, London

WAREHOUSED IN BOND.

NEW YORK.

AGAR AGAR—25 bales, 5,000 lbs, Rockhill & Vietor, Indrasamha, Kobe
19 bales, 3,800 lbs, American Trading Co, Indrasamha, Kobe
10 bales, 2,000 lbs, Dodwell & Co, Indrasamha, Kobe
ALBUMEN, EGG—17 cs, 3,300 lbs, A Torrance, Indrasamha, Shanghai
58 cs, 7,733 lbs, Stein, Hirsh & Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
ANTIMONY, REGULUS—250 cs, 56,000 lbs, Nassau Smelting & Ref Co, Indrasamha, Shanghai
250 cs, 56,000 lbs, Suffern & Co, Indrasamha, Shanghai
BRISTLES—10 cks, 3,287 lbs, American Express Co, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
4 cs, 558 lbs, Hagemeyer & Brunn, Minneapolis, London
BRONZE POWDER—4 cs, 2,103 lbs, Leo Uhlfelder & Co, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
CASSIA—210 pkgs, 13,340 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—20 cs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Amerika, Hamburg
CINNAMON—100 bales, 10,000 lbs, C E Armstrong, Adamsturm, Colombo
CORKS—83 bls, 6,568 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
25 cs, 2,094 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, C E de Perry, Seville
DEXTRINE—200 bgs, 43,431 lbs, Chas Morningstar & Co, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
GELATINE—25 cs, 2,794 lbs, Bernard Judae & Co, Finland, Antwerp
1 ck, 220 lbs, W E Miller, Toronto, Hull
GINGER—379 bgs, 41,411 lbs, Stanley, Jordan & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Wm Tappenbeck, Prest Grant, Hamburg
GLUE—10 cks, 6,292 lbs, C Townsend & Bro, Finland, Antwerp
118 bgs, 13,117 lbs, W E Miller, Toronto, Hull
GUM, ARABIC—200 bgs, 72,666 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Kasenga, Cairo
CHICLE—5 bgs, 992 lbs, Marquardt & Co, Yumuri, Tampico
HUMAN HAIR—6 cs, 800 lbs, J R Patterson & Co, Minneapols, London
LEAVES, COCOA—39 bls, 5,068 lbs, Schaefer Alk Works, Colon, Colon
LICORICE PASTE—50 cs, 14,984 lbs, Argambau & Ramee, C E de Perez, Seville
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—5 cs, G J Wallan, Guatemala, Havre
7 cs, D B Levy, Navarra, Hamburg
42 cs, M L Eckstein & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Bremen
51 cs, M L Eckstein & Co, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
NUTMEGS—200 cs, 13,600 lbs, Old & Wallace, Ryndam, Rotterdam
OIL, GERANIUM—3 cs, 272 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Louisiane, Havre
ROSE—3 pkgs, 11,880 ozs, Geo Lueders & Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
SEEDS, CARAWAY—100 bgs, 11,024 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Ryndam, Rotterdam

WITHDRAWN FROM BOND.

NEW YORK.

AGAR AGAR—18 bales, 3,600 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Atholl, Kobe
2 bales, 400 lbs, Stein, Hirsh & Co, Indradeo, Kobe
10 bales, 2,000 lbs, Stein, Hirsh & Co, Kasama, Kobe
ALBUMEN, EGG—29 cs, 3,867 lbs, Stein, Hirsh & Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
ALCOHOL—4 drs, 478 gals, F O Boyd & Co, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
ALIZARINE ASST—20 bbls, 990 gals, Arnold, Hoffman & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
ANETHOL—1 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
ANTIMONY, REGULUS—20 cks, Prest Grant, Humburg
BARIUM, OXIDE—5 dms, 5,777 lbs, W H Stiner & Sons, Etonian, Antwerp
1 ck, 1,150 lbs, W H Stiner & Sons, Manhattan, Antwerp
5 dms, 5,777 lbs, W H Stiner & Sons, Etonian, Antwerp
4 dms, 4,627 lbs, W H Stiner & Sons, Etonian, Antwerp
10 pkgs, 11,569 lbs, W H Stiner & Sons, Etonian, Antwerp
BEANS, VANILLA—6 cs, 1,025 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Camaguey, Vera Cruz
84 cs, 17,336 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Antonio Lopez, Vera Cruz
27 cs, 4,840 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Camaguey, Vera Cruz
11 cs, 1,894 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Manuel Calvo, Vera Cruz
33 cs, 7,267 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Antonio Lopez, Vera Cruz
13 cs, 3,183 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
BERLIN BLUE—5 cks, 1,985 lbs, Felix Fezandie, Zeeland, Antwerp
BRISTLES—5 cs, 626 lbs, F H Cone, Jeseric, Shanghai
2 cs, 267 lbs, F H Cone, Prest Grant, Hamburg
1 cs, 221 lbs, F H Cone, Rochambeau, Havre
1 cs, 212 lbs, F H Cone, Philadelphia, Southampton
10 cs, 1,333 lbs, F H Cone, Afghan Prince, Shanghai
5 cs, 667 lbs, F H Cone, Afghan Prince, Shanghai
BRONZE POWDER—1 cs, 560 lbs, G Benda, Potsdam, Rotterdam
CASSIA—100 cs, 6,319 lbs, Old & Wallace, Denbigh Hall, Singapore
73 bgs, 4,685 lbs, Old & Wallace, Indra, Singapore
100 cs, 6,294 lbs, Old & Wallace, Daylight, Shanghai
50 pkgs, 3,683 lbs, Old & Wallace, Potsdam, Rotterdam
5 cs, 333 lbs, Old & Wallace, Indrasamha, Canton
10 cs, 67 lbs, Old & Wallace, Karema, Shanghai
50 bgs, 3,209 lbs, Old & Wallace, Indra, Shanghai
945 bales, 62,973 lbs, Old & Wallace, Ambria, Canton
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—20 cs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Amerika, Hamburg
CHILLIES—1 bag, 54 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Minnetonka, London
50 pkgs, 2,608 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Minnetonka, London
CINNAMON—10 bls, 967 lbs, C E Armstrong, City of Norwich, Colombo
25 bls, 2,000 lbs, C E Armstrong, City of Bristol, Colombo
CLAY, CHINA—(Bulk) 50 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Astrara, Fowey
CLOVES—5 bls, 666 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
COLORS—4 cks, 2,291 lbs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Zeeland, Antwerp
COAL TAR—1 bbl, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Potsdam, Rotterdam
CORKS—1 bl, 156 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Moncenisio, Lisbon
2 bls, 291 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Riojano, Lisbon
1 bl, 156 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Montauk Point, Lisbon
5 cs, 420 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, C E De Perez, Seville
4 bls, 331 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Moltke, Genoa
4 bls, 322 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Kon Albert, Genoa
8 bls, 662 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
4 bls, 344 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, E S de Perez, Lisbon
35 bales, 2,765 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
19 bales, 1,702 lbs, J Torres, Georgic, Liverpool
21 bales, 1,833 lbs, J Torres, Cedric, Liverpool
GELATINE—21 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Etonian, Antwerp
GLASS, WINDOW—120 cs, 5,040 lbs, D A Van Horn & Co, Etonian, Antwerp
GLUE—1 ck, 300 lbs, Francisco, Hull
21 cs, 2,355 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Manhattan, Antwerp
8 cks, 2,535 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Marengo, Hull
54 cks, T M Duche & Sons, Etonian, Antwerp
82 bgs, 9,202 lbs, W E Miller, Francisco, Hull
15 cks, 7,095 lbs, W E Miller, Marengo, Hull
15 cks, 12,018 lbs, W E Miller, Marengo, Hull
GUM CHICLE—3 bgs, 624 lbs, H Marquardt & Co, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
LICORICE PASTE—100 cs, 24,844 lbs, H Utard, Canada, Marseilles
MACE—20 cs, 2,666 lbs, Frame & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
15 cs, 1,620 lbs, Frame & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—10 cs, M L Eckstein & Co, K Wm der Grosse, Bremen
3 cs, M L Eckstein & Co, Rochambeau, Havre
11 cs, M L Eckstein & Co, K Wm der Grosse, Bremen
OIL, ANISEED—10 cs, 667 lbs, Afghan Prince, Shanghai
9 cs, Erroll, Canton
CASSIA—10 cs, 667 lbs, Afghan Prince, Shanghai
CITRONELLA—2 drs, 2,211 lbs, Karroo, Colombo
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, La Savoie, Havre
LEMON—25 cs, San Guglielmo, Catania
1 cs, Franconia, Messina
25 cs, Belvedere, Messina
1 cs, 20 lbs, Franconia, Messina
1 cs, 20 lbs, San Guglielmo, Messina
1 cs, 20 lbs, San Giovanni, Messina
OLIVE—2 cks, 80 gls, Hamburg, Genoa
10 bbls, 530 gls, Themistocles, Calamata
10 bbls, 457 gls, Guilia, Patras
10 bbls, 519 gls, Ivernia, Patras
15 bbls, 738 gls, Patris, Patras
31 bbls, 924 gls, Pr Irene, Genoa
20 bbls, 584 gls, Europa, Genoa
5 cks, 250 gls, Hamburg, Genoa
10 bdls, 503 gls, Athinai, Piraeus
10 bbls, 505 gals, Themistocles, Piraeus
12 cks, 600 gals, Hamburg, Genoa
5 bbls, 293 gals, Reg d'Italia, Genoa
10 bbls, 512 gls, Berlin, Genoa
5 bbls, 146 gals, Ivernia, Genoa
15 bbls, 467 gals, Dora, Trieste
PEACH KERNEL—1 cs, St Anna, Marseilles
OPIUM—5 cs, 845.25 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Erny, Constantinople
5 cs, 776.50 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minnetonka, London
7 cs, 1,187.25 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Ryndam, Rotterdam
5 cs, 775.75 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Oceanic, Patras
PEPPER, BLACK—19 bgs, 2,081 lbs L Littlejohn & Co, Minnewaska, London
203 bgs, 22,356 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
65 bgs, 7,135 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Minnewaska, London
66 bls, 10,988 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Erroll, Shanghai

C. BISCHOFF & CO., Inc.
451-453 Washington Street, NEW YORK, N.Y.
SODIUM SULPHATE
BARIUM NITRATE
STRONTIA NITRATE
FORMIC ACID
BARIUM PEROXIDE
SODIUM PERBORATE
LACTIC ACID
SOLE AGENTS FOR R. WEDEKIND & CO. m.b.H., UERDINGEN ON THE RHINE ESTABLISHED 1885 Manufacturers of CHROME ALUM, etc.

2 bgs, 267 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Egrement Castle, Shanghai
10 bgs, 1,054 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Shanghai
10 bgs, 812 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Pathan, Shanghai
600 bgs, 66,078 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
10 bgs, 1,100 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
35 bgs, 3,245 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, City of Baroda, Singapore
50 bgs, 4,839 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Singapore
1891—24 bgs, 2,640 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Montevideo, Barcelona
10 bgs, 1,120 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
5 pkgs, 365 lbs, John Kissock &Co, Venezia, Marseilles
10 bgs, 1,120 lbs, John Kissoew & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
SEEDS, ANISE—2 cs, 267 lbs, Karema, Shanghai
CARAWAY—50 bgs, 5,512 lbs, Ryndam, Rotterdam
SODA, CAUSTIC—6 drs, 672 lbs, Welch, Holme & Clark Co, Georgic, Liverpool
SPONGES—11 bales, Seguranca, Nassau
15 bales, Saratoga, Havana
9 bales, Seminole, Turks Island
6 bales, Vigilancia, Nassau
3 bales, Seguranca, Nassau
3 bales, Vigilancia, Nassau
3 bales, Macedonia, Piraeus
1 bale, Athinai, Piraeus
10 bales, Vigilancia, Nassau
1 bale, Saratoga, Havana

BOSTON IMPORTS.

ACID, CITRIC—10 cks, Amerika, Hamburg
OXALIC—40 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Co, Amerika, Hamburg
AMMONIA, SULPH—2,505 bgs, Pretorian, Glasgow
ANILINE COLORS—40 cks, Berlin Aniline Works, Amerika, Hamburg
ANTIMONY, SULPH—10 cks, Lee, Higginson & Co, Amerika, Hamburg
ARSENIC—100 cks, Amerika, Hamburg
BLUE CLAY, HALLE—10,000 bgs, Davies, Turner & Co, Amerika, Hamburg
BRISTLES—1 ck, J C Pushee & Sons, Anglian, London
CHALK—600 tons, Anglian, London
CHEMICALS—1 cs, 2 cks, Amer Ex Co, Amerika, Hamburg
102 cks, 8 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Amerika, Hamburg
COLORS—29 cks, Devonian, Liverpool
SULPHUR—10 cks, 40 dms, Berlin Aniline Works, Amerika, Hamburg
DRUGS—2 cs, Amer Ex Co, Amerika, Hamburg
2 cs, Anglian, London
DYEWOOD, EXT—15 cks, Pretorian, Glasgow
EXTRACT—500 pkgs, Charlister, Singapore
GLUE—20 bgs, F Leyland & Co, Anglian, London
STOCK—500 sks, Devonian, Liverpool
GREASE—73 bbls, Anglian, London
100 bbls, F Leyland & Co, Devonian, Liverpool
10 bbls, Devonian, Liverpool
GUM, COPAL—20 cs, D Heydemann, Anglian, London
KAURI—22 cs, D Heydemann, Anglian, London
GYPSUM—2 cks, Amerika, Hamburg
MARINE GLUE, PITCH—129 cs, Jeffreys' Marine Glue Works, Anglian, London
MOLASSINE MEAL—1,800 bgs, Anglian, London
NAPTHALINE—10 cks, Anglian, London
NATRON, FORMIATE—40 cks, Amerika, Hamburg
OIL—5 bbls, F Leyland & Co, Anglian, London
COD—18 cks, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Halifax, Halifax
LUBRICATING—5 bbls, Devonian, Liverpool
OLIVE—25 bbls, Arnold, Hoffman Co, River Orontes, Genoa
PALM—23 cks, Devonian, Liverpool
SEAL—8 cks, Halifax, Halifax
PARAFFINE—2 bbls, W N Proctor & Co, Anglian, London
PEPPER—255 bgs, F Leyland & Co, Anglian, London
428 bgs, Edw Bonstead, Charlister, Penang
POTASH—17 cks, Amerika, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—25 dms, Baring Bros & Co, Amerika, Hamburg
50 dms, Amerika, Hamburg
POTASH, MURIATE—11,750 bgs, Amerika, Hamburg
SULPHATE—860 bgs, Amerika, Hamburg
SOAP—201 bxs, Lockwood, Brackett & Co, Devonian, Liverpool
TALLOW, VEGETABLE—305 pkgs, Charlister, Kobe
TAPIOCA FLOUR—150 bgs, Anglian, London
PEARL—397 bgs, Charlister, Penang
200 bgs, Charlister, Singapore
VENETIAN RED—51 cks, Anglian, London
VERMILION—17 cks, F Leyland & Co, Anglian, London
WAX, MONTAN—204 bgs, Amerika, Hamburg
VEGETABLE—50 cs, Charlister, Kobe
ZINC, DUST—16 cks, Amerika, Hamburg

BALTIMORE IMPORTS.

ALBUMEN, BLOOD—20 cs, 2,405 lbs, Bulgaria, Hamburg
ACID, OXALIC—65 cks, 37,288 lbs, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co, Maryland, Antwerp
BASIC SLAG—5,600 bgs, 1,118,040 lbs, Nitrate Agency Co, Maryland, Antwerp
BERRIES, JUNIPER—20 bls, 2,581 lbs, Muth Bros & Co, Kassala, Leghorn
BLEACHING POWDER—70 dms, 39,303 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
56 cks, Westerdyk, Rotterdam
BONE DUST—1,120 bgs, 223,652 lbs, Nitrate Agencies Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
CARDAMOM—1 cs, Maryland, London
CLOVES—25 bgs, Westerdyk, Rotterdam
CORK DISCS—400 bls, 26 tons, Crown, Cork & Seal Co, Maryland, London
DRUGS—1 cs, 88 lbs, Maurice B Carlin, Bulgaria, Hamburg
DRUG MATERIAL—3,350 bgs, Westerdyk, Rotterdam
EPSOM SALT—500 bgs, 112,310 lbs, L C Frederick, Bulgaria, Hamburg
FERRO MANGANESE—350 tons, Westerdyk, Rotterdam
FERTILIZER—2,861 bgs, 558,294 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Maryland, Antwerp
1,120 bgs, 223,234 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Maryland, Antwerp
FLINT STONES—430 cs, 153,789 lbs, B and O, Maryland, Antwerp
FULLER'S EARTH—600 bgs, 136,200 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, Maryland, London
GLASS, PLATE—7 cs, 3,619 lbs, B S Barnes, Maryland, Antwerp
WINDOW—495 cs, 3,940 lbs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Maryland, Antwerp
GLUE—233 bgs, 51,766 lbs, L C Frederick, Bulgaria, Hamburg
GLYCERINE—20 dms, 26,536 lbs, Gustavus & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
GREASE, WOOL—250 bbls, 117,940 lbs, L C Frederick, Bulgaria, Hamburg
GUM, MYRRH—1 cs, Maryland, London
MAGNESIUM, CHLORIDE OF—47 cks, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
MANGANESE ORE—5,000 tons, Jos R Foard Co, Indiana, Batoum
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—49,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, San Valerio, Tampico
35 cs, 3,630 lbs, Russo Bros, Kassa'a, Leghorn
OIL, OLIVE—20 cks, 6,976 lbs, Jordan Stabler, Kassala, Leghorn
39 half bxs, 4,763 lbs, Frank Ferrara & Co, Kassala, Palermo
12 cs, 1,140 lbs, M B Carlin, Kassala, Palermo
35 bxs, 3,850 lbs, Agertino Liborio Catanzara, Kassala, Palermo
50 cs, 5,500 lbs, Lanasa & Sons, Kassala, Palermo
46 cs, 1,441 lbs, Barolo Amenta, Kassa'a, Palermo
PALM KERNEL—41 cks, 63,644 lbs, Bulgaria, Hamburg
RUSSIAN MINERAL—130 cks, 67,525 lbs, F H Shallus & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
PHOSPHATE—3,000 bgs, 660,000 lbs, Griffith & Boyd, Maryland, Antwerp
POTASH—36 cks, 39,611 lbs, C Tennant, Sons Co, New York, Bulgaria, Hamburg
CARBONATE OF—45 cks, 59,642 lbs, Wm H Masson, Bulgaria, Hamburg
KAINIT—453,215 lbs, Hubbard Fertilizer Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
224,154 lbs, Bulgaria, Hamburg
201,890 lbs, York Chemical Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
447,018 lbs, Miller Fertilizer Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
201 tons, Westerdyk, Rotterdam
MANURE SALT—447,117 lbs, Hubbard Fertilizer Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
402,688 lbs, York Chemical Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
145,588 lbs, Woodward & Dickinson, Bulgaria, Hamburg
632 tons, Westerdyk, Rotterdam
MURIATE OF—3,300 bgs, 674,890 lbs, Rasin-Monumental Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
2,800 bgs, 562,408 lbs, Wm H Masson, Bulgaria, Hamburg
2,240 bgs, 449,926 lbs, German Kali Works, Bulgaria, Hamburg
1,120 bgs, 224,963 lbs, Thos E Barrett, Bulgaria, Hamburg
448 bgs, 89,984 lbs, Atlantic Fertilizer Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
1,120 bgs, 224,963 lbs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
560 bgs, 112,482 lbs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
1,120 bgs, 224,963 lbs, Jarecki Chemical Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
1,120 bgs, 224,963 lbs, Piedmont-Mt Airy Guano Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
560 bgs, 112,482 lbs, Hubbard Fertilizer Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
500 bgs, 100,430 lbs, York Chemical Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
560 bgs, 112,482 lbs, Miller Fertilizer Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
728 bgs, 146,225 lbs, Piedmont-Mt Airy Guano Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
3,080 bgs, Westerdyk, Rotterdam
SULPHATE OF—200 bgs, 40,172 lbs, York Chemical Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
QUICKLIME—90 cs, 46,310 lbs, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
125 bgs, 10,248 lbs, J Bolgiano & Son, Maryland, London
SEED—450 bgs, 33,000 lbs, M B Carlin, Bulgaria, Hamburg
ALFALFA—5 bgs, 1,100 lbs, Bulgaria, Hamburg
300 bgs, 66,000 lbs, M B Carlin, Bulgaria, Hamburg
1,060 bgs, 233,530 lbs, American Express Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
CLOVER—25 bgs, 5,500 lbs, W G Scarlett & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
FENUGREEK—200 bgs, 20 tons, M B Carlin, Maryland, London
GRASS—3 bgs, 660 lbs, Bulgaria, Hamburg
SHEEP DIP—50 cks, 23,664 lbs, W H Masson, Maryland, London
SULPHUR—150 cks, Westerdyk, Rotterdam
SUMAC—200 bls, 110,000 lbs, T S Young & Co, Kassala, Palermo
TALC—15 bls, 3,520 cks, Muth Bros & Co, Kassala, Leghorn
WAX, PARAFFIN—135 bgs, 30,085 lbs, Knauth, Nachod & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS.

ACID, NITRIC—8 cks, C Tennant, Sons & Co, Canadia, Gothenburg
AMMONIA, SULPH—1,036 bgs, Merion, Liverpool
ARSENIC—175 bbls, Menominee, Antwerp
BARIUM, BINOXIDE—38 cks, Graciana, Leith
CHEMICALS—10 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, California, Copenhagen
552 cks, C Tennant, Sons & Co, California, Copenhagen
53 cs, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co, Canadia, Gothenburg
25 cks, Manchester Mariner, Manchester
CLAY, CHINA—1,783 cks, Kelbergen, Fowey
6,506 tons, Kelbergen, Fowey
COLORS—85 pkgs, Menominee, Antwerp
122 pkgs, Bayer &Co, Menominee, Antwerp
DYE—5 bbls, H S Vila Color Co, Menominee, Antwerp
FERTILIZER—66 bgs, W Larzelere & Co, Graciana, Leith
GLYCERINE—40 dms, American Express Co, California, Copenhagen
79 dms, Menominee, Antwerp
19 dms, Merion, Liverpool
GREASE—50 bbls, Merion, Liverpool
GUM COPAL—5 bgs, J Meyer & Sons, Menominee, Antwerp
LOGWOOD—1,648 tons, American Dyewood Co, Malinche, Black River
ROOTS—724 tons, American Dyewood Co, Malinche, Black River
MANGANESE FERRO—200 tons, Graciana, Leith
A lot, Crocker Bros, Merion, Liverpool
312 tons, Crocker Bros, Manchester Mariner, Manchester
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—2,520,000 gls, Atlantic Refining Co, San Eduardo, Tuxpan
POTASH, PRUSSIATE—15 cks, Mackinaw, London
PYRITES—1,570 tons, Milton, Huelva
ROSIN—237 cks, South Point, London
SALT, ANILINE—20 bbls, Geigy-ter Meer Co, Menominee, Antwerp
SILICATE, SOLUBLE—15 pkgs, Vandergrift & Co, South Point, London
SILICA FERRO—526 cks, Canadia, Gothenburg
SPAR FLOUR—1,119 tons, Graciana, Leith
SPIEGELEISEN—30 tons, Brown Bros & Co, Graciana, Leith
STARCH—400 bgs, H Hohnstamm & Co, Mackinaw, London
WAX, PARAFFINE—2 bgs, Merion, Liverpool
ZINC WHITE—25 bbls, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Menominee, Antwerp

NEW ORLEANS IMPORTS.

CHICLE—229 bls, Rava, Belize
FERRO MANGANESE—100 tons, Antillian, Liverpool
GLYCERINE—30 drs, Westmoor, Genoa
25 drs, Chalmette, Havana
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—1,586,000 gls, Chatham, Tampico
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—12 bls, Celba, Ruatan
SOAP—50 bxs, Antillian, Liverpool
SODA, CAUSTIC—20 drs, Antillian, Liverpool
VENETIAN RED—100 bbls, Antillan, Liverpool

NEWPORT NEWS IMPORTS.

AMMONIA, SULPHATE—1,594 sks, 344,385 lbs, Westerdyk, Rotterdam
PYRITES, CARBONITE—200 sks, Westerdyk, Rotterdam
INDIGO PASTE—300 bbls, 115,794 lbs, Westerdyk, Rotterdam
SODIUM, SULPHITE—25 dms, 10,854 lbs, Westerdyk, Rotterdam
30 dms, 10,974 lbs, Navarre, Hamburg
SALT, MANURE—600,445 lbs, Navarre, Hamburg
POTASH, MURIATE—200 sks, 39,998 lbs, Navarre, Hamburg
MAGNESIUM, SULPHATE—500 sks, 110,250 lbs, Navarre, Hamburg
SULPHUR COLORS—40 dms, 21,628 lbs, Navarre, Hamburg

NORFOLK IMPORTS.

BONE MEAL—560 sks, 101,396 lbs, Westerdyk, Rotterdam

SAN FRANCISCO IMPORTS.

ACID, CARBOLIC, CRUDE—44 bbls, River Forth, Antwerp
AMMONIA, MURIATE—10 dms, River Forth, Antwerp
ALUM—70 cs, Candidate, Liverpool
BARYTES—1,000 sks, River Forth, Antwerp
SULPHATE—40 bbls, River Forth, Antwerp
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, Candidate, Liverpool
BONE MEAL—340 sks, Nippon Maru, Calcutta
CHALK—2,250 sks, River Forth, Antwerp
CINNAMON—50 bls, Nippon Maru, Hong Kong
COLORS, DRY—15 cks, Candidate, Antwerp
DEGRAS—30 cks, River Forth, Antwerp
GLUE POWDER—30 pkgs, River Forth, Antwerp
GREASE—50 bbls, Candidate, Liverpool
NAPHTHALINE—35 dms, River Forth, Antwerp
OCHER—75 cks, River Forth, Antwerp
OIL, CREOSOTE—130 dms, Candidate, Glasgow
40 cks, Candidate, Liverpool
PAINT, ASPHALT—230 pkgs, Candidate, Liverpool
10 dms, Candidate, Liverpool
POTASH PERMANGANATE—35 bbls, River Forth, Antwerp
SHEEP DIP—750 pkgs, River Forth, Antwerp
SOAP—1,000 cs, River Forth, Antwerp
100 cs, Candidate, Liverpool
SODA, CAUSTIC—17 cs, Candidate, London
SODIUM CYANIDE—30 cs, Candidate, London
STRONTIA NITRATE—10 cks, River Forth, Antwerp
SULPHUR—10 cs, Nippon Maru, Kobe
210 bbls, River Forth, Antwerp
SUMAC GROUND—210 sks, River Forth, Antwerp
TANNING EXTRACT—10 cks, Candidate, Glasgow
TALLOW—400 tcs, Governor, Vancouver, B C
TARTAR, CRUDE—6 sks, San Jose Paris
ZINC OXIDE—75 bbls, Star Forth, Antwerp

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK.

ACETONE—67 drs, $4,700, Lena, Havre
ACID, ACETIC—15 bbls, $436, Mexico, Havana
SULPHURIC—20 drs, $322, Mexico, Havana
CALCIUM CARBIDE—50 drs, $283, Chincha, Antofagasta
95 drs, $535, Chincha, Coquimbo
400 drs, $2,271, Chincha, Talcahuano
400 drs, $2,273, Chincha, Valparaiso
20 drs, $60, Trent, Barranquilla
250 drs, $790, Zulia, Maracaibo
75 drs, $229, Zulia, La Guayra
38 drs, $150, Suriname, Port Barrios
2,400 drs, $6,120, Mundale, Cuba
60 drs, $194, Colon, Cristobal
25 drs, $73, Virginia, Cartagena
1,600 drs, $4,130, Katonia, Cuba
170 drs, $1,125, Charlton Hall, Bahia Blanca
July 18.
CANDLES—10 bdls, 350 lbs, $42, Pz August Wilhelm, Colon
July 21.
1,242 cs, 18,727 lbs, $1,605, Bayamon, Pto Rico
July 22.
268 bdls, 22,440 lbs, $1,777, Mundale, Cuba
July 24.
25 bdls, 1,500 lbs, $120, Katonia, Cuba
CARBON BLACK—25 cs, $675, Bovic, Manchester
355 bbls, 545 cs, $8,452, Berlin, Bremen
CLAY—250 bgs, $250, Minnetonka, London
2,280 bgs, $1,650, Berlin, Bremen
280 bgs, $195, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
280 bgs, $270, Regina d'Italia, Genoa
280 bgs, $270, Argentina, Genoa
380 bgs, $380, Celtic, Liverpool
COLORS, DRY—100 cs, $1,200, Colorado, Hull
15 cs, $112, Lena, Havre
COPPER, SULPHATE—72 bbls, $1,992, Noordam, Rotterdam
140 kgs, $1,320, Kelvinbank, Montevideo
73 bbls, $1,675, Calamares, Callao
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—200 bxs, $580, La Touraine, Havre
FLAXSEED—79,992 bu, Colorado, Hull
GLUCOSE—1,200 bbls, $17,415, Minnetonka, London
1,087 bbls, $16,151, Bovic, Manchester
420 bbls, $6,340, Cameronia, Glasgow
300 bbls, $4,584, Colorado, Hull
300 bbls, $4,280, Colorado, Hull
60 bbls, $800, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
60 bbls, $1,116, Birkenfels, Brisbane
60 bbls, Indralema, Wellington
100 bbls, $2,420, Indralema, Sydney
350 bbls, $5,875, Kelvinbank, Buenos Aires
12 bbls, $206, Exeter City, Bristol
GLUCOSE, SOLID, GRAPE SUGAR—4,000 bgs, $9,180, Minnetonka, London
1,500 bgs, $3,330, Bovic, Manchester
200 bxs, $540, Indralema, Melbourne
100 bxs, $288, Indralema, Sydney
1,000 bgs, $2,095, Celtic, Liverpool
GLUE—10 bbls, $275, Colorado, Hull
20 bbls, $784, Kazembe, Manila
8 bbls, $469, Celtic, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—11 bbls, $140, Exeter City, Bristol
July 16.
GREASE, LUBRICATING—140 bbls, 48,710 lbs, $1,271, Chincha, Iquique
700 kgs, 59,800 lbs, $1,139, Chincha, Talcahuano
30 bbls, 12,012 lbs, $312, Chincha, Antofagasta
20 bbls, 8,546 lbs, $139, Chincha, Callao
15 bbls, 6,007 lbs, $156, Chincha, Tocopilla
July 17.
5 bbls, 1,930 lbs, $80, Minnetonka, London
5 bbls, 2,431 lbs, $45, Bovic, Manchester
202 bbls, $1,220, Bovic, Manchester
10 bbls, 4,958 lbs, $130, Kazembe, Singapore
50 kgs, 200 cs, 34,100 lbs, $682, Kazembe, Singapore
July 20.
300 kgs, 20 cs, 34,500 lbs, $633, Trafalgar, Havana
July 21.
30 bbls, 9,160 lbs, $105, Lena, Dunkirk
90 bbls, 42,447 lbs, $430, Lena, Havre
July 22.
10 bbls, 5,049 lbs, $128, Zulia, Maracaibo
50 cs, $146, Birkenfels, Brisbane
12 bbls, 5,108 lbs, $102, Indralema, Wellington
25 bbls, 10,340 lbs, $207, Celtic, Liverpool
July 24.
50 kgs, 5,700 lbs, $100, Katonia, Santiago
MINERAL—410 bbls, $2,255, Celtic, Liverpool
NONEDIBLE—156 bbls, 67,340 lbs, $3,197, Perugia, Leghorn
150 tcs, 54,925 lbs, $5,000, Noordam, Rotterdam
500 bbls, 215,926 lbs, $8,078, Lena, Dunkirk

J. L. & D. S. RIKER, Inc.,

19 Cedar Street, ... NEW YORK.

Importers' and Manufacturers' Agents.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA OF

The United Alkali Co., Limited, of Great Britain,

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR VARIOUS BRANDS OF

BLEACHING POWDER

550 bbls, 232,799 lbs, $9,993, Reg d'Italia, Genoa
50 tcs, $950, Celtic, Liverpool
SOAP—50 bbls, 23,921 lbs, $700, Mexico, Havana
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—10 cs, $47, Carolina, Pto Rico
60 cs, $656, Monterey, Havana
45 cs, $120, Santiago, Tampico
194 cs, $1,722, Mexico, Havana
LEAD—10,555 pigs, Bovic, Manchester
8,041 pigs, $34,400, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
5,511 pigs, $22,950, Noordam, Amsterdam
844 pigs, $3,880, Exeter City, Bristol
LIME, ACETATE—821 bgs, $1,685, Bovic, Manchester
795 bgs, $1,690, Lena, Dunkirk
LINSEED CAKE—1,477 tons, $43,669, Lapland, Antwerp
699 tons, $26,534, Noordam, Rotterdam
111 tons, Noordam, Rotterdam
90 tons, $1,750, Lena, Havre
OIL, CAKE CORN—121 tons, $3,500, Noordam, Rotterdam
CHINA WOOD—100 bbls, $2,500, Florizel, Halifax
COCOANUT—10 hhds, $852, Chincha, Salaverry
CORN—150 bbls, $4,271, Perugia, Leghorn
25 bbls, $700, Regina d'Italia, Mossawah
75 bbls, $2,155, Argentina, Genoa
50 bbls, $1,454, Argentina, Trieste
COTTONSEED—10 bbls, $316, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
10 cs, $74, Monterey, Progreso
20 cs, $98, Bayamon, Pto Rico
100 cs, Zacapa, Antofagasta
25 cs, $290, Zacapa, Iquique
25 cs, $265, Zacapa, Taltal
2 bbls, 10 cs, $140, Zacapa, Kingston
65 bbls, $1,905, Noordam, Rotterdam
50 bbls, $1,465, Noordam, Bergen
100 bbls, $3,060, Lena, Havre
125 cs, $750, Regina d'Italia, Massawah
100 cs, $615, Regina d'Italia, Genoa
200 bbls, $7,000, Regina d'Italia, Genoa
20 bbls, $371, Argentina, Beyrouth
4 bbls, 20 cs, $290, Zulia, Maracaibo
65 cs, $493, Suriname, Port Barrios
20 bbls, $631, Suriname, Santiago
40 cs, $684, Mundale, Cuba
28 bbls, 10 cs, $946, Colon, Cristobal
70 bbls, $2,035, Indralema, Melbourne
10 cs, $66, Indralema, Wellington
150 cs, $937, Indralema, Sydney
5 bbls, $152, Indralema, Auckland
25 cs, $160, Celtic, Liverpool
15 cs, $144, Virginia, Hayti
50 cs, $305, Taormina, Genoa
5 cs, $35, Virginia, Cartagena
250 cs, $1,568, Kelvinbank, Montevideo
200 bbls, $6,095, Kelvinbank, Buenos Aires
5 bbls, $140, Mexico, Havana
32 bbls, 90 cs, $1,505, Calamares, Kingston
50 bbls $1,413, Ultonia, Malta
50 bbls, $1,425, Ultonia, Galatz
50 bbls, $1,420, Ultonia, Braila
25 bbls, $750, Ultonia, Constantinople
11 bbls, 595 cs, $4,671, Seminole, San Domingo
10 bbls, $313, Pz Sigismund, Santiago
60 cs, $401, Pz Sigismund, Panama
4 bbls, 60 cs, $448, Pz Sigismund, Colon
100 cs, $561, Pz Sigismund, Bocas del Toro
25 cs, $176, Pz Sigismund, Port Limon
80 cs, $382, Brazos, Pto Rico
10 cs, $65, Boniface, Para
JAPAN—100 cs, $460, Indralema, Sydney
LINSEED—25 cs, $155, Carolina, Pto Rico
20 bbls, 40 cs, $933, Bayamon, Pto Rico
26 cs, $195, Colon, Cristobal
15 bbls, $635, Mexico, Havana

July 16.

LUBRICATING—22,920 gals, $3,769, Chincha, Valparaiso
850 gals, $150, Chincha, Coquimbo
26,870 gals, $4,742, Chincha, Iquique
1,400 gals, $649, Chincha, Coronel
16,710 gals, $4,020, Chincha, Antofagasta
3,395 gals, $549, Chincha, Taltal
1,495 gals, $761, Chincha, Mollendo
800 gals, $191, Chincha, Talcahuano
955 gals, $382, Chincha, Salaverry
1,420 gals, $416, Chincha, Callao
600 gals, $162, Chincha, Bolivia
200 gals, $145, Chincha, San Julian

July 17.

111,915 gals, $15,667, Minnetonka, London
150,900 gals, $21,581, Bovic, Manchester
6,250 gals, $668, Berlin, Bremen
22,300 gals, $2,483, Perugia, Leghorn
93,000 gals, $13,822, Lapland, Antwerp
8,550 gals, $1,716, Cameronia, Glasgow
8,000 gals, Cameronia, Glasgow
55,800 gals, $7,773, Colorado, Hull
2,485 gals, $348, Bovic, Manchester
1,015 gals, $191, Havana, Havana
16,000 gals, $4,204, Kazembe, Manila
2,250 gals, $960, Kazembe, Penang
68,150 gals, $7,546, Kazembe, Singapore

July 18.

660 gals, $197, Pz August Wilhelm, Kingston
5,435 gals, $854, Patris, Piraeus
33,750 gals, $3,713, Patris, Piraeus
7,820 gals, $1,301, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg

July 20.

18,790 gals, $3,157, Madonna, Marseilles
86,005 gals, $11,079, Noordam, Rotterdam
16,515 gals, $2,719, Noordam, Duisburg
1,000 gals, $160, Noordam, Gladbach
6,500 gals, $1,040, Noordam, Amsterdam

July 21.

26,315 gals, $3,538, Aquitania, Liverpool
14,820 gals, $3,444, Lena, Havre
96,350 gals, $11,162, Lena, Dunkirk
63,955 gals, $8,797, Regina d'Italia, Genoa
3,500 gals, $585, Regina d'Italia, Naples
6,500 gals, $1,065, Argentina, Fiume
2,950 gals, $360, Argentina, Genoa

July 22.

900 gals, $379, Zulia, La Guayra
3,445 gals, $1,125, Suriname, Port Barrios
19,250 gals, $2,766, Birkenfels, Fremantle
21,745 gals, $2,815, Birkenfels, Melbourne
1,230 gals, $289, Birkenfels, Adelaide
10,260 gals, $2,168, Birkenfels, Sydney
18,850 gals, $2,327, Birkenfels, Brisbane
3,350 gals, $369, Birkenfels, Bundaberg
500 gals, $300, Colon, Cristobal
1,470 gals, $398, Indralema, Adelaide
21,730 gals, $4,275, Indralema, Sydney
4,270 gals, $666, Indralema, Auckland
8,770 gals, $1,810, Indralema, Christchurch
10,615 gals, $1,648, Indralema, Dunedin
1,505 gals, $287, Indralema, Napier
3,060 gals, $547, Indralema, Wellington
600 gals, $66, Indralema, Westport
550 gals, $61, Indralema, Gisborne
21,100 gals, $4,495, Indralema, Melbourne
62,120 gals, $8,574, Celtic, Liverpool

July 23.

174,650 gals, $19,977, Kelvinbank, Buenos Aires
5,800 gals, $726, Kelvinbank, Montevideo
14,425 gals, $2,455, Parnassos, Oporto
6,500 gals, $715, Parnassos, Bilboa
2,705 gals, $805, Monterey, Havana
3,405 gals, $718, Monterey, Vera Cruz

July 24.

13,895 gals, $4,678, Mexico, Havana
5,035 gals, $1,289, Exeter City, Bristol
1,246 gals, $218, Exeter City, Cardiff
2,500 gals, $375, Exeter City, Swansea
750 gals, $170, Calamares, Kingston
985 gals, $293, Calamares, Port Limon
2,155 gals, $416, Florizel, Halifax
250 gals, $119, Katonia, Cienfuegos
200 gals, $63, Banan, Belize
12,700 gals, $1,563, Finland, Antwerp
995 gals, $446, Kotonia, Cienfuegos
245 gals, $64, Kotonia, Santiago
3,400 gals, $800, Exeter City, Bristol
MUTTON—75 tcs, $3,780, Patris, Piraeus
NEATSFOOT—5 bbls, $241, Madonna, Marseilles
60 bbls, $3,360, La Touraine, Havre
OLEO—500 tcs, $22,686, Minnetonka, London
100 tcs, $3,650, Berlin, Bremen
35 tcs, $1,300, Cameronia, Glasgow
8 tcs, $250, Patris, Salonica
225 tcs, $8,250, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
1,565 tcs, $62,712, Noordam, Rotterdam
12 tcs, $438, Mexico, Havana
200 tcs, $4,402, Florizel, St Johns, N F
PAINT—12 bbls, 12 cs, $290, Trafalgar, Havana
75 cs, $330, Birkenfels, Melbourne
75 cs, $330, Birkenfels, Brisbane
75 cs, $330, Birkenfels, Fremantle
PALM—13 cks, Chincha, Valparaiso
SALAD—20 cs, $131, Chincha, Iquique
TALLOW—75 tcs, $1,670, Lapland, Antwerp
OLEO, STOCK—25 tcs, $1,120, Lapland, Antwerp
225 tcs, $8,621, Noordam, Rotterdam
PAINT—17 cs, $580, Chincha, Valparaiso
3 cs, $126, Chincha, Port Madryn
4 cs, $162, Chincha, Iquique
2 cs, $98, Chincha, Santa Cruz
2 cs, $49, Minnetonka, London
24 bbls, $238, Bovic, Manchester
2 bbls, 1 cs, $86, Pz August Wilhelm, Colon
2 bbls, 10 cs, $112, Pz August Wilhelm, Corinto
8 cs, $324, Pz August Wilhelm, Callao
7 bbls, 78 cs, $638, Carolina, Pto Rico
30 bbls, 31 cs, $2,412, Colorado, Hull
25 bbls, $167, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
5 cs, $231, Trafalgar, Havana
2 bbls, 4 cs, $90, Bermudian, Hamilton
5 cs, Monterey, Progreso
5 cs, $97, Monterey, Porto Mexico
33 bbls, 19 cs, $1,186, Tyskland, Nassau
83 cs, $534, Kazembe, Manila
21 bbls, 121 cs, 10 kgs, $2,899, Bayamon, Pto Rico
25 bgs, $81, Noordam, Rotterdam
24 cs, $207, Zulia, Curacao
9 cs, $64, Zulia, La Guayra
25 kgs, $225, Zulia, Maracaibo
9 cs, 1 bbl, $153, Suriname, Port Barrios
11 bbls, 83 cs, 18 bxs, $935, Mundale, Cuba
5 cs, 20 kgs, $200, Birkenfels, Melbourne
6 bbls, 20 cs, $212, Birkenfels, Brisbane
92 cs, Birkenfels, Brisbane
39 cs, $568, Birkenfels, Perth
316 cs, $3,059, Birkenfels, Adelaide
58 cs, Birkenfels, Ipswich
12 cs, $525, Birkenfels, Sydney
5 bxs, $23, Colon, Cristobal
5 cs, 40 kgs, $158, Manchioneal, Jamaica
123 cs, $13,361, Indralema, Sydney
2 cs, $86, Indralema, Lyttleton
11 cs, $63, Indralema, Dunedin
14 cs, $78, Indralema, Launceston
71 cs, $791, Indralema, Melbourne
181 cs, $1,574, Indralema, Auckland
196 cs, $1,949, Indralema, Napier
37 cs, $366, Indralema, Wellington
27 cs, $145, Santiago, Nassau
4 bbls, $158, Santiago, Tampico
16 bbls, 76 cs, $746, Celtic, Liverpool
6 cs, $160, Virginia, Barranquilla
5 drs, $178, Virginia, Hayti
86 bbls, 72 cs, 26 bxs, $2,572, Mexico, Havana
9 cs, $32, Calamares, Buenaventura
5 cs, $64, Calamares, Kingston
17 cs, $144, Florizel, St Johns, N F
4 bbls, 27 cs, $301, Tyskland, Nassau
6 cs, $96, Ps Willem I, Cumana
17 cs, $118, Katonia, Santiago
16 bbls, 28 bdls, 2 kgs, $1,869, Katonia, Cuba
3 cs, 100 kits, $425, Banan, Bocas del Toro
PETROLEUM JELLY—435 bbls, 10 kgs, $7,550, Berlin, Bremen
95 bbls, $700, Lena, Havre
30 bbls, $200, Lena, Dunkirk
PITCH—50 bbls, $158, Chincha, Antofagasta
POTASH, BICHROMATE—28 cks, 22,446 lbs, $1,412, Middleham Castle, Yokohama
ROSIN—20 bbls, $160, Chincha, Talcahuano
150 bbls, $1,145, Chincha, Valparaiso
16 bbls, $129, Pz August Wilhelm, Corinto
200 bbls, $1,500, Colorado, Hull
50 bbls, $450, Kazembe, Manila
150 bbls, $1,350, Regina d'Italia, Genoa
40 bbls, $328, Zulia, La Guayra
12 bbls, $104, Zulia, Maracaibo
50 bbls, $528, Suriname, Port Cortez
100 bbls, $760, Birkenfels, Adelaide
175 bbls, $1,450, Birkenfels, Brisbane
195 bbls, $2,008, Indralema, Sydney
60 bbls, $611, Indralema, Auckland
60 bbls, $539, Indralema, Wellington
15 bbls, $122, Indralema, Lyttleton
5 bbls, $45, Ps Willem I, Cumana
SOAP—19 cs, $1,918, Chincha, Valparaiso
2 bxs, $331, Chincha, Corral
50 cs, $100, Chincha, Iquique
1 cs, $96, Chincha, Antofagasta
4 cs, $349, Chincha, Deseado
2 cs, $143, Chincha, San Julian
7 cs, $291, Trent, Antofagasta
1 cs, $75, Trent, La Libertad
1 cs, $25, Trent, Tumaco
3 bxs $50, Trent, Callao
5 cs, $243, Trent, Colon
4 cs, $423, Trent, Cartagena
2 cs, $41, Trent, Panama
637 cs, $1,762, Minnetonka, London
205 cs, $320, Pz August Wilhelm, Colon
200 cs, $466, Pz August Wilhelm, Buenaventura
70 bdls, $550, Pz August Wilhelm, Valparaiso
80 cs, $149, Pz August Wilhelm, Tumaco
30 cs, $56, Pz August Wilhelm, Tumaco
801 cs, $2,962, Carolina, Pto Rico
160 cs, $1,322, Virginia, Hayti
2 cs, $190, Trafalgar, Havana
26 cs, $134, Monterey, Havana
3 cs, $90, Monterey, Progreso
10 cs, $40, Monterey, Porto Mexico
50 bxs, $160, Kazembe, Singapore
33 cs, $3,950, Kazembe, Manila
18,825 cs, $52,206, Kazembe, Manila
4,002 bxs, $8,353, Bayamon, Pto Rico
25 crts, $279, Bayamon, Pto Rico
276 cs, $1,435, Bayamon, Pto Rico
67 cs, $456, Aquitania, Liverpool
3 cs, $112, Zulia, Curacao
2 cs, $35, Zulia, Maracaibo
15 bxs, $56, Suriname, Port Barrios
51 cs, $329, Mundale, Cuba
3 cs, $350, Birkenfels, Sydney
4 cs, $520, Birkenfels, Brisbane
16 cs, $66, Birkenfels, Sydney
1 cs, $125, Birkenfels, Adelaide
44 cs, $476, Colon, Cristobal
34 cs, $836, Indralema, Sydney
7 cs, $433, Indralema, Christchurch
17 cs, $2,155, Indralema, Melbourne
3 cs, $58, Indralema, Lyttleton
10 cs, $180, Indralema, Auckland
30 cs, $1,125, Santiago, Tampico
100 cs, $1,655, Virginia, Hayti
25 bxs, $60, Santiago, Nassau
150 cs, $398, Kelvinbank, Montevideo
279 cs, $2,482, Mexico, Havana
10 bxs, $39, Mexico, Havana
22 cs, $513, Calamares, Panama
125 bxs, $1,203, Prins Willem I, Hayti
184 cs, $2,637, Prins Willem I, Hayti
30 cs, $578, Prins Willem I, Curacao
1 cs, $50, Patrani, Las Palmas
20 cs, $54, Tyskland, Nassau
25 cs, $85, Caribbean, Hamilton
POWDER—100 bxs, $165, Minnetonka, London
45 bxs, $107, Carolina, Pto Rico
100 bxs, $198, Indralema, Auckland
100 bxs, $350, Florizel, St Johns, N F
10 bxs, $35, Florizel, St Johns, N F
STOCK—50 bbls, $890, Trafalgar, Havana
SODA, ASH—125 bbls, 37,494 lbs, $334, Trafalgar, Havana, Cuba
133 bbls, 43,294 lbs, $313, Katonia, Santiago, Cuba
6 bbls, 1,965 lbs, $21, Middleham Castle, Shanghai, China
BICARBONATE—25 kgs, 2,800 lbs, $35, Monterey, Progreso, Mexico
11 bbls, 3,850 lbs, $39, Santiago, Tampico, Mexico
100 bbls, 40,000 lbs, $310, Mexico, Havana, Cuba
20 kgs, 2,240 lbs, $43, Calamares, Kingston, Jamaica
15 kgs, 1,680 lbs, Pz Sigismund, Port Limon, Costa Rica
CAUSTIC—503 drs, 450,046 lbs, $8,967, Argentina, Genoa, Italy
10 drs, 6,750 lbs, $128, Suriname, Port Cortez, Honduras
20 drs, 13,500 lbs, $221, Mundale, Sagua, Cuba
100 drs, 76,638 lbs, $1,398, Santiago, Tampico, Mexico
75 drs, 55,460 lbs, $858, Mexico, Havana, Cuba
10 drs, 6,750 lbs, $127, Seminole, Macoris, San Domingo
HYPOSULPHITE—133 bbls, 53,200 lbs, $574, Santiago, Tampico, Mexico
SILICATE—25 bbls, 3,467 lbs, $131, Seminole, Macoris, San Domingo
SPERMACETI—35 cs, $472, Minnetonka, London
50 cs, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
STARCH—880 bgs, Bovic, Manchester
3,740 bgs, $12,283, Bovic, Manchester
10 bbls, $143, Kazembe, Manila
860 bgs, $2,271, Noordam, Amsterdam
50 bgs, $331, Argentina, Port Said
15 bbls, $118, Indralema, Wellington
CORN—50 bgs, $197, Indralema, Wellington
TALLOW—100 tcs, 40,807 lbs, $2,410, Trafalgar, Havana

July 16.

TURPENTINE—190 cs, $937, Chincha, Callao
25 cs, $132, Chincha, Coquimbo
450 cs, $2,414, Chincha, Valparaiso
100 cs, $549, Chincha, Talcahuano
25 cs, $118, Chincha, Salaverry
10 cs, $54, Chincha, Port Deslado

July 17.

17 cs, $56, Trent, Panama

July 20.

17 hf bbls, $113, Trafalgar, Havana

July 22.

10 cs, $98, Zulia, Maracaibo
480 cs, $2,493, Birkenfels, Adelaide
350 cs, $1,798, Birkenfels, Brisbane
350 cs, $1,708, Birkenfels, Fremantle
875 cs, $4,445, Birkenfels, Sydney
150 cs, $722, Indralema, Melbourne
650 cs, $3,182, Indralema, Sydney
200 cs, $932, Indralema, Auckland
350 cs, $1,752, Indralema, Wellington
50 cs, $251, Indralema, Lyttleton
25 cs, Indralema, Invercargile
100 cs, $515, Indralema, Dunedin

July 23.

200 cs, $1,080, Kelvinbank, Rosario

July 24.

50 cs, $138, Katonia, Santiago
VARNISH—144 gals, $95, Chincha, Corral
164 gals, $185, Chincha, Talcahuano
3,505 gals, $1,737, Minnetonka, London
746 gals, $274, Berlin, Bremen
213 gals, Berlin, Bremen
5,684 gals, $3,863, Cameronia, Glasgow
719 gals, $408, Trafalgar, Havana
100 gals, $299, Kazembe, Manila
20 gals, $57, Zulia, La Guayra
20 gals, $12, Zulia, Maracaibo
84 gals, $215, Birkenfels, Sydney
12 gals, $12, Indralema, Napier
594 gals, $781, Indralema, Melbourne
2,516 gals, $2,333, Indralema, Sydney
190 gals, $282, Indralema, Dunedin
1,212 gals, $1,592, Indralema, Lyttleton
151 gals, $157, Indralema, Auckland
60 gals, $49, Virginia, Barranquilla
45 gals, $106, Mexico, Havana
80 gals, $80, Mexico, Havana
25 gals, $20, Ps Willem I, Cumana
VASELINE—4 cs, $71, Trent, Panama
7 bbls, 47 cs, $586, Bovic, Liverpool
47 cs, $466, Lapland, Antwerp
11 cs, $132, Colorado, Hull
4 cs, $41, Kazembe, Manila
11 cs, $192, Aquitania, Liverpool
15 cs, $100, Birkenfels, Brisbane
7 cs, $124, Birkenfels, Sydney
6 cs, Birkenfels, Adelaide
4 cs, $80, Birkenfels, Melbourne
6 cs, $43, Indralema, Auckland
1 cs, $24, Indralema, Sydney

July 16.

WAX, PARAFFINE—160 bgs, 35,210 lbs, $1,364, Chincha, Mollendo

July 17.

229 bbls, 89,999 lbs, $2,414, Minnetonka, London
100 cs, 21,502 lbs, $750, Bovic, Manchester
1,919 bbls, 665,991 lbs, $20,150, Bovic, Manchester
700 bgs, 137,586 lbs, $4,075, Perugia, Leghorn
50 bgs, 11,416 lbs, $375, Lapland, Antwerp
120 bbls, 36,321 lbs, $1,010, Colorado, Hull
500 cs, 654,481 lbs, Kazembe, Singapore

July 20.

4,500 bgs, 687,687 lbs, $21,750, Beachy, Chefoo
38 bgs, 240 cs, 65,232 lbs, $2,078, Noordam, Rotterdam

July 21.

327 bgs, 72,582 lbs, $2,453, Reg d'Italia, Naples
50 bgs, 11,137 lbs, $375, Reg d'Italia, Genoa

July 22.

400 bgs, 42,491 lbs, $1,400, Indralema, Wellington
200 bgs, 21,346 lbs, $700, Indralema, Lyttleton
280 bbls, 83,384 lbs, $2,940, Celtic, Liverpool
125 bgs, 30,041 lbs, $750, Taormina, Naples

July 23.

60 bgs, 7,642 lbs, $393, Virginia, Barranquilla
20 bgs, 4,366 lbs, $218, Virginia, Savanilla
150 bgs, $1,125, Kelvinbank, Buenos Aires
WHITE LEAD—181 cks, $10,123, Minnetonka, London
30 bbls, Bovic, Manchester
121 cks, $6,733, Cameronia, Glasgow
40 bbls, $1,322, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
60 cks, $3,611, Exeter City, Bristol
23 bbls, 10 cks, $1,316, Noordam, Amsterdam
ZINC, OXIDE—900 bbls, $8,620, Minnetonka, London
300 bbls, $2,998, Bovic, Manchester
50 bbls, $500, Berlin, Bremen
250 bbls, $2,352, Cameronia, Glasgow
650 bbls, $6,240, Colorado, Hull
100 bbls, $1,000, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
600 bbls, $5,880, Celtic, Liverpool

BOSTON EXPORTS.

ANTIMONY—1 ck, Governor Cobb, St John, N B
ASPHALTUM—303 drs, Cleveland, Hamburg
CANDLES—11 tcs, Evangeline, Halifax
CUTCH—2 bls, Halifax, Halifax
DEXTRINE GUM—10 bbls, Kingstonian, London
DRUGS—3 cs, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
ESSENCES—3 cs, Halifax, Halifax
EXTRACT—1 cs, Halifax, Halifax
GLUE—1 kg, Evangeline, Halifax
GREASE, LUBRICATING—1 tub, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
1 cs, Governor Cobb, St John, N B
20 gals, Prince Arthur, Yarmouth, N S
MEDICINE—14 cs, Kingstonian, London
OIL, LINSEED—1 bbl, Halifax, Halifax
LUBRICATING—1,474 gals, Governor Cobb, St John, N B
43 gals, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
2 drs, Cleveland, Hamburg
MINERAL—1 cs, Laconia, Liverpool
OLEO—170 tcs, Cleveland, Hamburg
PAINT—7 cs, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
PERFUMERY—1 cs, Evangeline, Halifax
PITCH, COAL TAR—25 bbls, Halifax, Halifax
PUTTY—2 bbls, Governor Cobb, St John, N B
SANDPAPER—13 cs, Soestdyk, Rotterdam
9 bdls, Prince Arthur, Yarmouth, N S
18 cs, Cleveland, Hamburg
35 cs, Laconia, Liverpool
SOAP—1 cs, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
15 bbls, 2 cs, Governor Cobb, St John, N B
3 cs, Evangeline, Halifax
9 cs, Kingstonian, London
SPICE—1 bbl, Halifax, Halifax
STARCH—6 bbls, Soestdyk, Rotterdam
1 bbl, Prince Arthur, Yarmouth, N S
2 bbls, Halifax, Halifax
POWDERED—430 sks, Numidian, Glasgow
TALLOW—38 bbls, Dagerd, Havana
WOOD STAIN—5 gals, Governor Cobb, St John, N B

BALTIMORE EXPORTS.

AMMONIA—440 cyls, 13,505 lbs, Quernmore, Liverpool
ASPHALTUM—297 dms, 112,256 lbs, Quernmore, Liverpool
CARBON BLACK—100 cks, 2,400 lbs, Quernmore, Liverpool
COTTONSEED COMPOUND—1,000 pails, 35,000 lbs, Quernmore, Liverpool
OIL, LUBRICATING—673 bbls, 33,325 gls, Quernmore, Liverpool
MINERAL LUBRICATING—537 bbls, 28,650 gls, Quernmore Liverpool
OYSTER SHELL GRIT—520 bgs, 58,240 lbs, Quernmore, Liverpool
150 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Quernmore, Liverpool
2,630 bgs, 370,680 lbs, Quernmore, Liverpool
PHOSPHATE ROCK, ACIDULATED—500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Belgray, Havana
SODA, CAUSTIC—83 dms, 59,826 lbs, Belgray, Havana
WAX, PARAFFIN—1,150 bbls, 344,865 lbs, Quernmore, Liverpool
MINERAL PARAFFIN—800 bbls, 228,565 lbs, Quernmore, Liverpool

PHILADELPHIA EXPORTS.

ACETONE—40 dms, Roanoke, London
BLACK, CARBON—200 pkgs, Roanoke, London
DRUGS—2 bxs, Roanoke, London
GLUCOSE—120 bbls, Roanoke, London
GREASE—10 bbls, Haverford, Liverpool
MIN—3 bbls, Haverford, Liverpool
PET—46,150 gls, Haverford, Liverpool
HYDROLENE—398 pkgs, Haverford, Liverpool
OIL, FUEL—67 pkgs, Roanoke, London
20,282 gls, Haverford, Liverpool
20282 gls, Arkansas, Copenhagen
88,297 gls, Roanoke, London
MIN LUB—17,114 gls, Haverford, Liverpool
300 OIL—40 bbls, Roanoke, London
SODA, CAUSTIC—60 dms, Roanoke, London
WAX—165 bbls, Haverford, Liverpool
864 bbls, Roanoke, London

NEW ORLEANS EXPORTS.

COTTONSEED MEAL—2,000 sks, Excelsior, Havana
400 sks, Marowijne, Port Barrios
GREASE, SOAP—70 tcs, Abangarez, Havana
80 bbls, Chalmette, Havana
LINSEED CAKE—1,492 bgs, Kalomo, Rotterdam

(Continued on page 36.)

MERCK & CO.
New York
Medicinal
Analytical
Photographic
Technical
Chemicals
of Quality

Wyandotte Brand——Best Quality

Soda Ash All tests. Light and Dense. Also Granular Dense, which is most economical for Glassmakers.

Caustic Soda All tests. Fused, Ground and Powdered.

Bicarbonate of Soda
Highest Uniform Quality. Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act.

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Two Plants at Wyandotte, Michigan

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ZENITH CARBONATING POWDER.

FOR BOTTLERS USE AND MANUFACTURERS OF CARBONATED WATERS.
MORE ECONOMICAL AND PURER THAN MARBLE DUST OR WHITING

CHEMICAL MARKET

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, August 1, 1914.

The week has occasioned no change from the conservative attitude of buyers. Small lots are prompting the most attention at present and the week's business has emphasized the routine character of trading. The disturbed political conditions abroad have tended to steady the views of importers, particularly on chemicals derived from Germany. Local sellers, however, appear to be well supplied at present and the desultory character of business has not warranted an advance in quotations, although offerings are being held mostly to spot. Pressure of white arsenic offerings from certain quarters has resulted in a reduction in prices and the market closed easy, with trading very limited. A decline in the price of copper metal has made buyers of blue vitriol cautious and there is a disposition to secure concessions. Nitrate of lead is easier on spot, with sellers offering at 7¾c. a pound, against a former price of 8⅛c. Caustic potash, carbonate of potash, oxalic acid and chloride of barium are firm at lately prevailing quotations. Cream of tartar and tartaric acid appeared steadier, with sellers less aggressive. Official figures on production of alum show a slight increase during 1913 over 1912. Below is a detailed market report of the principal items of chemical interest, also a summary of the London, Liverpool, Antwerp and Philadelphia chemical markets:—

HEAVY CHEMICALS.

BICARBONATE OF SODA.—Leading distributors report a normal contract movement of this material. The baking powder, lumber and other consuming industries are calling for seasonable allotments and a fair routine movement is noted in additional lots. Sellers quote 1c. for bulk in car lots and 1.10c. for kegs f. o. b. works. A premium of 1-5c. is exacted on all deliveries in this section, less the usual discount terms.

BLEACHING POWDER.—While several sellers name 1.25c. a pound as the minimum trading figure for prime stock, second hands are able to pick up occasional resale lots at 1.20c. Demand so far as new business is concerned is reported quiet. Contract shipments are fair, with some improvement noted in the call from Eastern paper mills.

CAUSTIC SODA.—The market shows the usual degree of inactivity incident to this period of the year. Prices remain steady and sellers are not inclined to shade former figures on new business. Contracts are quoted at 1.42½@1.47½c. on the basis of 60 per cent. for 70@76 per cent. and 60 per cent. at the usual 10c. per 100 pounds advance, f. o. b. makers' works; powdered 76 per cent. is held at 2@2½c., according to quantity and seller.

SALT CAKE.—Quiet trade conditions continue to prevail in this market. Demand at present is said to be routine and round lot business is exceptional. Car lots are held at 55c. per 100 pounds for bulk shipment.

SAL SODA.—Makers are naming old figures in new contracts and the market retains a steady position, with prices evenly quoted by leading sellers. Contracts are held at .60c. and up in barrels f. o. b. distributing point, less the usual discount terms. On spot lots of concentrated sellers quote on the basis of 1½c. and up, according to quantity, seller and terms of sale.

SODA ASH.—Large producers report a quiet run of inquiry, although they assert the general movement is up to seasonable expectations. New contracts are not prompting much attention at this time, but considerable confidence is expressed in trade conditions later in the year. Sellers hold light 58 per cent. at 57½c. per 100 pounds, basis of 48 per cent. in bags; 62½c. basis of 48 per cent. in barrels, carload lots f. o. b. makers' works. The 48 per cent. test is quoted at 67½c. per 100 pounds in bags and 72½c. per 100 pounds in barrels, carload lots f. o. b. makers' works. Less than carload lots are quoted at 5c. per 100 pounds, basis of 48 per cent., over carload quotations.

ACIDS.

ACETIC.—The even course in the market for basic material is reflected in steady prices, and sellers report a fair routine movement into channels of consumption. Spot prices were repeated at 1½@1.65c. for 28 per cent., the inside figure being for car lots. Glacial, 99½ per cent., is held at 7¾c. for round parcels, with small lots quoted up to 8½c.

MURIATIC.—Sellers report a moderate miscellaneous consuming inquiry, but admit that round lot business is quiet and that shipments are mostly against old contract specifications. Sales are effected on the basis of $1.15@1.85 for 18 degrees in carboys, spot delivery. The inside figure being for round lots.

NITRIC.—Business passing for explosive, metal and other consuming requirements is reported fair and the former selling schedule is being maintained. Spot offerings are held at 3⅞@4½c. for 36 degrees, as to quantity and seller.

OXALIC.—Spot offerings of prime acid are held nominally firm at 7¼c. a pound and up, according to quantity, brand and seller. Laundry supply houses are said to be operating conservatively, but the demand from other sources is reported sufficiently active to keep local holdings at a relatively low degree.

SULPHURIC. — The different descriptions of this item are finding a good seasonable outlet and there has been no new development suggestive of a change in prices. Dealers ask 85c. for 60 degrees and $1 for 66 degrees, prices representing acid in drum containers. Battery acid is held at 1@1¼c. in drums and tank cars.

TARTARIC.—A somewhat steadier feeling is reported in this market. Old prices are still effective, but competitive selling is not emphasized to the degree noted a few weeks ago. Sellers quote 30½c. for acid crystals and 30½c. for powdered domestic brands and 30c. for foreign makes. Cream of tartar, domestic, is quoted at 23¾c. for crystals and 24c. for powdered. Foreign brands are held at 24c. for five-barrel lots. Palermo advices state that business in tartaric materials (tartaric acid, wine lees, and cream of tartar) was very satisfactory. The brisk demand from foreign countries, combined with considerable speculation, sent prices up rapidly during the season and stocks of 1912-13 production were almost completely exhausted at the close of 1913. It is reported that all the manufacturers of tartaric materials in Sicily are engaged for whatever quantity they can turn out, which promises to be exceptionally large on account of the abundant vintage of 1913. Considerable advance sales were concluded in January, 1914, for delivery in June, 1914. It is stated that all the foreign orders will be filled, but that prices are not likely to drop from the high level, if the demand continues as brisk as during the first months of 1914. The exports from Palermo declined from 2,476 tons in 1912 to 1,558 tons in 1913. The Netherlands took 1,039 tons and the United States 221 tons, while the remainder went to Austria, Belgium, Great Britain and Russia.

MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS.

ACETATE OF LIME.—Producers are disposing of their output through domestic and export consuming channels and the undertone of the market is steady, with 1.50@1.55c. a pound, as to quantity, being named by leading sellers.

ALUM.—Demand is sufficiently active to absorb production without depressing values and the market retains a steady position. Production last year is placed at 9,605 tons, valued at $312,822, against 9,246 tons in 1912, valued at $293,995, and 10,468 tons in 1911, valued at $329,686. In 1913 the production of aluminum sulphate amounted to 157,749 tons, valued at $2,977,708, compared with 150,427 tons, valued at $2,909,495, and 134,077 tons, valued at $2,743,336, for 1912 and 1911, respectively. Sellers quote 1.75@2c. for lump, 1.85@2c. for ground and 2¾@3c. for powdered grades, according to quantity. Sulphate of alumina is maintained at previously mentioned figures, including .90@1¼c. for low grades and 1¼@1¾c. for high grades, as to quantity.

ARSENIC.—The market is distinctly easier for this material. Competition is keen on account of continued backward consuming inquiry and small lot prices have been reduced to 2.80c. a pound. Car lot business could possibly be shaded, although there has not been enough demand to test the market.

BLUE VITRIOL.—Sellers quote 4½c. for car lots for immediate shipment and 4.65c. for smaller parcels. Consuming demand is reported quiet, with buyers inclined to operate on a hand-to-mouth basis. Basic material has declined below 13c. a pound and this has not tended to strengthen buying interest in sulphate.

BRIMSTONE.—Shipments on outstanding contracts continue satisfac-

C. Tennant, Sons & Co. of New York
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Nitrite of Soda
Nitrate of Lime
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Antimony (Needle, Metallic, Oxide)
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OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ACETIC ACID, MIXED ACIDS, OLEUM, CHLORIDE OF ALUMINA, GLAUBER'S SALT, FORMIC ACID, ALUM—All Grades, SULPHATE OF ALUMINA, NITRITE OF SODA, BI-SULPHITE OF SODA
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SODA ASH, CAUSTIC SODA
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For Sale in Carload Lots. Inquiries Solicited.
Radium Company of America, Office and Works SELLERSVILLE, PA

Established 1865.
FERGUSSON BROTHERS, Philadelphia, Pa.

BLUE VITRIOL

tory for home and export purposes, but new business remains rather quiet. Prices may be repeated at $22@22.50 a long ton, according to point of delivery.

CARBONATE OF COPPER.—Small-lot business is fairly active and an occasional call for a round lot is noted. The market may be described as steady at 13½@15c. a pound, according to quantity, container and seller.

CARBONATE OF POTASH.—Foreign advices reveal a steadier feeling abroad on low grade material, but local sellers continue to quote old prices. Demand is not urgent and business is mostly of routine character. Spot offerings are held at 3@3¼c. for 80@85 per cent. calcined; 4⅛@4⅜c. for 96@98 per cent. calcined, and 3⅞@4¾c. for 80@85 per cent. hydrated, on spot, as to quantity, seller and terms of sale.

CAUSTIC POTASH.—A steady call for contract allotments is noted for requirements in the soap factories. New business is quiet, but prices are very firm. Sellers quote 4.35@4.65c., according to style of package, for 90 per cent., and at 3.20@4.10c. for 45@60 per cent., as to strength.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—Sellers are experiencing a good seasonable call for both descriptions of this item and the market retains its usual steady position. Sellers ask 7¼c. for crystals, and 7½c. for powdered f. o. b. works for car lots in one shipment. Smaller quantities command premiums, according to the size of the parcel desired.

CHLORATE OF SODA.—Inquiry embraces the usual proportions incident to this period of the year and the market, while featureless, continues firm at 7¼@8c., according to quantity f. o. b. works.

CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.—Leading sellers quote $32@32.50 per ton for this item on spot. The tone appeared to be somewhat firmer at the close owing to the disturbed political conditions abroad and fear that future shipments might be retarded.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Local trade conditions are reported quiet and demand is said to be chiefly for small lots. The tone of the market is steady, with former prices named for the different descriptions. White granular first quality on spot is held at 6¼@6½c., lump is quoted at 10@10½c. and gray 5⅞c. a pound.

SALTPETER.—Advices from Calcutta note a firmer market for crude, but local sellers are quoting former prices. Calcutta shipments are held at 4.17½@4.25c. for lots embracing 50 tons. Spot offerings are scarce with local sellers naming 4½@4¾c. Refined is in moderate demand and there is a possibility of shading prices on a firm offer. Quotations are 4¾@5¾c. a pound, as to description, the inside figure representing the car lot price for the granular variety.

LONDON CHEMICAL MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

London, July 24, 1914.

Business is somewhat slow, with the holiday influences tending to keep demand at a minimum level. Carbolic acid crystals are ¾d. per pound dearer for 39@40 degree Centigrade and 3-16d. for the 34@35 degree. Sulphate of ammonia is easier to cheaper, according to the center. Sulphate of copper has also gone in buyers' favor.

Prices for bulk quotations on spot, as currently quoted, are as follows:—

Acid, boracic, per cwt., crystals, 28s. 6d.; powdered, 30s. 6d.

Acid, carbolic, per gal., 60 per cent. crude, East Coast and West Coast, 1s. 1d.@1s. 1½d.; 39@40 degrees C. crystals, 3½d.; 34@35 degrees C. crystals, 3¼d.; cresylic, per gal., 11d. @1s.

Acid, citric, per lb., 2s. 6d.@2s. 7d.

Acid, tartaric, per lb., English, 1s. 1½d.; foreign, 1s. 1d.

Acid, oxalic, per lb., 2⅞d., net, free delivered, London.

Alum, per ton, lump £6 7s. 6d.; ground, £6 17s. 6d.

Ammonia, sulphate, gray, of 25 per cent., per ton, London, £10 12s. 6d.; Hull, £10 18s. 9d.; Leith, £11 2s. 6d.; Liverpool, £11.

Ashes, per cwt., pearls, 40s., nominal; Montreal pots, 38s.; New York pots, 37s.

Benzole, per gal., 50 per cent., 10d.; 90 per cent., 10½d.

Bleaching powder, pe rton, £6@£6 5s.

Borax, per cwt., powder, 18s. 6d.; crystals, 17s. 6d.

Cream of tartar, per cwt., foreign, powder, 99-100 per cent., 99s.; 98 per cent., 98s.; 95 per cent., 96s.

Potassium bichromate, per lb., London, 3½d.

Potassium chlorate, per lb., crystals, 3½d.; powder, 3½d.

Potassium prussiate, per lb., foreign, 5¾d., spot and forward; soda, 4d.

Quicksilver, seconds, £6 12s. 6d.

Soda, bicarbonate, per ton, £5 12s. 6d., London, in kegs; £5 7s. 6d. in casks.

Soda, bichromate, per lb., London, 3d.

Soda, caustic, per ton, 70 per cent. white, £10; 60 per cent., £9.

Soda, nitrate, per ton, refined, £10 15s.; agricultural, £10 7s. 6d.

Sulphate of copper, per ton, Liverpool, June-July, £20.

Sulphate of iron, per ton, 42s. 6d.

Arsenic, best Cornish powdered white, per ton, in barrels, £14@£14 5s.; in kegs, £15@£15 5s.

Antimony, Chinese, crude, £19 5s., c. i. f.; English regulus, £26@£28, less 3½ per cent. on spot.

Lead, English red, £21 per ton; English white, £25 per ton.

LIVERPOOL CHEMICAL MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Liverpool, July 24, 1914.

With short time in the Lancashire cotton industry and export trade only on a moderate scale, there is nothing of an encouraging nature to report at the moment as regards our market for heavy chemicals.

Soda ash is quiet, but quotations are unchanged, the range for tierces, as to market, being about as follows:—Forty-eight per cent., £3 10s @£3 12s. 6d.; 58 per cent., £3 12s. 6d.@£3 15s. per ton, net cash.

Soda crystals are wanted to a fair extent, and for barrels £3 7s. 6d. per ton, less 5 per cent., is generally quoted and 7s. less for bags, with special terms for certain favored quarters.

Caustic soda is in quiet request at usual range, as to market, as follows:—Sixty per cent., £7@£7 5s.; 70 per cent., £8@£8 5s.; 76 per cent., £8 15s.@£9 per ton, net cash.

Bleaching powder rather slow of sale at nominally £5 10s.@£5 15s. per ton, net cash, for hardwood, as to market.

Sulphate of ammonia is selling to a fair extent and holders are firm at £11 5s.@£11 6s. 3d. per ton, less 2½ per cent., for good gray 24.25 per cent., in double bags, f. o. b. Liverpool, prompt delivery, and a premium asked for forward shipments.

Nitrate of soda is very quiet on spot, but prices are nominally unchanged at £10 2s. ½d. per ton for ordinary and £10 10s. per ton for refined, for double bags, f. o. b. Liverpool, less 2½ per cent. discount.

Sulphate of copper is quietly steady at £20 per ton, less 5 per cent. for casks, prompt delivery, and £21@£21 5s. asked for January-April shipment.

ANTWERP CHEMICAL MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Antwerp, July 22, 1914.

The market position is without change and business on the whole is quiet. In the principal commodities prices are firmly maintained and spot current quotations are steady at former rates.

Sulphate of copper is a shade easier at 50 francs.

Acetate of lime, gray, 80 per cent., 20 francs; brown, 13.50 francs.

Green copperas, 3.25@3.50 francs.

Arsenic steady at 32.50 francs.

Yellow prussiate of potash, 117 francs, and soda, 87 francs.

White sugar of lead steady at 65 francs.

Caustic potash, 88-90 per cent., is firm at 52.50 francs; carbonate, 90 per cent., 35.50 francs.

PHILADELPHIA CHEMICAL MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Philadelphia, July 30, 1914.

ALKALI.—A slightly better feeling as regards the future is noted, and while no change in prices to report sellers are firmer in their views. Contracts for forward deliveries can still be had at .55@.60c., basis of 48 per cent., f. o. b. sellers' works, for the light 58 per cent. in bulk, with the usual advance for dense 58 per cent., and bags and barrels; 48 per cent. is held at .62½@.67½c. per pound, f. o. b. sellers' works, in bulk, with the regular advance for bags and barrels. Single carloads are quoted at 2½@5c. per 100 pounds higher for prompt shipment, and on spot in a jobbing way .85@.90c., basis of 48 per cent., continue the ruling figures for light 58 per cent. in barrels, with proportionate advances for the dense 58 per cent. and the 48 per cent. tests.

CAUSTIC SODA—Is without change; deliveries are of fair volume and prices firmly maintained. Contracts for forward deliveries are quoted at 1.42½@1.45c., basis of 60 per cent., f. o. b. sellers' works, for the high tests, with the usual 10c. per 100 pounds advance for the 60 per cent. test. Single carloads for prompt shipment can be had at 1.45@1.47½c., basis of 60 per cent., for the high tests, f. o. b. works, and on spot in a jobbing way high tests can be had at 1.65@1.70c., with the usual advance for the 60 per cent. goods.

SAL SODA.—The usual summer demand is reported, with .60@.65c. the ruling figures, less the usual discount, for prime domestic brands, for both prompt and future deliveries. Foreign is in limited supply and held on spot at .95@1c., and for shipments from the other side in carload lots or over .80@.82½c. continue the ruling figures.

BLEACHING POWDER—Is in good supply, with recent arrivals rather limited and no change in prices to note. Contracts over the balance of the year remain unchanged, and on spot domestic brands are held at 1.30@1.40c. and prime foreign at 1.40@1.45c., as to brand, quantity, holder and delivery.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Since last report slight recessions in prices have taken place and at present low level some of the buyers consider it advisable to cover their requirements for some time ahead, and others have done so at even slightly above present figures. Nearby arrivals are held, subject to momentary change, at 2.05@2.07½c. for the 95 per cent. grade, and on contracts over the balance of this year and 1915 these figures might possibly be shaded 2½c.; 96 per cent. is held at the usual advance.

Wyoming Phosphate Land Restoration

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

Upon the recommendation of Secretary Lane, President Wilson has just approved the restoration to entry of over 260,000 acres of land in Western Wyoming, which has heretofore been included in phosphate reserves. These lands lie on the east slope of the Wind River Mountains about the headwaters of Big Wind River not far from Lander, and on both the north and south slopes of the Owl Creek Mountains. It has been known for a number of years that deposits of phosphate existed in this part of the State, but their richness and value were not determined until the summer of 1913. During that summer a careful examination was made by geologists of the Geological Survey, and as a result of this examination it was determined that the lands included in the present order of restoration do not contain phosphate deposits, or if present they are too thin, too lean, or lie at too great depths to be of commercial importance. Upon the determination of these facts the lands have been restored to entry.

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SOLE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS OF
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TRADE MARK
PURE Niagalk CAUSTIC POTASH

MURIATIC ACID
Free from Arsenic.

All Chlorine Products

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SHEEP DIP—FLY-OIL
COAL TAR DISINFECTANTS. SOLUBLE PINE OIL
Hog and Cattle Dip, Fly-Chaser, Lice Killer, Drip Fluids, Bug Exterminator, Sprayers, Metal Polish, Linseed Oil Soap, Liquid Soap, Sweeping Compound, Theatre Spray, and Other Chemical Specialties for the wholesale trade.
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HIGH GRADE HEAVY CHEMICALS
ACETIC, SULPHURIC, MURIATIC, NITRIC AND MIXED ACIDS, OLEUM, BLEACHING POWDER, SALT CAKE, BI-CARB. SODA, SAL SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, SODA ASH, ARSENATE OF SODA, NATRONA POROUS ALUM, SULPHATE OF ALUMINA, CRYSTAL ALUM, HYDRATE ALUMINA, COPPERAS, PURPLE ORE, SAPONIFIER, GREENWICH LYE, AMERICAN LYE, LEWIS' 98% POWDERED LYE.
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Manufacturing Chemists
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Works—Carteret, N.J.

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Phosphorus Chlorides
Acetyl Chloride
Carbon Tetra-Chloride
Sulphur Chloride
Barium Carbonate
Electro-Chlorine Cells

Warning Against Obesity "Cures".

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 31, 1914.

There has long been pending before the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the House bills having for their object the extension of the provisions of the food and drugs law to cover alleged fraudulent practices in selling so-called "cures" and fake "remedies," including so-called treatment for obesity and many of the face lotions and "beautifiers." These matters were contained in the former Richardson bill, which proposed many amendments to the food and drugs law, and which has not been considered by the committee during the present session of Congress.

There are no evidences that the officials of the Agricultural Department, and particularly of the Bureau of Chemistry are disposed to urge upon Congress these changes in the food and drugs law at this time. It appears, however, that the officials of the bureau have been making further investigation, paticularly into what are known as anti-fat "cures." An announcement is made on behalf of the department intended as a warning against these so-called "cures," and widespread publicity is being given to what the department has to say through the bureau officials on this subject.

Attention is called by the department in this statement to many inquiries received regarding these so-called anti-fat "cures." The officials say:—

In order to be able to give a definite reply to many people inquiring about specific remedies the drug specialists of the Bureau of Chemistry recently conducted a series of tests with a number of nostrums of this character on employes in the department who wished to lose surplus flesh without injuring their health. One of the most widely advertised so-called prescriptions for reducing flesh was tried for a period of six months. The result was that two of the subjects under experimentation were obliged to stop after taking the medicine for two or three weeks because of its injurious effect. The third subject gained two and one-half pounds instead of losing flesh. Another of the so-called remedies of a "great obesity specialist" was tried. The subject scrupulously followed the diet list which accompanied this remedy and faithfully carried out the system of exercises recommended. After six months' treatment there was a reduction of eighteen pounds of flesh, but this the experimenters attribute to the fact that the subject ate no bread, butter, starchy food, pastry, sugar or candy while under observation. The first month after discontinuing the treatment the subject gained ten pounds, and in three months was back to the original weight recorded at the beginning of the treatment.

The circulars, letters and other announcements of these so-called obesity remedies, which are published broadcast, in many cases asserted that a 2-cent stamp is the only charge. Those sending the 2 cents to the supposed philanthropist, who wishes to help other sufferers to get rid of surplus flesh, commonly received a statement that the "physician" or "professor" discovered this remedy in the wilds of some foreign country or received it from some famous Indian medicine man on his deathbed. Then after due praise of the effectiveness of the remedy the "professor" states that he is willing to supply this wonderful treatment for a fee of from $15 to $25 a month. If the prospective patient does not answer immediately he is besieged with a line of follow-up letters, and finally as a great individual favor he is told that he can obtain this marvelous guaranteed flesh reducer for the sum of $2.50. In return for the reduced price, however, the patient must agree to tell all his fat friends about this wonderful means of shedding avoirdupois.

Judging from the letters received by the department appealing to it to stop this practice under the food and drugs act, women are usually the victims of these "professors." Much of the literature contains alleged statements of some individual woman's thrilling experience in fat-forming and fat-reducing, and this makes the situation seem real and personal to the other women. Cases are on record where women have parted with almost their last dollar in the hope of improving their figures, and have awaited results with anticipation that makes their later disappointment almost pathetic. The strong feature of most of the literature is that no dieting is necessary; the medicine is to do it all and the patient is told that he can eat all he wants and as often as he wishes, which is a strong inducement to most people.

These preparations usually contain thyroids and a laxative. The thyroids may prove very hurtful unless given under the advice of a physician personally familiar with the subject's physical condition. The department has on record an instance where death has follower overdoses of preparations containing thyroids. Other preparations contain poke root (phytolacca), a poisonous drug, and others, analysis shows, contain nothing that could possibly have the slightest effect in reducing flesh.

It is practically impossible to prevent the sale of these preparations in interstate commerce under the food and drugs act for the reason that the claims upon the packages are purposely so guarded as to evade action. As a rule the claims, guaranties, etc., appear in advertisements, circular letters, etc., and these the makers are very careful to keep separate from the package.

The Postoffice Department, however, has been instrumental in silencing some of these promoters by issuing fraud orders against them and denying them the use of the mails. The Department of Agriculture can only warn the people to beware of all preparations containing such claims, for in the knowledge of all drug specialists at the present time there is no preparation that can be depended upon to reduce flesh in any marked degree without doing injury.

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FERTILIZER MARKET

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, August 1, 1914.

By far the most important development of the week in the fertilizer market has been a remarkable revival of activity and consequently sharp uplifts in prices for tankage and dried blood in Chicago, due to a desire on the part of leading consumers to cover requirements simultaneously in view of of a suggested shortage of fish scrap. Although hopes for the reaching of a satisfactory agreement by the leading Chilean nitrate of soda producers for curtailing the output or centralizing the marketing of this product have been revived within the week by the calling of another conference of these interests in Valparaiso for Monday, August 3, the possibility of such a favorable outcome of the frequently adjourned deliberations of these producers has not yet stimulated the demand for this article to any noteworthy degree. Developments in other directions in the fertilizer market have been of merely routine character throughout the interval. Both manufacturers and jobbers of all fertilizers except tankage and dried blood appear to be suffering from midsummer apathy and, as usual at this season of the year, have ceased to make strenuous efforts to work up business. In sympathy with conditions on the West Coast, nitrate of soda is still being offered at relatively low figures in the United States, though still firmly held abroad, and sulphate of ammonia, though continuing to be fairly firmly held, is quiet. Tankage and dried blood are enjoying a boom and are being maintained at exceptionally high figures by the packers in Chicago. Fish scrap is in far from plentiful supply, although the Southern catch of menhaden for the last fortnight has been in excess of that for any similar period so far this season and fairly good hauls have recently been made in the North, although the returns from that region thus far have been below original expectation. Prices asked for fish scrap therefore continue to be maintained at previously-mentioned levels. Acid phosphate is still showing a weak undertone in consequence of liberal supplies. No further announcements of advanced freight rates for fertilizer material in the South have been made within the week. For reports of the Baltimore, Chicago and Atlanta fertilizer markets, refer to index on page 23. Detailed reports on the separate articles of the local market follow:—

NITROGENOUS MATERIALS.

CYANAMID.—A fair demand, about up to the average for this season of the year, is still reported for this article, but no new features have developed of late and sellers are now quoting $2.17½ per unit of ammonia for material analyzing 20@22 per cent. ammonia, for August shipment, while asking a premium of 2½c. per unit for September-October shipment, f. o. b. works.

DRIED BLOOD AND TANKAGE.—Sharp advances in prices have accompanied a noteworthy revival of activity in these commodities in the Chicago and local markets within the week, the uplift amounting at the close to 20c. per unit of ground high grade tankage and dried blood for immediate delivery. Seemingly all the leading consumers have decided to re-enter the markets for large quantities of both articles simultaneously and have surprised sellers by the suddenness of their demands, so that the latter were temporarily afraid to name terms for fear that they woud be accepted forthwith while the market moved upward to much higher levels. Rumors that the menhaden fish catch was likely to prove a failure and leave stocks of fish scrap very meager has also inspired some of the buying of blood and tankage. Some sales of ground high grade tankage for immediate delivery were made in Chicago early in the week at $2.75 and 10, f. o. b. that city but later sales were effected at $2.80 and 10, and still later at $2.85 and 10 and, at the close, holders were generally asking $2.95 and 10, f. o. b. Chicago, or 20c. per unit higher than a week ago. For later deliveries, sellers are now asking premiums of 5c. per unit for each month deferred and packers are loath to book orders for distant shipments even at these figures. There is now little tankage to be had at any figure. Ground dried blood is being held at 5.05, f. o. b. Chicago, for immediate delivery, or 20c. per unit higher than a week ago, although contracts were made early in the week at $3 f. o. b. Chicago. For delivery in October, some sales have recently been made at $3.15, f. o. b. Chicago, and bids have recently been recorded for December delivery at $3.20 without calling forth any takers. According to the fifth annual report of the directors of the company formed for administering the guano deposits of Peru, high grade guano, exploited during the year ended March 31, has been extracted for the most part from Centro de Chincha Island, in accordance with the plan rotating extraction. The production for the five years in which this company has been in existence has been as follows:—1909-1910, 25,370 tons; 1910-1911, 24,921 tons; 1911-1912, 18,656 tons; 1912-1913, 24,350 tons and 1913-1914, 31,486 tons. This has constituted only about 20 per cent. of the demand from the agriculturists of Peru in the last two or three years, but the demand has probably been increased by the tendency to ask for more than was actually needed in order that the proportion supplied might be sufficient to answer requirements. The extraction of low grade guano, containing less than 3 per cent. of nitrogen, in the last five years has been as follows:—1909-1910, 850 tons; 1910-1911, 10,152 tons; 1911-1912, 20,800 tons; 1912-1913, 12,242 tons; 1913-1914, 7,301 tons. This latter description has been sold at cost price. London advices state that very little blood and tankage are being offered there and that imports into England have recently been small. Prices in London are quoted as largely nominal, 15 to 16 per cent. dried blood being held at 14s. 6d. per unit of ammonia, while 9 per cent. and 30 per cent. tankage is ruling at about 13s. 6d., ammonia, and 6s. to 9d., phosphate. Meat meal is also scarce and firm in London, with some South American 8 per cent. and 20 per cent. material nominally quoted at 13s. 6d., ammonia and 9s., phosphate.

FISH SCRAP.—Although latest reports from Southern menhaden fishing tell of the largest returns so far this season for the week ending July 25 and describe more recent catches as almost as satisfactory, the hauls in the North are not yet up to expectations, despite the fact that they continue moderate. To date, therefore, the catch in the South and North has been insufficient to unsettle the market and no noteworthy change has occurred in prices, which are still being held at relatively high levels. Only a small business reported.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Although demand continues limited here, a firm undertone is still reported for this commodity and incresing strength is noted in the markets abroad, where the outlook is still favorable to producers, as a result of a falling off in competition between European manufacturers. Prices here remain unchanged at $2.55 for spot goods and for shipment through September. For November-March shipments, $2.65 per 100 pounds is still being asked. Latest advices from London tell of a further upward tendency in that center and a decidedly firm tone in all quarters, with buyers paying slightly higher prices whenever desirous of satisfying their pressing requirements. London prices range from £10 12s. 6d. to £10 15s., while the quotation in Liverpool is £11 2s. 6. Leith quotes £11 2s. 6d., less 3¼ per cent., and Hull £11.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Finding it impracticable to reach, at their conference of July 24, a satisfactory conclusion of their deliberations on restricting the output, as they did last summer and for six months thereafter, or on forming a central sales organization for this commodity, the leading Chilean producers of this fertilizer material have adjourned their consideration of these proposals until Monday, August 3, when they will once more attempt to make an agreement whereby they hope to regain control of the production and marketing of this product. As supplies are still fairly large, however, prices continue comparatively low in the United States, but no material reduction is looked for from existing levels, as it is deemed improbable that the production will be greatly increased, as a result of the temporary failure of the producers to agree upon a contraction of the output, like that brought about in the agreement reached last July, the effect of which was nullified in part by the opening and operation of several additional "officinas" or manufacturing plants by independent producers, who were not bound by any compact among themselves or the leading manufacturers to hold down the production. Latest advices from London state that the market there has become a trifle firmer since the recent "shake-out" of weak holders, and dealers on the Continent are reported to be asking about one penny per hundredweight more for spot goods. These Continental holders, it is added, run no risk of losing orders thereby, since the demand has fallen off to meager proportions, with the advent of hot weather. July "port deliveries," according to London advices have been considerably smaller than those for the corresponding month of last year; imports have been on a much smaller scale. Except for the line steamers, most arrivals within the last few weeks have been by French vessels, several of which have recently discharged at Saint Nazaire and La Pallice, where the season ended some time ago. The heavy stocks there will be added to by other cargoes, now due, and Dunkirk will also receive large reinforcements from shipments and cargoes belonging to the same owners. The last arrival "for orders" was, as usual in times of congestion, sent to a "secret" destination. A large cargo has arrived in London direct from Iquique, and another has been sent to Belgium, which is already the most extensively stocked of the European ports, in view of its relatively small consumptive capacity. Reports from the Chilean markets tell of a slight recovery there and state that prompt shipments, after having been quoted 7s. per quintal f. o. b., are now being held at 7s. 2½d., but add that business is virtually at a standstill and will probably remain so until the conference in Valparaiso and London on the suggested restriction of output and centralization of sales are concluded. Some authorities in London are convinced that the Chilean conferees will decide to reject the centralization of sales scheme and adopt the proposed curtailment of output plan as the only means for preventing a complete collapse of the market.

PHOSPHATES.

ACID PHOSPHATE.—Stocks of this article have been added to of late, but the undertone of the market is still fairly steady, as supplies continue far from plentiful and the demand from consumers is only fair. Opinions on the future course of the market still vary widely. Prices are being held at previously mentioned levels, on a basis of 50c. per unit.

PHOSPHATE ROCK.—A moderate buying movement is all that is reported for this commodity and prices remain unchanged as follows:—Florida land pebble, $2.25@2.50 f. o. b. Port Tampa; South Carolina kiln dried, $3.50@3.75 f. o. b. Ashley River; Florida High-grade rock, 77 per cent., $5@6.25 f. o. b. Florida ports; Tennessee rock, 70@80 per cent., $5@5.50 f. o. b. Mount Pleasant; 75 per cent. guaranteed, $4.25@5, and 68@72 per cent., $4.25@4.50.

POTASH SALTS.

No further developments of consequence have been noted within the interval aside from unabated manifestations of uneasiness on the part of the German Potash Syndicate over the recent discoveries in Catalonia. As syndicate continues desirous of acquiring all lands suspected of containing sufficient quantities of this commodity to suggest a disruption of its natural monopoly, it is still maintained in some well-informed quarters that it may soon attempt to secure an interest in the new mines in Spain which would enable it to control the output of potass in that country, although it is now stated that the Spanish Government has decided not to grant such a control of the new mines to any foreign interests which would enable them to operate a monopoly in that country. It is pointed out by those intimately acquainted with the conditions abroad that the German potash syndicate might secure control of the output of these Spanish mines, if the present owners of the land are willing, in such a way as to leave that country indifferent to the operation of the mines and marketing of the article in other

(Continued on page 62.)

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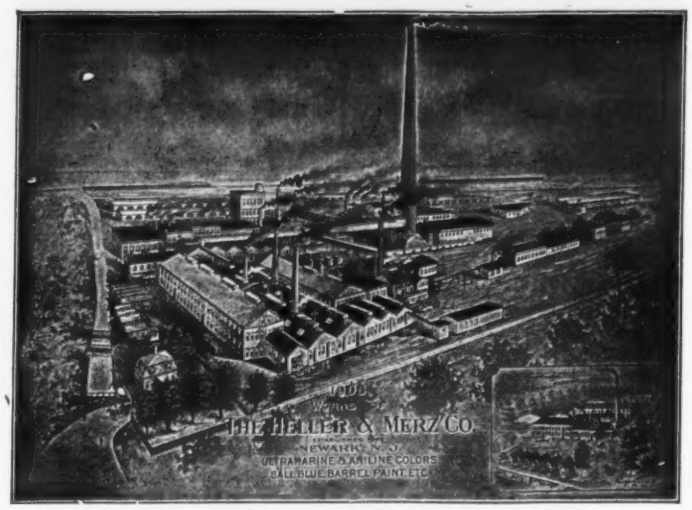

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DYE MARKET

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, August 1, 1914.

Quiet trade conditions continued to characterize the market for dyestuffs during the interval. Buyers have shown renewed interest in some of the imported items, but are not anxious to operate in an extensive way at this time. Sellers are expressing bullish opinions on European commodities and base their theory on the possibility of delayed shipments, which may result from the disturbed political conditions abroad. At present local holdings appear sufficient to meet current requirements and the independence of buyers is preventing any unusual change in values. Shipments against standing contract specifications are reported about normal. Zinc dust is in rather liberal supply on spot, and it is estimated that a firm offer at a concession would likely meet with consideration. Bichromates are prompting seasonable interest and continue firm. Prussiates are somewhat unsettled through competition. Albumen and aniline salts are firmer in tone, but sellers' views were unchanged at the close. Below is a detailed market report of the principal items of chemical interest:—

ALBUMENS.—Sellers report little call for dried egg albumen. Supplies of this material are not excessive, but dealers are easily able to satisfy the current demand and prices are firm at 40@70c. per pound, according to quantity and grade. Blood albumen is held at 19@25c., on a quantity and quality basis.

ANILINE OIL AND SALTS.—A firmer tone has characterized this market, owing to fear of delayed future shipments from abroad on account of the disturbed political conditions. Buyers are said to be showing more interest, but are reserving operations for the present. The movement on outstanding contracts is said to embrace the usual proportions incident to this period of year. Sellers' views are nominally unchanged on the basis of 8¾@9c. per pound for aniline salts and 10½@11c. per pound for aniline oil.

BICHROMATES.—Soda is firm at 4¾c., this figure being named for contracts involving 300,000 pounds or more to be taken within a year. Demand is reported fair and business is reported on both large and small lots. Smaller parcels are quoted at 4⅞@5c., as to size and quantity. Bichromate of potash retains a firm position and is apparently well held by sellers. Contracts are quoted at 6¾c. per pound, while small quantities command 6⅞@7c. per pound, according to quantity.

CUTCH.—A normal consumption is reported by sellers and in some quarters it is asserted that sales have exceeded those of last year for equal dates. Local stocks are comparatively light and prices are nominally firm at 5@6c. per pound, according to quality, quantity and package.

DEXTRINE.—Light buying for nearby wants is about the best that can be said of the material. The recent reduction is reported to have brought out more inquiries, but actual business is generally said to be small and devoid of unusual feature. Spot offerings are held at $2.77 in bags, and $2.82 in barrels; special dark canary dextrine, $2.87 in bags, $2.98 in barrels; British gum, $3.02 in bags, and $3.12 in barrels; Amidex $3.02 in bags. These prices are per 100 pounds for carload lots f. o. b. New York. Smaller lots are higher accordingly.

GAMBIER.—The interval has occasioned no material change in conditions governing this market. Foreign advices show a slightly firmer feeling abroad, but local sellers are satisfied to name old figures and say that demand at present is of very quiet proportions. Spot offerings are quoted nominally at 4⅛@4¼c. Cube is held at 5⅝@6c., as to quantity and quality.

MYRABOLANS.—Mail advices from Calcutta state that although the season is drawing to a close, a fair quantity has been passed out for Europe. Stocks are not large. Quotations are Rs. 2-8 for No. 1 yellow heavy rough nuts of all sizes, Rs. 2-2 for No. 2 average quality mixed heavy nuts of all sizes, Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-11 for dark mixed nuts of all sizes, respectively, per B. md., weight, loose, for prompt and early delivery. Local and country demand is small. Small yellow nuts of uniform size or Australian Bhimries are scarce in this market. Advices from European markets note a quiet movement at present. Locally trading is chiefly in small lots representing actual wants. Values are subject to a quantity and quality range with prices at $27@34 per ton.

PRUSSIATES.—Yellow prussiate of potash continues in a rather easy position owing to the advance of important consuming demand and the desire of sellers to secure new business. The general quotation is 12¼@12½c. a pound, but it is intimated that a firm offer at a concession would receive consideration. Red prussiate of potash is held at 21@24c. Yellow prussiate of soda is quoted 8¾@9c., as to quantity.

STARCH.—The wild fluctuations in basic material resulting from the foreign war scare and varied weather reports from the West have not been reflected in the starch market. Sellers report a fair demand with the former schedule still effective. Pearl starch is held at $1.99 in bags, $2.10 in barrels; Buffalo pearl starch, $2.02 in bags, $2.13 in barrels; powdered starch, $2.04 in bags, $2.15 in barrels; Buffalo corn starch, $2.07 in bags, $2.18 in barrels; special warp sizing starch (140 pounds), $2.09 in bags; conf. T. B. starch, $2.59 in bags, $2.80 in barrels; crystal T. B. starch, $2.80 in barrels; finishing starch, $2.54 in bags. These quotations are per 100 pounds for car lots, freight prepaid in New York.

SUMAC.—Regardless of the inactive extent of consuming demand in the local market sellers are firmly maintaining former views and in some quarters higher prices are being asked. Mail advices from Liverpool report a very slow business at 7s. 6d.@13s. 6d. per cwt. for Palermo. Local sellers quoted $61@62 per ton, according to quantity and seller.

TURMERIC.—Reports received from India say there is not much change to report under this head. Sales of ready parcels are making at the undernoted quotations. In Pabna and Kooshtea turmeric, the rates are slightly higher. For Europe and America, the demand is very small even at current low prices. Stocks are moderate, and supplies withheld to maintain rates. Quotations are for:—Masulipatam, Rs. 6-0-0 to Rs. 9-8-0; Madras and Gopalpore, Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 9-6-0; Pabna and Kushtea, Rs. 5-4-0 to Rs. 9-2-0; Daisi and Jaggernathpore, Rs. 4-12-0 to Rs. 9-0-0. Per B. md., weight loose, according to quality. The latter prices are for clean retail figures. Trading in the local market is quiet with sellers showing little interest in quantities exceeding actual wants. Market quotations are:—Aleppy, 3⅜@3¾c. per pound; Pubna, 4¼@5c. per pound; Madras, 3½@4c per pound; Chinese, 3¼@3¾c. per pound.

ZINC DUST.—Leading sellers report a quiet market and quote 5¾@6c. for spot offerings. In some quarters it was asserted that a firm offer at a slight concession would be considered, although it was admitted there was no real demand to test the market.

FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Continued from page 60.)

POTASH SALTS.

parts of the world. Confirmation of the valuable character of the recently discovered deposits in Catalonia is still lacking, however, and, until something more definite is known about them, it is not deemed likely that the syndicate will make any determined efforts to acquire them or to control their output through the present owners. The buying movement in potash salts continues limited to small proportions.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Chicago, July 30, 1914.

A boom struck the fertilizer market at Chicago this week and there was more action in the trade in the six days than during the preceding six weeks combined. A veritable flock of buying orders were uncovered and they came from all directions. Brokers who had been waiting for something to turn up found themselves suddenly besieged with requests for offerings, and they had to operate in a hurry to close any business, as prices advanced so rapidly that the laggard had simply no chance to keep up with the movement. Packers also were caught a little unaware, but what they lost by hesitation at the outset they recovered by speed after the start, with the result that prices for the week, after holding stationary for two or three days, took an upward jump of 20c. per unit for ground high-grade tankage and dried blood for immediate delivery.

Few attempts were made to explain the sudden agitation that was experienced, the consensus of opinion being that the strong demand and consequent sharp upturn in prices were due to the fact that so many buyers were struck with the humor to make purchases at the same time. Sellers were carried off their feet to the extent that they showed reluctance to name prices, acting as if they were afraid their terms would be accepted and that they would have to sell their property at the price named, only to find that they could have secured a higher figure if they had held back their offerings. Some of the more courageous took a chance and there was blood reported sold for October shipment at $3.15 per unit f. o. b. Chicago. Buyers offered $3.20 f. o. b. Chicago for blood for delivery in December, but found no producer ready to take a chance.

It was reported that the fish catch this year is a failure and that the probability of a scarcity of fish scrap was largely responsible for the awakening of buying interest in the market for blood and tankage. Advices held by brokers here said Northern waters were not yielding the fish expected, but that Southern points reported fair average hauls. How far the fish catch situation can influence the market for tankage and blood it is difficult to say, and it is more likely that the strength behind prices at this time is more largely due to a belief that even last year's record-

smashing values will be eclipsed before the next winter season is passed. Such is the attitude of producers, and they are not showing any rush to make sales even at the advanced values that have been enforced this week. The market closed in a strong position, with brokers nailing sellers down to definite terms before accepting outside bids for any quantity or delivery, as many of the latter showed a disposition to withdraw from the market as soon as they found someone ready to pay the best prices asked.

GROUND HIGH GRADE TANKAGE.—Sales of ground high-grade tankage for immediate delivery were made early in the week under review at $2.75 and 10 f. o. b. Chicago, the closing price quoted a week ago. Later there were transactions at $2.80 and 10 and $2.85 and 10, while at the close this week holders were asking $2.95 and 10, a net advance of 20c. per unit. Tankage for later deliveries was held at a premium of 5c. per unit for each month deferred, and packers were not disposed to accept orders for distant shipments even at the premium required. Fair quantities were moved during the week, and, with stocks limited at the outset, there was not much tankage to be had at any price.

Ground 6½ and 30 tankage made an advance of $1 during the early part of the week, selling at $23 f. o. b. Kansas City, compared with $22 at the same point last week. There were no large quantities to be had at the advance, and the market closed in a strong position. Concentrated tankage for immediate delivery was offered at $2.87½ f. o. b. Chicago. Offerings were not large, and the market was strong in sympathy with higher priced tankage, although there was not much activity.

DRIED BLOOD.—Contracts were closed for the immediate delivery of ground dried blood on a basis of $3 f. o. b. Chicago, but the market closed with sellers asking $3.05, which represented an advance of 20c. per unit from the closing price a week ago. Sales were made also at $3.15 f. o. b. Chicago for blood to be delivered in October, and there were bids on the market for blood for December delivery at $3.20. Packers were not ready to make commitments so far ahead, however, and no business was reported closed at the latter price. The general market closed firm at the high point of the season thus far, with offerings very limited and the demand of unusually broad scope for this time of the year.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Market for sulphate of ammonia was firm, with offerings at $2.60 at the ports for quantities to be delivered any time this year. Nitrate of soda was held at $2.05 at the ports and reported steady at the price. Cyanamid was sparingly offered and without particular change.

ATLANTA FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 1, 1914.

Trading in fertilizer materials is waiting in this market. The two things which interest prospective buyers just now are the ultimate price of the new crop of cottonseed meal and the question as to whether acid phosphate is going any lower. It is predicted that Georgia will make the biggest cotton crop in the history of the State. There are no takers for the new crop of cottonseed meal now offered at $25; Buyers have offered $24 for it, but nobody seems to care to sell at that figure. There has been no trading in acid phosphate on account of the high price. Last year at this time 300,000 tons had been sold, but up to date there have been practically no sales. Nitrate of soda is selling at a lower figure than at any time within the last two or three years, and there has perhaps been more trading recently in that product than any other single material. Fish guano is up, owing to quoted poor catches, and there is little trading in it.

Current prices quoted for round lots are as follows:—

Cottonseed meal, prime 7½ per cent., new crop, $25 Atlanta.

Blood, $3.20 Atlanta, for immediate shipment; tankage, $3.20 and 10 Atlanta for immediate shipment.

Nitrate of soda, $2.05 South Atlantic ports.

Sulphate of ammonia, futures quoted $2.65, ex vessel Savannah and Charleston.

Fish guano, $3.50 and 10 Savannah for August and September shipments from abroad.

Acid phosphate, $9.25 interior, $8 coast points.

Potash salts:—Kainit, $7.44; muriate, $34.78; manure salt, $12.50 f. o. b. cars Atlantic ports and on usual terms.

Prosphate rock, $2.25 Florida mines.

Pyrites, 12½ cents per unit of sulphur at the ports.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Baltimore, July 30, 1914.

The fertilizer trade has been rather more active during the past week than was the case for some time. Notwithstanding the rumors and gossip of a gigantic war the trade has shown fair absorptive capacity of crude materials, and a good feeling has prevailed. Whether this feeling will continue with a struggle between the whole of Europe imminent or whether such a development will tend to restrict business remains to be seen. For the present there are no indications that the war cloud has proved at all disturbing to the fertilizer men who have manifested increased wants and have shown a disposition to take up lots of supplies offered at what appeared to be attractive figures. Some of the prices have moved up along with an expansion in the demand, and the outlook has seemed in the main encouraging.

FISH SCRAP.—One of the materials that has shown a tendency to advance in the last six or eight days is fish scrap. The latest quotations are $3.10 and 10, f. o. b. factory, which is a jump of 10 cents over the previous price given and seems to indicate that the menhaden fleet is not doing well in point of quantity of fish taken. This cannot be blamed upon the weather, which was exceptionally hot during the greater part of the time, though within the last two days' fall-like temperatures have been experienced here. It looks very much as if the experience of the menhaden industry of last season would be repeated, and unless the catch picks up very much high values may be looked for. Little scrap, comparatively, is coming into the market.

TANKAGE.—Another division of the trade in crude stocks that has taken an upward turn is that of animal ammoniates. Tankage moved up sharply under the influence of a revival in interest among prospective buyers in the offerings, and the market took on a tone which it had previously lacked. The current figures were marked up to $3.20 and 10 for 11 and 15 high-grade tankage, c. a. f. basis Baltimore, and the number of transactions concluded here underwent a marked increase. Just what caused the advance has not been explained.

BLOOD.—Along with tankage, blood also moved up, the latest figures being around $3.25, c. a. f. basis Baltimore. A perceptibly larger movement was also reported in this material, and the interest shown seemed in no wise to be abating.

ACID PHOSPHATE.—There was little change in the situation with regard to acid phosphate. Though, as has been stated, there are no exceptionally large stocks of this material, the clean-up last spring and winter having been greater than usual, the demand appears to show no particular expansion, and the range of prices is still easy, with 14 per cent. stocks held at $6.50 and 16 per cent. supplies 50c. more.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Among the materials that have undergone practically no change is nitrate of soda, which is quoted at $2.07½ per 100 pounds for spot, with the possibility of a shading of this figure, and with future about the same.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Another material that has not been affected by the developments of the week, in so far as prices are concerned, is sulphate of ammonia, the demand for which shows no particular variation, with prices around $2.57 for July to October and $2.62 for November to March of next year.

POTASH.—Special interest attaches to the potash situation because of the grave outlook in Europe. This interest so far is merely speculative, depending upon eventualities that may happen, and, furthermore, it does not apply to the immediate future. The factories, for instance, have secured about all the potash which they need for next fall, orders having been taken months ahead and shipments having come in with much freedom. The arrivals here have kept up until now, every steamer bringing liberal quantities of the material. If there should be a general European war, however, the situation would be greatly changed. With practically all the countries embroiled commerce, especially at sea, would be completly suspended and shipments would be entirely cut off. Such a cessation would, of course, cause no embarrassment now, but could hardly fail to do so if the struggle proved to be of any considerable duration, and the restoration of communication could not be at once accomplished. This possibility naturally tends to cause a holding back with sales at second hand. Those who have liberal stocks are less disposed to relinquish portions thereof in the face of the uncertainty. The potash syndicate, of course, has made no change in its prices, and whether this question will be considered at all is of course unknown. The question of paramount interest is whether there will be any interference with the movement from Europe.

BONE.—The situation with repect to bone has undergone no important changes. In the main this material is quiet, though it can hardly fail to be strengthened by any increase in activity which develops in other directions. Stocks seem adequate to meet all needs likely to arise, but if any deficiency should develop in other supplies by reason of interference with shipments from Europe, it may aid bone. The prevailing figures are still $27.75 for 4½ and 50 ground raw bone, $29.50 for 3 and 50 ground steamed bone and $17.50 for 1 and 60 bone flour.

New Corporations.

ARKANSAS.

Perpetual Oil & Gas Co.; capital $50,000. Incorporators:—W. H. Toland, president; J. B. Hill, vice-president; W. R. Pruitt, secretary; R. C. Hawley, manager.

DELAWARE.

Rumo Chemical Company; manufacturers of drugs, chemicals, etc.; capital $100,000. Incorporators:—A. Jacobson, Jersey City, N. J.; W. Jacobson, Summit, N. J.; P. Elert, Hoboken, N. J.

Automatic Chemical Fire Extinguisher and Alarm Company; manufacture of fire extinguishers and alarms; capital $2,000,000. Incorporators:—W. M. Pyle, G. C. Stiegler, L. W. E McCarthy, Wilmington.

Universal Steel Package Corporation; manufacture of barrels, and any form of covering or protection of steel or metallic substances; capital $1,500,000. Incorporators:—S. A. Anderson, J. F. Curtin, New York city; J. M. Satterfield, Dover.

National Paving Company; manufacture of paving materials; capital, $500,000. Incorporators:—H. E. Latter, H. L. Mullin, N. P. Coffin, Wilmington.

Cardalitos Oil Company; dealing in crude petroleum; capital $100,000. Incorporators:—H. E. Latter, N. P. Coffin, H. L. Mullin, Wilmington.

Marie Oil and Gas Company; to acquire oil and gas lands and develop same; capital $50,000. Incorporators:—B. Bishop, C. J. Jacobs, H. W. Davis, Wilmington.

The Foster Drug Company; manufacture and selling medicines, dealing in drugs of all kinds; capital $25,000. Incorporators:—C. H. Foster, F. F. Sprout, F. L. Martin, Scranton, Pa.

MAINE.

The Therapeutic Specialty Association; Augusta; to manufacture and deal in drugs, medicines, chemicals, etc.; capital $600,000. Incorporators:—E. M. Leavitt, president and treasurer, Winthrop.

Yellowstone Sulphur Company; to acquire mining property containing sulphur, gold, silver, etc.; capital $50,000. Incorporators:—W. F. B. Bergen, W. B. Davis, P. H. Holme, Denver, Colo

NEW JERSEY.

Dental Products Company; Newark; deal in dental products; capital $50,000. Incorporators:—A. Fischman, J. Siegler, Newark; E. A. Markush, New York city.

NEW YORK.

Virus Limited; New York city; manufacture and deal in drugs, chemicals, etc.; capital $250,000. Incorporators:—W. Harris, F. Bambara, Jamaica; A. B. Casner, Brooklyn.

Milligan & Higgins Gelatine Company; capital $10,000. Incorporators:—J. Delos Rowe, A. Wrigley, T. Higgins, 27 Washington square.

Haughey & Irvins; hides, oils, fertilizers, packing houses, agricultural products; capital $25,000. Incorporators:—C. F. Irvins, J. D. and L. C. Haughey, 149 Broadway.

Thermic Plating Process Company; capital $200,000. Incorporators:—W. C. Parker, H. D. Kingsbury, W. E. Watkins, 305 West 80th street.

Yellow Cross Disinfectant Company; capital $6,000. Incorporators:—S. M. J. Jacobs, B. E. and J. C. Desola.

OKLAHOMA.

Ree Oil and Gas Company; Carter; capital $15,000 Incorporators:—L. I. Lyon, Dr. J. M. Denby, Carter; Geo. H. Gilbert, Jayton, Tex.

Lucky Oil Company; Tulsa; capital $142,000. Incorporators:—Judson F. Ayers, Chas. F. Noble, Tulsa; Lucien L. Morrison, Kansas City, Mo.

Climax Oil Company; Durant; capital $30,000. Incorporators:—J. R. Smith, Fred J. Harle, James Dowen, L. F. Lee.

Compelubbe Oil and Gas Company; capital $25,000. Incorporators:—Columbus Compelubbe, T. R. Pennington, E. M. Fry.

Achille and Oklahoma Oil Company; Durant; capital $25,000. Incorporators:—W. S. Sterrett, Durant; B. B. Terry, Dallas, Tex.; H. T. Shepherd, Hugo, Okla

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Denmark Oil and Fertilizer Company; capital $30,000. Incorporators:—G. M. Dickinson, M. J. Dickinson.

TEXAS.

Kennard Oil and Manufacturing Company; Kennard; capital $15,700. Incorporators:—C. A. Westerman, W. H. Spinks, J. C. West.

Galveston Oil and Export Company; Galveston; capital $15,000 Incorporators:—A. B. Snoddy, G. A. Glasscock, C. G. Forshey.

VIRGINIA.

Pamlico Chemical Company; Norfolk county; capital $150,000. Incorporators:—J. E. Cowell, president; R. R. Fleming, vice-president; William Bragaw, secretary, all of Washington, N. C.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Middle Run Oil and Gas Company; Mannington; ceapital $25,000. Incorporators:—Max Jaffe, Jesse A. Mason, Harry C. Anderson and others.

Sycamore Oil Company; Parkersburg; capital $10,000. Incorporators:—P. J. Townsell, R. F. Murphy and others.

Bids for Navy Supplies Opened.

Bids were received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., on July 28, for material and supplies for the navy yards, as follows:—

Bidder 36. John A. Casey Co.
41. Cochrane Chemical Co.
71. R. W. Geldart.
105. Merrimac Chemical Co.
114. James A. Miller.
115. W. M. Myers.
123. Zophar Mills.
126. Miller & Graham.
127. Newport Turpentine & Rosin Co.
134. Naylor & Co.
135. National Contracting Co.
141. Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chemical Co.
161. Shoemaker & Busch.
197. Louis Wilson.
208. Old Dominion Paper Co.

Class 105. Boston.—8,000 lbs. muriatic acid—Bidder 41, 1.2c.; 105, 1.2c.; 115, 1.2c.; 134, 3.39c.; 135, 1.69c.; 208, 1.3959c.

Class 106. Philadelphia.—20,000 lbs. crude turpentine—Bidder 71, 3.9c.; 123, 3.74c.; 146, $12.50 for 280 lbs.; 161, 3.98c.

Class 107. Philadelphia.—300 gals. spirit of turpentine—Bidder 36, 58c.; 114, 57.4c.; 126, 69c.; 127, 50c.; 146, 69c.; 161, 61c.; 197, 50c.

Bids for Canal Supplies Opened.

Bids were received by the general purchasing officer of the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., on July 28 for furnishing the following supplies:—

Bidder 4. Fuerst Bros. & Co.
5. J. Greig.
8. Leon Hirsch & Co.
12. Universal Trading Co.

Class 4.—2,000 lbs. magnesia dioxide—Bidder 5, 5c. per lb., 21 days; 8, 3.8c., 20 days; 12, 5.73c., 45 days.

Class 5.—10,000 lbs. potassium chloride—Bidder 4, 11c. per lb., 30 days; 5, 8.97c., 24 days; 8, 9.3c., 30 days; 12, 8.83c., 45 days.

Latest Appraisers' Decisions.

Chemical Compounds.

The Board of United States General Appraisers overruled the protest of J. J. Font & Co., San Juan, Porto Rico, relating to the classification for duty of gum arabic and magnesia calcined. The importations were assessed by the collector at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as chemical and medicinal compounds. The claim was for duty under the specific provisions in the tariff for the goods mentioned. According to the decision as handed down the goods were properly classified inasmuch as they were packed in packages of of 2½ pounds, which takes them out of the regular paragraphs covering the merchandise.

Ginger-Root.

Owing to lack of evidence on the part of the importers, ginger-root, entered at Port Townsend, Wash., was held to be properly classified as a prepared vegetable at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1909. It was claimed to be free of duty under paragraph 679, act of 1909, as unground ginger-root. The importers included the M. Furuya Company, the K. Hirado Company and the Japanese-American Commission Company.

Mineral Wax.

The Board of United States General Appraisers sustained the protest of W. A. Brown & Co., New York, in regard to the rate of duty on a compound known as mineral wax. It was returned by the collector as saponifiable fatty acid compounds, free fatty acids and paraffine, containing some lime soap, and assessed as a chemical compound at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff act of 1909. The testimony shows it to be a mineral or vegetable wax and the collector's decision is reversed.

Foreign Trade Opportunities.

The Consular and Trade Reports announce the following foreign trade opportunities of interest to the readers of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. Correspondence regarding the same should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., stating the number and the item referred to:—

NO. 13437—COAL-TAR PITCH.

An important brokerage firm and agent of several large concerns in a European country desires to enter into relations with American exporters of coal-tar pitch. The annual demand for this product in the region in question averages about 50,000 tons. The present ruling price is $9.65 per metric ton of 2,204 pounds, f. o. b. Marseilles. Correspondence may be in English.

NO. 13439—FRUIT AND FLAVORING ESSENCES.

An inquiry has been received by an American consular officer from a Far Eastern importer and exporter of perfumes for the names of large American manufacturers and exporters of fruit and flavoring essences for confectionery, liquors, syrups, etc.

NO. 13440—COTTONSEED OIL.

An American consul in India reports that a local firm of merchants and commission agents would like to act as representatives for selling American cottonseed oil in up-country districts of India. This firm desires to obtain terms for agencies. Correspondence may be in English.

Patents Granted.

Among latest issued patents are many which have a direct interest to readers of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. Our space will not permit the publication of details of each patent, but we have compiled a list giving the name and the number of the patent, and those of our readers who wish to obtain details of any of them can secure a copy of the patent by addressing the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., and sending 5 cents for each patent desired:—

Acid, sulphuric; No. 1,104,590.
Alloy, aluminum; No. 1,104,369.
Auric compounds; No. 1,104,149.
Enameling composition; No. 1,104,679.
Enamel; No. 1,104,266.
Glass, furnace; No. 1,104,375.
Oils from solids, extracting; No. 1,104,456.

British Patents Applied for.

Among the new patents which have been registered at the office of the Comptroller-General of Patents, London, England, are many which may be of interest to readers of the Reporter. Details may be obtained on application to the Patent Office, London, W. C. Twelve cents (6 pence) should be inclosed for each patent and return postage should be furnished. In applying for information give the date of the week that the patent was applied for, the number of the patent and the subject. The following patents were applied for July 6 to 11:—

Alkali manufacture; No. 16,239.
Ammonia and salts; No. 16,397.
Chemical processes; Nos. 16,180, 16,335, 16,597.
Dyes; Nos. 16,318, 16,495.
Extracts; No. 16,268.
Fats and fatty oils; No. 16,600.
Hydrogen; Nos. 16,140, 16,494.
Oils; No. 16,600.
Oxides, non-metallic; No. 16,187.
Oxides, metallic; Nos. 16,239, 16,335.
Pitch and tar; No. 16,541.
Soaps; No. 16,129.

New Trade Marks.

Details of the following new trade-marks which have been granted during the past week may be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.:—

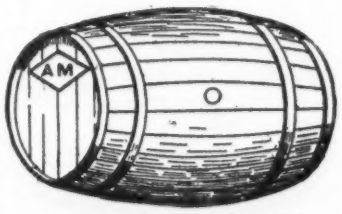
Disinfectant; No. 98,503.
Oils and greases, lubricating; No. 98,509.
Oils, lubricating; No. 98,511.
Paint, liquid wall; No. 98,490.
Soap; No. 98,524.
Soap, toilet; No. 98,536.
Tanning extracts, etc.; Nos. 98,561-2.

Trade Marks Applied for.

The following is a list of new trade-marks for which registration was applied for:—

Fertilizers; Nos. 77,525, 78,434, 78,453.
Glue; No. 78,701.
Oil, lubricating; Nos. 60,014, 70,951.
Paints, etc.; No. 33,499.
Perfume; Nos. 78,812.
Soaps; No. 77,545, 77,945.

For Compounding Oils



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